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2nd ROYAL MILITIA
SURREY

600052260L



HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE SECOND ROYAL SURREY,

OR

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MILITIA.



The Right Hon.ble The Earl of Cardigan





HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE SECOND ROYAL SURREY,

OR

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MILITIA,

WITH INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS.

COMPILED BY

JOHN DAVIS, ESQ.,

CAPTAIN IN THE REGIMENT.

Numerous Full Page Illustrations.



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1877.

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TO COLONEL

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LOVELACE,

LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM

OF THE

COUNTY OF SURREY,

THESE

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE SECOND ROYAL SURREY,

OR

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MILITIA,

ARE

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION

MOST RESPECTFULLY

Dedicated.



PREFACE.

In compiling these Records, which have occupied nearly the whole of my leisure time for the last three years, I have been guided by three principal ideas which, when I undertook the work (at the request of my brother officers of the Regiment), seemed to me should form the groundwork of a book of Regimental Records of Militia.

1st. That every record relating to the Regiment should be carefully collected and distinctly stated in its proper place and time, so as to give proper effect to the Queen's regulations and orders for the Army, as detailed in section 23, par. 44.

2nd. That with these records should be interwoven that part of our National History with which the Regiment was connected, and the whole compiled in such a manner as to show the bearing the services of the Militia generally had upon the events of our National History.

3rd. To make these Records as acceptable to the general

or county reader, as I hope they will be to my brother officers, and thereby to increase not only *Esprit de Corps*, but a warm County interest in a Regiment which has been so intimately connected with its history and the National troubles and triumphs of the last eventful one hundred and seventeen years.

I have gone a little beyond the original design of the work, and have given in the first chapter a condensed and very incomplete history of the Militia from our earliest National Records; and in the second chapter, a history of the principal military events in the county; from which county history it will be seen, and, I am sure with pride, by all who are attached to the fair shire, that Surrey, with her troops and Militia, has taken a most honourable, if not a prominent part in our National History, and has been thought to be worthy of putting in posts of honour in both dangerous and peaceful times.

With regard to the first condition I laid down, I have only to say that both books and papers have been carefully and most strictly searched in the various places in which our National Records are preserved, for any facts relating to the Regiment not found in our own Head Quarters; and I have striven, to the best of my ability, to record them in a clear manner, and in the proper sequence.

The second condition I fear, the reader will score a defeat against me, and which I accept humbly, as I feel

its truth; but if I have only partially succeeded in making the work acceptable to the general (or county) reader, I shall be most amply repaid for what has been a long and arduous task, but still a labour of love.

The difficulties of compiling the records of the first period of the formation of the Regiment in 1759, were very great, as not a single document relating to this early period was preserved in the Regimental books, nor indeed was the date of the formation of the Regiment known when I undertook the work, the earliest records in the "Digest of Service Book" (kept in accordance with the order before noted) being a vague reference to the services of the Surrey Militia in the Gordon Riots in 1780; and when, in fact, the 2nd Royal Surrey was not in existence as a separate and distinct Regiment, it having been absorbed into the 1st Surrey Regiment in 1763, and not again re-established as a separate and distinct Regiment until 1797. Several documents which rewarded my search relating to this early period have—during the progress of the work—been published in other books; and notably the table of precedency of Militia Regiments given in page 213, which places the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment amongst the forty-seven Regiments raised before the Peace of 1763.

The documents in the possession of the Regiment relating to the time from the revival in 1797 down to 1852, when its last active history begins, were very meagre, and

the facts recorded had nearly all to be drawn from miscellaneous documents in the Public Record Office, Museum, &c.

In all documents I have copied exactly the spelling of names of persons and places as they appear in the original papers, some are words and names not easily recognisable (as, for instance, Captain John "Autten," p. 71, should be "Austin," an ancestor of Robert Alfred Cloyne Goodwin-Austin, Esq., of Shalford House, Surrey, the father of Captain E. G. Godwin-Austin, now in the Regiment); but I thought it best not to attempt alteration. The old-fashioned spelling has also been preserved in copies of all original old documents.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I record here the valuable assistance I have received from Captain Raikes, who during my searches was also engaged in publishing the records of his Regiment, the 3rd West York Militia; several documents which might have escaped my notice, he found during his researches, and kindly sent them to me, or informed me about them. I am also equally indebted to A. Kingston, Esq., of the Public Record Office, for his uniform courtesy and kindness, and his willingness at all times to help me with his advice and assistance, in pointing out where to search for records relating to the county and Regiment in the rich store of National and Historical documents and papers preserved in the

Public Record Office. To W. D. Selby, Esq., of the Public Record Office, and T. D. Sullivan, Esq. (late of the 56th Regiment), Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, my best thanks are also due, for their help at all times generously and freely given. Sir Albert William Woods, Garter King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours, kindly furnished me with drawings of the Colours of the Regiment, which I have had lithographed for this work. I have also to thank many old Officers of the Regiment for the trouble they have taken to furnish me with newspaper scraps and other information which they had preserved relative to the Regiment.

I take this opportunity of saying to all who may be my readers, that I shall be most grateful for any information they may have relating to the Regiment which is not here recorded, to be kept at Head Quarters, for some future compiler of a more complete history of the Regiment.

I shall be amply repaid for my labour if my readers, however small in number, find in these pages half the interest and pleasure it has given me in writing them; and if those who are now, and have been in former times connected with the Regiment, will feel that I have not unworthily represented the services of the county and its Regiment, the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

Green Hills, Tilford, Surrey,
1st Jan. 1877.

BOOKS AND PAPERS

FROM WHICH THESE RECORDS HAVE BEEN COMPILED.

Home Office Papers, including Internal Defence 1803 to 1813, Militia Miscellaneous, &c., &c., War Office Records, Letter Books, Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, Marching Orders, &c., &c., Treasury Records, Warrant Books, &c., &c., Irish Miscellaneous, State Papers, &c., &c., and many other miscellaneous books and papers.

In British Museum, Royal United Service Institution, and private Collections; County Histories, Biographies, London Gazettes, Newspapers, Original MSS., including Harleian, Losely (Kempe 1836), &c., &c., Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Aubrey's *History of Surrey*, Annual Registers, Magazines, Hume and Smollett's *History of England*, Knight's *History of England*, Rees' *Encyclopedia*, Army Lists, Histories of Line and Militia Regiments, Honourable Artillery Company, Grose's *Military Antiquities*, Camden's *Britannia*, United Service Journals, &c., &c.

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the people, may be dated from the time of the Heptarchy, A.D. 430, which divided England into seven distinct Saxon kingdoms, as follows:—

1st. Kent, comprising the modern counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Essex.

2nd. Kingdom of the South Saxons, including Sussex, Surrey, and the New Forest.

3rd. Wessex, including Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, and the Isle of Wight.

4th. Kingdom of the East Angles, including Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

5th. Essex (dismembered from Kent), including part of Hertfordshire.

6th. Mercia, including the Midland Counties, from the Severn to the boundaries of the two last-named kingdoms.

7th. Northumberland, the largest of all, comprising the whole of the Northern Counties.

For about four hundred years these various kingdoms waged war against each other; but while damaging their commonwealth, these petty wars gave a tone and a chivalry to the people. All were obliged to fight. If the Sithcundman, being a landowner, remained at home, he forfeited all his lands, and both he and the churl were subject to fines for failure of duty—sixty shillings for the former, and thirty shillings was the Fyrdwite of the churl.

The fortunes of war gave the victory sometimes to one kingdom, sometimes to another; but in 827, Egbert, King of Wessex, subdued the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and made himself the first Saxon king of England.

In his reign the "Fyrd" began to take shape in one national body, for the defence of the new kingdom against the attacks of the Danes, who, during his reign and that of his successors, Ethelwolf, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred, made constant inroads.

A.D. 871. It is generally admitted by writers on the English military system, that to our king of famous memory, Alfred the Great, must be given the credit of laying the foundation-stone of our army; and Sir William Blackstone, amongst many others, includes the formation of the English Militia to his wise and clever laws. Sir Francis Palgrave, however, questions the original creation of the Militia* by King Alfred, as he says:—

"From the earliest period to which our documents can reach, we find the 'Fyrd' appearing as a general armament of the people, comprehending every rank, though under different obligations and penalties."

But the want of proper organization and discipline, rendered this armed rabble an easy prey to the Danes.

King Alfred evidently saw the germ of a valuable military system in the "Fyrd;" and the great improvement he made in it has given him the credit of having planned the system. Indeed, so formidable a force did it become under his fostering and clever hands, that he was soon enabled to free England from the Danes, and give her peace for several generations, establishing the Saxon kingdom on a firm footing in 879.

879. The Militia, as reorganized by Alfred, was very similar in constitution to that of later days, which indeed appears in great measure a natural development of it, changing and improving with the change in the manners

* The word "Militia" is said to come from the Latin "miles" a soldier, from "mille," which was anciently written "mile." Ancient Rome, in levying her soldiers, required each tribe to furnish a thousand "mille," or mile men; whoever was of that number was called "miles." Cola de Rienzi gave minute instructions as to the government and conduct of his militia, who had to assemble armed on the ringing of the great bell of the Capitol.

the customs of the people, and the different relations of the government to the people. Frye* observes that—

"In forming their armies the following regulations were observed:—all such as were qualified to bear arms in one family were led to the field by the head of that family: several families made a tithing, which was commanded by the [illegible] in his military capacity styled conductor. Ten tithings constituted an hundred; the soldiers of each hundred were led by the chief magistrate of the hundred, sometimes called the centenary. Several hundreds formed a trithing,† which was commanded by an officer called a trithing-man; and the force of the county or shire was commanded by the heretoch, earl, or duke, and he by the king, or an officer called the [illegible], . . . the king's lieutenant or general, which office lasted only during the war. In times of peace, or when the king did not think it necessary to have a general, the militia remained under the command of the dukes of each county."

The hundreds at their public court, where they met armed, touched their officer every member as a token of his [illegible], touching the weapon of the hundredary, whence these courts were called 'wapentakes'‡ (a name still kept up in Yorkshire); and the 'wappenschaw' described so graphically by Sir Walter Scott in 'Old Mortality'§ is without doubt the remains of the old custom of the armed meeting of the [illegible] of the hundreds.

Lambard, in his *Eirenarcha*, gives the description of this custom from Edward the Confessor's laws:—

* Frye, *Militia Britannicum*, Vol. i. p. [illegible]

† The Tithings of the present day [illegible] of this [illegible] in the East, North, and West Ridings, really meaning the East, North, and West Trithings.

‡ 'Wapen' signified armour, and 'take' to touch.

§ [illegible] 'Old Mortality,' chaps. ii. and iii.

[illegible] *Eirenarcha*, Vol. i. p. [illegible]

"When any one received the government of a Wappentach, on a set day and in the place where the meeting used to be held, all the elder sort met him; and when he had alighted from his horse, they rose up to him. Then he held up his spear, and took security of every one there, according to custom; for whoever came, touched his spear with theirs; and this touching of armour confirmed them in one common interest, and was a public league."

1066. It was the "Fyrd," that under the command of our last Saxon king, Harold II., defeated 60,000 Norwegian invaders, at Stanford Bridge,* in Yorkshire, in the year 1066, and only a week after, sustained a fierce and continued struggle for a whole day against the Normans, under Duke William, at Hastings, whose soldiers had the credit of being the best and most disciplined troops in Europe. The Saxons were defeated, and the sun went down on the Saxon dynasty, its last king dying surrounded by the bodies of his faithful militiamen, who had demonstrated to their Norman foes, that Alfred's Militia were no mean antagonists, and their dearly-bought victory was only won by superior strategy.

The Saxon "Fyrd," when the feudal system was introduced by William, was partially discontinued except in times of great emergency, but it seems to have been regularly maintained on the Welsh and Scottish marshes, to preserve peace on the border, which will account for the wappenshaw meetings remaining so long a custom in Scotland after the memory of them had almost died out in England.

Every landholder was obliged to keep armour according to his rank and possessions; there were stated times to instruct the militia in the use of these arms; and once a-year, usually in the spring, there was a general review of arms throughout each county.

* Camden's *Britiannia*, vol. i. pp. ccxiii., ccxiv., ccxv.

The greater part of the Anglo-Saxon forces were foot-soldiers; the cavalry was chiefly composed of Thanes, or such as kept horses, and their method of drawing up their armies for battle, was in one large dense body in the form of a wedge, surrounding their standard, and placing their foot with their heavy battle-axes in the front.

1086. The introduction of the feudal system, by William the Conqueror—with the consent of the Great Council of the realm at Sarum—in the year 1086, made a great change in the military establishment of the nation; but it is not to be supposed that this wise and cautious monarch dispensed entirely with the Saxon "Fyrd," for, while depending for the defence of his power upon the feudal system, he still kept the "Fyrd" in operation, only calling it out for service when the nation was in great peril.

It was also found of invaluable service in restraining the power of the Barons, who, from the nature of the feudal system, possessed great power over the troops levied under its laws.

By the feudal system, all the lands of the realm were considered as divided into certain portions of an annual value, styled a "knight's fee."

The value of this fee seems to have varied; but in the reigns of Henry II. and Edward II. it was rated at 20*l.* per annum, and the number of knights' fees in the kingdom was estimated at 60,000, giving an army of 60,000 men.

By the feudal law every tenant "in capite," that is, every person holding directly from the king the quantity of land amounting to a knight's fee, was required to hold himself in readiness, with horse and arms, to serve the king in his wars, either at home or abroad, and at his own expense, and for a stated time, generally forty days in the year, reckoning from the time he joined the army. On his return home, he could, if he required it, have a certificate from the constable

or marshal, that he had performed his service; but if he continued serving beyond the time stipulated, he was paid by the king.

Sometimes the king compounded with his tenants for particular services, and sometimes for the whole year, for a stipulated sum, with which he hired stipendiary or mercenary troops; and thus was instituted the oppressive "Scutage-tax," which was found so irksome and arbitrary that King John was obliged to introduce a clause in his famous Magna Charta Act, that no "scutage" should be imposed without the consent of the common council of the realm.

The knights or tenants "in capite," who were rated at more than one knight's fee, employed their favourites and servants on similar conditions to those under which they served the crown; and these, again, had their under-tenants and vassals.

Men-at-arms, or knights, in proceeding to the wars were attended by their tenants and vassals, both on horseback and on foot; and these latter served in the infantry as archers or billmen.

The feudal laws introduced at the Conquest by King William and his counsellors, did not, as has been before observed, change the constitution of the "Fyrd," or Militia. The whole military force of the kingdom consisted of the feudal troops and the "posse comitatus,"* as the Militia was now styled. The "posse comitatus," or "power of the country," included every free man above the age of fifteen, and under sixty.

They were not bound to serve out of their own county, except in case of actual invasion, in which case they could only be marched out of their respective counties, but in no case out of the kingdom.

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 9.

They were also bound to preserve peace, and were placed under the command of the Sheriff of the county.

1181. That this county force, which was really the Saxon "Fyrd," or Militia, might be ready to take the field, Henry II., in the celebrated assize of arms,* in the year 1181, enacted the following law, which was in its general detail similar to the Saxon military laws before the battle of Hastings. By this law, all freeholders and burgesses were bound under penalties to provide themselves with armour and weapons according to their degree. The possession of a knight's fee obliged its owner to provide himself with a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance; and also as many suits according to the above list as he was possessed of knights' fees. A free layman owning effects or rents of the value of sixteen marks, was obliged to find a similar suit of armour. Every free layman whose property was not above ten marks, had to find a haubergeon,† a chapelet of iron,‡ and a lance.

Burgesses and freemen under the above rank had only to provide a wambais,§ a chapelet of iron, and a lance. In fact, the whole nation were bound to serve as soldiers for the defence of their country, and had, in addition to this service, to find their own arms. The ancient militia-man in England had no power to dispose of his arms either in pawn, by gift, or by loan; and his lord had equally no power to appropriate his vassals' arms under any pretence whatever.

1285. King Edward I., in his Statute‖ of Winchester,

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 9.

† A small coat, either of plate or chain mail, without sleeves.

‡ An iron skullcap, without visor or bever.

§ Doublets composed of many folds of linen, stuffed with hair and covered with leather.

‖ Act 13th Edward I. c. 6.

1285, further extended the provisions of Henry II.'s assize of arms, and obliged every one to provide and keep armour according to the following scale:—

Those possessed of lands of the yearly value of fifteen pounds, and forty marks in goods, had to keep a hauber-geon, an iron head-piece, a sword, knife, and horse. A person owning property of the value of ten pounds per annum, and under fifteen, or of the value of forty marks, had to provide the same arms, but no horse. Persons with an income of one hundred shillings per annum and upwards had to keep a doublet, a head-piece of iron, a sword, and a knife. Forty shillings per annum and upwards to one hundred, gave a liability to provide a sword, bow and arrows, and a knife. Under forty shillings, faulchions, gisarmes, daggers, and other small arms. The possessor of goods of the value of less than twenty marks had to keep swords, daggers, and other inferior weapons; and all others authorised to keep bows and arrows, might have them out of the forests. All were bound to produce these arms on view, twice a-year,* which inspection was made by two constables out of every hundred, who were required to "present" defaulters.

1327. This Statute of Winchester was often enforced, and in the reign of Edward III., and afterwards, even the clergy were required to array and arm themselves for the defence of the nation, although they were allowed to compound for this service by pecuniary aids towards the expenses of the army.

1553. The Statute of Winchester was repealed in the first year of the reign of Philip and Mary, such repeal being rendered absolutely necessary by the change in circumstances, particularly as regarded arms and equipments, and

* Vewe and Musters of Surrey in 1539. See Appendix D.

that part of the Act that enforced the keeping of armour was finally abolished in 1604.

It is well worth the study of the military historian, to mark the successive changes that have had to be made in the constitution of the national defence force, the Militia, from its first institution as the Saxon "Fyrd," down to the present time, to suit the various changing circumstances of the times; but throughout all, it has in effect remained the same, and the last enactment of laws relating to the force, although taking some of the power out of the hands of the Lords Lieutenant, who really represent the Hertoch or Duc of the Saxon "Fyrd," has turned more to the intimate localization of the force, which was also a striking feature of the ancient Militia. Surely the military enthusiasts for an expensive standing army cannot have well studied their national history, nor have estimated at its just value that old constitutional force that from the earliest times in our history has taken the major part in the defence of the country, and has in modern times borne no inconsiderable part in its wars away from home, by its drafts into the standing army. The man, who, while recognising the defects the present system labours under—due in a great measure to the neglect and ridicule it gradually fell into on the establishment of a standing army—will inaugurate and carry into effect an universal service in the Militia of all able-bodied men, will deserve well of his country; and there can be no possible reason why the British Militiaman of the present day, under wise and well-organized military laws, should not be equal to the former renown of his predecessor, and be able, both by number, discipline, and skill, to give the nation no cause for the well-founded panics of later years caused by the immense armaments of neighbouring states, and their bloody and disastrous quarrels.

By the repeal of the Statute of Winchester by Philip

and Mary, a man having an estate of one thousand a-year and upwards was obliged from the 1st of May, 1588, to keep six horses or geldings fit for mounting demi-launces, of which three at least were to have sufficient harness, steel saddles,* and the requisite weapons for the demi-launces, also ten light horses, or geldings, with the requisite weapons and harness for them, also forty corselets furnished,† forty almaine rivetts,‡ or instead of them forty coats of plate, corselets, or brigandines,§ furnished; forty pikes, thirty long-bows, thirty sheafs of arrows,‖ thirty steel caps or skulls,¶ twenty black bills,** or halberts, twenty haquebuts,†† and twenty morions or sallets.‡‡

Persons were rated from the above, which was the highest degree, down to the possession of ten pounds, which was the lowest, and obliged its owner to provide one long bow, one sheaf of arrows, with one steel cap or skull, and one black bill or halbert; under certain conditions also, every married man was bound to find a horse or gelding, with the requisite harness and weapon for a light horseman, if his wife wore a silk dress, French hood, or bonnet of velvet, jewels, &c., an enactment likely to lead to some fearful results to persons who were married but not mated.

* Saddles whose burrs or bowe were covered with steel.

† A species of armour worn by pikemen.

‡ Coats of armour made flexible by rivets.

§ Composed of a number of small plates of iron, sewed on quilted linen or leather through the centre of each plate, the plates overlapping each other, and then covered with leather or cloth.

‖ A sheaf of arrows contained twenty-four.

¶ A head-piece resembling a bowl or basin.

** Black or brown bill, a sort of halbert, not usually kept bright.

†† A hand-gun, from its stock being hooked or bent.

‡‡ Head-pieces, without crests.

The Retinue Rolls gave the names and equipments of the retainers to the great barons in the feudal times; but in the reign of Henry VIII., about the year 1545, the Lords Lieutenant of the counties had to compile and see to the issuing of the "County Muster Rolls," which took the place of the Retinue Rolls, and show how the feudal system was being gradually relaxed, and the country returning to its old and national force, the Militia. From this period the Lords Lieutenant of the counties have been inseparably associated with the Militia.

Wriothesley's *Chronicle* gives a quaint and most interesting account of the Muster of the Militia of the City of London, on the 8th of May, 1539. He says:—

"A.D. 1539. The greate muster in London. This yere, the 8th daye of Maye, beinge Thursday, all the citizens of London mustered in harnes afore the Kinge; they gathered and assembled togither at Myles Ende and Stepney, and soe there were sett in aray in three battells,* and soe went in aray in at Algate and through Cornehill and Cheape to Westminster, and round about the Kinge's park at St. James, and soe over the feildes into Holborne and in at Newegate, and there brake of every man to his house. The battelles were thus ordered: fyrst gonners and 4 great gonnes drawne amongst them in cartes; then morris pykes; then bowe men; and then bill men; all the cheife householders of the city havinge coats of white damaske and white satten on theyr harnes richly besene, the constables in jornets† of white satten, and the aldermen rydinge in coates of blacke velvet with the crosse and sworde for the citye on their coates over theyr harnes, and theyr deputyes rydinge after them in coates of white damaske, every alderman having his standerd borne before him by one of the tallest

* Obsolete form of battalions. † Jerkins.

householders in his warde, the mayor* rydinge in the middest of the middle battell in a coate of blacke velvet on his harnes, and his two hensmen† followinge him in coates of cloth of gold and blacke velvet, the officers goeinge about him in harnes, and the shirives followinge the ende of the middle battell with theyr officers, every alderman having foure footemen with bylles and jerkins of white satten, and all the rest of the city in coates of white cotton, which was a goodly sight to behoulde. My Lord Cromwell had amonge them one m̄. men of gunners, morris pykes, and bowemen, goeinge in jerkins after the socheners'‡ fashion, and his gentlemen goeinge by, to sett them in array, in jerkins of buffe leather, dublets and hose of white satten and taffata sarsenet, which he did for the honour of the citye; and Mr. Gregory Crumwell,§ and Mr. Richard Crumwell,‖ with Sir Christofer Norris, Master of the Ordinance, and other of the Kinge's servauntes, followed the ende of the last battell, rydinge on goodly horses and well apparayled.

"The Kinge's Grace stoode in the gatehouse of his pallace of Westminster to see them as they passed by, with the lordes and familey of his household; and the Lord Chauncellor, Duke of Norfolke, Duke of Suffolke, and other lordes of the Kinge's household, stoode at the Duke of Suffolke's place by Charinge Crosse to see them as they passed by. They were numbred by my Lord Chauncellour to the nomber of 16 thousand and a halfe and more,¶ howbeit, a man would have thought they had bene above 30

* Sir William Forman. † Henchmen.

‡ Probably for socagers, armed tenants.

§ Gregory was son and heir-apparent of Thomas Lord Crumwell.

‖ Crumwell's nephew, Richard Williams, assumed his uncle's name of Crumwell, and became, in 1540, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

¶ According to Maitland's *History of London*, there were three divisions of five thousand each, exclusive of pioneers and attendants, being the greatest part of the male population between the ages of 16 and 60.

thousand, they were so longe passinge by; they went five men of every weapon on a front* together, and beganne to enter the citye on aray at Aldgate at 9 of the clocke, and by 12 they beganne to come before the Kinge, and yt was past 5 of the clock or the ende passed before the Kinge; and, ere the last battell were entered Cornehill, the first battell were breakinge home at Newegate.

"There was never a goodlyer sight in London, nor the citizens better besene, then this muster was, which was a great rejoycinge to the Kinge's Majestie, and a great honour to the citye."

The Train Bands† of London City—which are in reality the Militia under another name—have in times past always been conspicuous for national spirit, and, excepting in the revolution and deposition of Charles I., for devotion to the throne. In 1318 the City furnished King Edward I. with 200 men to march against the Scots.

In 1354 it furnished King Edward III. with 25 men at arms and 500 archers to serve in the army in France, and in 1360 fitted out a fleet of 160 sail, with 14,000 men, for service in the same country; and Henry VIII. had no need to complain of its devoted loyalty, as in August 1545 it raised and completely equipped 1000 men to serve in France.

Elizabeth had considerable assistance from the City in her difficulties with the Spaniards.

In 1585, it sent troops to assist the Dutch; in 1589, 1000 of its men helped to seat Henry of Navarre on the throne of France; and in 1596, the Lord Mayor *twice* raised 1000 able-bodied men, completely armed, in less than twelve hours to help the French against the Spaniards, who, at that time, were the dominant nation. A sad contrast to their present state! And it is well known how nobly the City

* Abreast.

† Royal Militia and Yeomanry Cavalry Army List, April, 1850.

answered the appeal to its patriotism when Spain sent her formidable Armada to, as she thought, crush England. The City had ready 10,000 fighting men, and, in addition, thirty-eight of the largest sized ships for their conveyance.

In the seventeenth century, the Lords-Lieutenant powers were intrusted in London to a "Court of Lieutenancy," who had the power of granting commissions.

Macaulay says, with reference to the London Militia:—

"In truth it is no exaggeration to say that but for the hostility of the City, Charles the First would never have been vanquished; and that without the help of the City, Charles the Second could scarcely have been restored."

The siege of Gloucester by King Charles I. was compelled to be raised by the appearance of the "Red" and "Blue" Regiments of the London Trained-Bands, and the three regiments of auxiliary forces, "the Blue, Red, and Orange."

The old Train-Bands at full strength were of the following numbers:—

The Blue Regiment—	8	companies of	1411	men.
The Yellow do.	8	do.	1526	„
The Green do.	8	do.	1566	„
The Orange do.	8	do.	1741	„
The White do.	8	do.	2088	„
The Red do.	8	do.	1630	„
		Total,	9962	

By the Acts 34th Geo. III. c. 81, and 35th Geo. III. c. 27, the old Trained-Bands were formed into six regiments of Militia; the services of the regiments being limited to within twelve miles of the City, and by a subsequent Act * of Geo. III. they were reduced to two regiments of 600 men each; and ultimately, by an Act, 1st Geo. IV. c. 100, were further

* 36th Geo. III. c. 92.

reduced to one regiment, but their services could bo extended to any part of Great Britain. This regiment is now the 106th, or Royal London Regiment of Militia.

In the fifth year of the reign of Henry IV., an Act was made detailing the powers vested in the "Commissioners of Array," an office synonymous with our Lords and Deputy-Lieutenants of counties. This Act provided for the preparation in case of invasion; gave power to the Commissioners to raise and drill all "men at arms;" and to cause all able-bodied men "to arm themselves according to their substance;" and to require the services of persons so armed on the sea-shore, or wherever danger may be imminent, or the crown require their services.

These powers granted to the Commissioners of Array, continued down through all the Tudor reigns, but in 1558, an Act was passed granting power to impress men to the service of the Militia; and during the Long Parliament, another Act was passed, giving "temporary" power to the Commissioners of Array to "impress as many men as the king and both Houses of Parliament might appoint;" the said Act further enacts, that the subject ought not to be compelled to go beyond his county.

This latter part of the Act forms a confirmation of that enacted in 1st Edward III., c. 5, where it says:—

"The king wills that no man from thenceforth shall be charged to arm himself, otherwise than he was wont in the times of his progenitors Kings of England; and that no man be compelled to go out of his shire but where necessity requireth; and sudden coming of strange enemies into the realm; and it shall be done as hath been used in times past for the defence of the realm."

The earliest* ordinances of war and martial regulations relating to the Army which can be relied upon, are those of

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. ii. pp. 62, 63.

King John, entitled, "Constitutions to be made in the Army of our Lord the King," and the charter of King Richard I., A.D. 1189, "For the government of those going by sea to the Holy Land." The former seems to have been merely an ordinance to facilitate the supply of necessaries to the troops, which necessaries were, it seems, to be exposed for sale in the churchyards, where very often the men mustered and drilled.

The latter charter was chiefly meant to prevent dispute between the soldiers and sailors on their way to the Holy Land.

The next ordinances are those of Richard II.:—*

"Ordained and made by good consultation and deliberation of our most excellent Lord the King, Richard; John, Duke of Lancaster, Seneschall of England; Thomas, Earl of Essex and Buckingham, Constable of England; Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, Mareschall of England; and other Lords, Earls, Barons, Banneretts, and experienced Knights, whom they have thought proper to call unto them; then being at Durham, the 17th day of the month of July, in the ninth year of the Reign of our Lord the King Richard II."

A series of twenty-six ordinances, and amongst others charging every one to be obedient to his Captain, and perform "watch and ward," forage, &c. "That no one be so hardy as to cry 'Havok,'† under pain of losing his head:"

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 64.

† The cry, "Havok," was the original signal for the army to disperse and plunder; "hafoc" in Saxon meaning a hawk, and the cry no doubt originating in falconry. Shakespeare makes a fine application of this term in his play of *Julius Cæsar*, when Antony says:

> "And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
> With Até by his side, come hot from hell,
> Shall, in these confines with a monarch's voice,
> Cry, Havock, and let slip the dogs of war!"
>
> *Julius Cæsar*, act iii. sc. 2.

those beginning the cry to be beheaded, and afterwards hanged up by the arms. "That no one make the cry, 'Muonté,'* or any other whatsoever, in the army; on account of the great danger that may thereby happen to the whole army, which God forbid," &c. That every man shall bear a large sign of the arms of St. George before, and another behind, &c., &c.

The next rules and ordinances of war are those of King Henry V., made at Mans; and the spirit of those times shows itself in these regulations, the first articles providing for the safety of the Church, and the protection of the persons and privileges of the ecclesiastics. Soldiers of every condition were bound to pay one-third of the loot to their Captains, under penalty of losing the whole. The last article might very well be copied in our own times, as it gave stringent orders for all loose women to be kept far from the army, under heavy and painful penalties.

Some orders† were given for the British troops in the year 1487, in the second year of Henry VII., just before the battle of Stoke, fought against the impostor Lambert Simnel; and amongst the *Loseley Manuscripts*‡ was found a printed pamphlet of the ordinances of war promulgated by Henry VIII. on occasion of his expedition to Boulogne, A.D. 1513.

This rare, and probably unique, printed pamphlet was found in one of the old chests in the Muniment Room at Loseley, and no doubt belonged to Sir Thomas Cawarden, who most probably attended the King as Master of the Tents. Henry, at the head of 9000 men, crossed over to Calais on the 30th June, 1513, captured Terouenne, when the Em-

* The penalty for this or other cry was, for, an archer on foot or a boy, to have the left ear cut off; and was what would now be called raising a false alarm.

† Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 70.

‡ *Loseley Manuscripts*, No. 44.

peror Maximilian joined him, "in quality of his soldier, and wore the cross of St. George on the surcoat of his body armour, received an hundred crowns a day as his pay, and was lodged in a tent of cloth of gold." He then captured Tourney, and in the meantime the Earl of Surrey, having gained the battle of Flodden Field—in which memorable conflict James IV., Louis XII.'s ally, was slain—the French king began to negotiate terms of peace.

These statutes, or ordinances, were probably the first printed regulations promulgated to the British army, and gave the foundation to the present "Rules and Articles for the better Government of Her Majesty's Forces" which are read to every regiment in the service.

The following extract, which is a summing up towards the conclusion, from these ordinances, is most interesting, and shows clearly the tenor and bent of the whole statutes, and is also a quaint illustration of the style of the royal instructions at this period:—

"For as moche as our sayde soveraygne lorde, for the inwarde love, tendrezele, and entyer affecyon, which he bereth naturally to his subjiettes, beynge of his said hoste and armye, would be lothest and most displeasaunt to se or understonde any of them to do that offence wherby he shuld deserve the lest punyshment by the sayd ordynaunces provyded; his Hyghnesse therefore desyreth and tenderly prayed* his said subjiettes to consydre and understonde his good spede in his sayde journey, the honoure of this royalme, and the wele and suretie of the same his subjiettes, stondeth upon the observacion of the sayde statutes, wherefore though it be to the grettest hevynesse and displeasure, yet must he of necessytye, when the case it requyreth, se the sayd statutes executed and the offenders punyshed."

* Sic.

"In consyderacyon wherof, he wylleth and straytly chargeth his sayd subjiettes to have them selfe in so good awayte, that in no wyse they offend the sayde statutes, and to th'entent they have no cause to excuse them of theyr offences by pretence of ignoraunce of the sayd ordenaunces, his hyghnesse hath, over and above the open proclamacyon of the sayde statutes, commaunded and ordeyned by way of Emprynte, dyverse and many several bokes conteygnynge the same statutes, to be made and delivered to the capitaynes of his hoste, chargynge them as they wyll avoyde his great displeasure, to cause the same twyes or once in every weke holy (wholly) to be redde in the presence of theyr retynue."

The document finished by the information that these ordinances were "Emprynted at the highe comaundement of our Soverayne Lorde the Kynge Henry the VIII., by Richarde Pynson, prynter unto his noble Grace. The year of our Lorde MCCCCCXIII."

The next laws* and ordinances of war are those of the Earl of Northumberland, for the army of King Charles I., A.D. 1640; and the next, that of the Earl of Essex for the government of the Parliamentary forces, containing in all ninety-seven articles, and amongst others, giving eleven articles on religious and moral duties, seventeen articles on duties in camp and garrison (of which no less than eleven denounce capital punishment), and six articles are devoted to the duties of the Muster Masters. These articles of war seem framed in a most severe and stern spirit, and while giving the strictest rules for the religious and moral government of the soldier, punished almost brutally the slightest infraction of them.

The rules and articles of war framed in the time of

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 70.



OFFICER AND PRIVATE OF PIKEMEN.
Time Charles I.

James II.* are of a much more lenient spirit, and are many of them really the groundwork of the present articles. They number sixty-four, and the last one ends with the merciful proviso, that no punishment amounting to loss of life or limb be inflicted on any offenders in time of peace, although the same be allotted by the articles in time of war.

In the first year of the reign of King James I. the statutes of armour† were repealed, and the control of the force was removed out of the hands of the Lords Lieutenant—an unfortunate change, as it led indirectly to the dispute between the Parliament and his son and successor, Charles I., and to the ultimate loss of that King's crown and head.

1660. The Militia, up to the year 1660,‡ was the sole defence of the kingdom, and amounted to 160,000 men. There was no standing army, and the Militia force was, according to all accounts, in a state of admirable order and discipline.

The London Train-Bands appear to have been the most efficient; but all the counties vied with each other in having their Militia in the best possible condition for service, and it seems grievous that its services should have been so soon called into requisition in struggling with a civil war.

The command of the Militia was no doubt one of the original causes of the rupture between Charles I. and his Parliament, and the force took a very prominent part in the resistance of the latter to the king's commands.

The origin of the dispute appears to have been a debate which was started in the House by mere chance, upon some accident that had happened in disbanding the late army.§

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 71.

† 1st James I. c. 25.

‡ Hume's *History of England*, vol. iii. pp. 75, 76.

§ Clarendon, vol. i. p. 260.

An obscure member moved, "That the House would enter upon the consideration, Whether the Militia of the Kingdom was so Settled by Law that a Suddain Force or Army could be drawn together, for the Defence of the Kingdom if it should be invaded, or to suppress any Insurrection or Rebellion, if it should be attempted."

Within a few days a Bill was brought in, stating, that the Power over the Militia of the Kingdom was not settled in such a manner that the security of the Kingdom was provided for, &c., and then an exacting clause was inserted, "That henceforward the Militia, and all the Power thereof should be vested in ——" &c., and then a large blank left for inserting names.

This Bill lay a long time, but was afterwards passed with the addition of a clause, "The putting all forts, castles, and garrisons, into the hands of such persons as they could confide in."

The same noble author* gives a copy of this famous disputed "Ordinance of Both Houses of Parliament for the ordering of the Militia of the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales."

This ordinance was, in effect, the same as stated above in the original bill, which commenced the debate on the Militia, and the King at once made up his mind to refuse his consent, but put off his answer for a time on various pretexts, when pressed, giving an evasive reply; but at last, when asked to let it pass for a time, he flatly refused, and in a heat said he would not let it be in power "for an hour." Clarendon† says, that if there had not been too many concurrent causes, this dispute might be thought the sole cause and ground of all the mischiefs that ensued; but there is no doubt that the King was most highly indignant at this attempted abrogation of

* Clarendon, vol. i. p. 336.
† Ibid. p. 260.

his royal authority over his old Militia force, and in view of the many disturbing events happening in his parliament, resolutely refused to part with that authority, although events proved how little he was able to rely upon its support in his cause.

The end of this lamentable struggle is too well known, nor is it the object of this work to discuss these events in any way except to note that the Militiamen, although fighting in civil war, fought with their usual valour and determination, and nowise showed any deterioration either in courage or endurance.

At the battle of Newbury,* 20th September, 1643, between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists—

"The Militia of London especially, though utterly unacquainted with action, though drawn but a few days before from their ordinary occupations, yet having learned all military exercises, and being animated with unconquerable zeal for the cause in which they were engaged, equalled, on this occasion, what could be expected from the most veteran forces."

The question as to the control of the force was set at rest at the Restoration by an Act of Charles II.,† which declared that the command of the Militia was vested solely in the hands of the Crown, and succeeding Kings were remarkably tenacious of retaining this right; it is said, that at the coronation of James II. Bishop Turner, who preached the coronation sermon, cited a phrase out of the Book of Chronicles, to show that only the King ought to command the Militia! Macaulay says:—

"The King was, by the ancient constitution of the realm and by the recent and solemn acknowledgment of both Houses of Parliament, the sole Captain-General of this force.

* Hume's *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 220.

† Act 13th Chas. II. c. 6.

The Lords-Lieutenant, and their deputies, held the command under him, and appointed meetings for drilling and inspection. The time occupied by such inspection, however, was not to exceed fourteen days in one year. The Justices of the Peace were authorized to inflict slight penalties for breaches of discipline."

"Of the ordinary cost, no part was paid by the Crown. But when the Train-Bands were called out against an enemy, their subsistence became a charge on the general revenue of the State, and they were subject to the utmost rigour of martial law."

1672. The first Militia Acts of Charles II., on his restoration, are memorable by the abolishment of the old feudal tenures.* The laws then instituted for the government of the Militia put it into a more regular method of military subordination, and the order in which the force stood, up to the very recent legislation of it, was principally built upon the statutes which were then enacted. These Acts, 13 Car. II. cap. 6; 14 Car. II. cap. 3; 15 Car. II. cap. 24, established a national Militia, popularly estimated at 130,000 men, under the following conditions. A person with a real estate of 500*l.* per annum, or a personal estate of 6000*l.* in goods and money, had to find a horse, horseman, and arms. Those who had a yearly revenue of 50*l.*, or an estate of 600*l.* in goods and money, a foot-soldier and arms. The Deputy-Lieutenants were bound to see that the constables produced, at a reasonable time and place, under a penalty of 40*s.*, the arms, with wages, and other incidental charges due upon revenues under 50*l.* a-year, or on personal estates of less than 600*l.*, according to their proper proportions; the constables were empowered to distrain for the amount of such arms and wages in case of refusal to supply them.

* Tenure in chivalry was abolished by 12th Chas. II. c. 24.

Those liable to furnish a horse-soldier complete were liable to a penalty of 20*l.* for failure to do so, and those who had to provide a foot-soldier a fine of 5*l.* was inflicted in case of refusal.

The arms and armour of a trooper were a breast, back, and pot,* pistol-proof. A sword, a case of pistols, and furniture for his horse. At every muster he was obliged to have a quarter of a pound of powder, and a quarter of a pound of bullets. The foot-soldier's arms were, for a musketeer, a musket with a barrel not less than three feet in length, a collar of bandiliers, with a sword, and at each muster he was bound to have half a pound of powder and half a pound of bullets; every musketeer serving with a match, to have three yards of match; all the cost of the ammunition to be at the charge of those who provided the soldier in arms.

A pikeman was armed with a pike of ash not under sixteen feet in length (head and foot included) with a back, breast, head-piece, and a sword.

The Muster Master was required to be an inhabitant of the county, each soldier had to pay to him once a-year a sum such as the Lieutenants or their Deputies should deem just, not exceeding one shilling for a horseman, and sixpence for a foot-man.

The times of training, exercising, and mustering, or "Veweing and Mustering," as it was then called,† were once a-year for general muster and exercise of complete regiments, single companies not above four times a-year.

The general regimental muster was to be for four days, and the Company muster two days, making twelve days a-year, an utterly inadequate time to train and make a soldier, and which, coupled with the formation about this

* A cuirass, consisting of a breastplate, formed to a back-piece, with a pot or skull-cap without vizor or bever.

† Vewe and Musters of the County of Surrey, 1539, Appendix D.

time of a regular standing army, tended, in a great measure, to gradually reduce the force in importance and efficiency, and no doubt justified Dryden's well-known lines on the Militia:—

"In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in times of need at hand.'

A further Act of 12th Charles II. c. 29, directed that for the furnishing of ammunition, drums, colours, music, and other necessaries, the Lieutenants and Deputies were empowered to levy rates which were to produce a sum of 70,000*l.* per month, the amount to be supplied by Surrey being fixed at 1565*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per month. This levy, or rate, was called "trophy money." The force was obliged to be mustered and trained in its own county, and could not be sent out of the Kingdom. These new Militia laws were found so expensive and troublesome to the county, and so much more care was taken to make an efficient standing army, that the force was by degrees neglected, and, indeed, became quite unfit for any reliable duty. In fact, as Grose observes,* except in the city of London, "the name of a Militia Muster was almost forgotten." But when they did muster or tried to do any service, their faulty organization, want of proper training, and, no doubt, a want of proper leading, made them almost useless.

It is related that the Militia of a northern county in the rebellion of 1715, took to their heels rather than face the rebels they had been sent to stop; and so it went from bad to worse, although attempts were made to amend its laws by regulations in the years 1699, 1714, and 1743; yet it was not until 1756, that the nation, alarmed by the threatened invasion of England by the French, took into consideration

* Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 33.

the expediency of reconstituting the Militia, and the folly of allowing it to fall into disuse was at once made apparent, and indeed recognised by all.

1756. Towards the end of March 1756, the King, George II., informed his Parliament that he had received advices that the French court had formed a design to invade England, and that he had little doubt of the reality of the design, and in view of the danger to the nation he had requested a body of Hessian and Hanoverian troops, according to his treaty with the Electorate, to come over to England to his succour. Such was the supposed imminence of the danger, that in the month of April, both Hessians and Hanovarians arrived and encamped in various parts of England. And now, being—in spite of the standing army which had, in truth, enough work on its hands—reduced to the humiliating condition of depending upon foreign troops for the defence of the nation, the people's pride at once fired up, first taking form in a settled antipathy to the German mercenary troops who were illogically treated with contempt, reserve, and rigour, at length, in 1757, was forced upon the government the reconsideration of the question of the Militia laws, which, in the beginning of 1756, before the arrival of the foreign troops, had already begun to take form. Smollett* says:—

"Some of the warmest friends of their country proposed a well-regulated Militia, as an institution that would effectually answer the purpose of defending a wide extended sea-coast from invasion; while, on the other hand, this proposal was ridiculed and refuted as impracticable or useless by all the retainers to the Court, and all the officers of the standing army. In the meantime, as the experiment could not be immediately tried, and the present juncture demanded

* Smollett's *History of England*, vol. vi. p. 270.

some instant determination, recourse was had to a foreign remedy."

There are not wanting to-day many distinguished officers of the army who, equally with those in the last century, decry any reliance on the Militia, and only look to the standing army for both defence and attack when the latter alternative is forced upon us. Captain Hime, in his prize essay on recruiting, read at the United Service Institution in April 1875, and for which he received the gold medal of the Institution, says:—

"Officered, instructed, and disciplined as it is, the Militia is not a reliable force now; and it can never become so, for the simple reason that it is raised, like the army, on the voluntary system." While others, like General Collinson (see his paper, "A Warning Voice from the Spanish Armada," read at the same place on Feb. 26th, 1875), assert that "our greatest security lies in a large and well-organised Militia." General Collinson, in the paper referred to, says:—

"But if we take into consideration the possibility of war, the statesmen responsible for defending our Empire may learn the further lesson from this episode in our history, that one of the greatest securities for the independence of these islands is *a very large and well-organized Militia.* If that little nation of Englishmen imperfectly armed could determine to defend their shores against a greatly superior foe, how much more should we be able now to make them impregnable! We have five times the population, two or three times the wealth per head of population, and the most perfect weapons in the world to defend the same length of coast line. If we multiplied our Militia by ten, and paid them at the highest rate of labour wages while in training, we should be doing no more than those few ancestors of ours who laid the foundation of all our wealth."

At this present moment, like in 1756, the nation turns

her face confidingly to her old force to relieve her from the panics that have lately rudely shaken her dignity; and it is to be hoped that no army prejudices will hinder the efforts that are now being made to render the Militia again popular, numerous, and well organized.

We may rest well assured that should these three conditions be ultimately realized, the nation may confidently rely upon the spirit and patriotism of its old constitutional force for the defence of its shores from invasion.

1757. As the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia dates its origin from this time, the further history of the Militia will only be considered as far as it is necessary to illustrate the services of the Regiment; but a slight sketch will be given in the succeeding chapter, of the "Military History of Surrey" up to this date, and which, while connecting our regimental services with the county History, will at the same time show that the "Surrey Militia" was considered well worthy of posts of honour in former times, and has always evinced a patriotic alacrity to furnish men and money to aid the nation in its troubles at home and abroad.

The origin of the word "Militia" is, as before said, from the Latin word "miles," a soldier; but there is some doubt as to when it was first applied to our County Forces.

Captain Cripps, in his history of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, quotes a passage from a curious MS. treatise of Sir John Smyth, knight, in 1589, preserved in the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, written apparently to allay some apprehensions as to the effect of the Spanish fire-arms on our troops:

"I wold wishe all y^{e} piques of England y^{t} are for y^{e} field to be reduced into 17 foote long by y^{e} rule w^{ch} ar two foote longer than the Spaniards doe use in y^{eir} milicia."

And further the word again occurs:—

"I have heard of some of our ancient and most sufficient captaines that our English 'milicia' of ffootmen many yeeres past did consist of bands of but 100 to an ensigne."

Lord Bacon, in his essays "Of Kingdoms and Estates" uses the word; but it does not appear to have been generally used until the time of the celebrated dispute already mentioned between Charles I. and his Parliament, from which time it has been commonly applied to the force raised for the defence of the Kingdom, and which, as has been shown, has, under other appellations, existed now over a thousand years. Let us hope that the earnest efforts lately made, and now being made, to fit the force to the exigencies of modern warfare will be successful, and that the word "Militia" may soon be taken to represent, not a neglected and decaying military organization, but a strong, sure, and safe defence for the country, leaving our standing army free for our enormous dependencies, and for any offensive war that may unfortunately in future times be forced upon us.

CHAPTER II.

MILITARY EVENTS AND LEVIES IN SURREY TO 1757.

CONTENTS.—Resistance of the Surrey Tribes to Cæsar—Battle of Wibbandune—Danish Fight in Weald of Surrey—Alfred beats the Danes at Farnham—Guildford a considerable place as shown by Domesday Book—King John issues a Writ for Guildford to provide Arms, Horses, and Men—Surrey Musters in 1522 and 1539—Illustration of Edward I. Statute of Winchester, in Guildford Levies in 1539—List of Arms of Sir Thomas Cawarden seized by order of Queen Mary—Order to raise men in Surrey to resist French contemplated Invasion in 1545—Surrey Musters in 1575—Stock of Arms in Surrey at General Muster in 1577—Names of Commissioners in Surrey in 1580-4—Surrey Levies to resist Invasion contemplated by Philip of Spain—Order by the Queen to raise 2000 men in Surrey—Elizabeth writes to Sheriff and Commissioners of Surrey giving instructions for Mustering Surrey Bands, 9th April, 1585—Order to make Soldiers of all rogues and masterless men in Surrey—Lord Howard ordered to put Surrey in order of defence to resist Spaniards, August, 1587—Musters of the Borough at St. George's Fields—Sir Francis Walsingham's Instructions—Council orders Arms for Surrey Musters—Surrey Train Bands for Defence of Queen's person—Elizabeth orders out the Surrey Militia, 18th June, 1588—Queen Elizabeth harangues the Troops at Tilbury Camp—Names of Captains and List of Arms and Men of Surrey in Tilbury Camp—Queen's Letter of Thanks to Troops at Tilbury—Levies in 1592 in Surrey—Levies in 1596 for Earl of Essex Army—Same year another Camp at Tilbury, Surrey furnishes 1047 men—Levies in 1597-8—Arraignment of Earl of Essex, 1601, Surrey Troops guard the Court—Surrey Troops sent to Flanders—Surrey Militia summoned to guard James I. on his Coronation—Levies in 1625, Charles I.—Kingston the scene of fierce fights between Royalists

and Roundheads—Farnham Castle besieged by the Parliamentarians and partly destroyed—Cromwell orders Militia to be raised in Surrey to send to Scotland under Sir Richard Onslow—Thurloe's Report of Dutch Deputies on Militia—Restoration—Plots against—London Plague—Fire in 1666, Surrey Militia to do duty at—Order to draw out and embody Militia to resist French Invasion—Monmouth Rebellion—Brunt of Fighting borne by the Militia—Surrey Musters in 1697—Names of Officers and Number of Men—1745, New Regulations of Militia—Surrey Musters in 1745 fixed at 1000 men—Second Royal Surrey formed, 1757—Remarks on its Services and Value to the State.

The County of Surrey, or, as it was otherwise called, "Suth-rey," meaning in Saxon the kingdom on the south side of the river, is not famous for great military events.

Cæsar, when he invaded Britain, was vigorously resisted by the inhabitants of Surrey, Sussex, and the coast parts of Hampshire, who formed a tribe called by Ptolemy the "Regni." It is possible that this name was given to them from their being allowed after their subjugation by the Romans to remain a regnum, or kingdom, under Cogidunus their chief, who, Tacitus says, had certain cities put under his jurisdiction according to an ancient custom of the Romans, with no other design than that they might have kings for their slaves.*

About the year 567-8, a great battle was fought at Wibbandune, now called Wimbledon, which was said to be the first battle between the Saxons after their coming into and occupying England. Some time after the Danes began to trouble England, a battle was fought against them in the Weald of Surrey by Ethelwolf, about the year 851.† The memory of this battle is preserved to this day in the name of a bridge in Charlewood, called Timberham, or Kilberham

* Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 179.

† Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 187, and vol. iii. p. 604.

Bridge, a corruption from Killman Bridge, and in the names of lands in the adjoining parish of Leigh, called Slaughter-wic, or Slaughter-ford. The inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex in this battle fell upon the rear of the forces of the Danes, and defeated them with great slaughter.

King Alfred, about the year 893, with a handful of his newly organised "Fyrd," gave a severe beating to the plundering Danes at Feornham, now called Farnham.* A castle or fortress was afterwards built there by Henry of Blois, brother to King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. Henry III. destroyed the castle because he thought it was a harbour for sedition.

Guildford, according to old Saxon, Guildeford, the present county town, was, in the time of the conquest, a considerable place, as we find by the Domesday-book, that there were "seventy-five hagæ or houses, inhabited by 175 men able to bear arms." It was a "vill" of the Saxon kings, and was by will given to Athelwald by his uncle.

It is famous for a detestable act of treachery by Godwin, Earl of Kent, upon Alfred, King Ethelred's son, who was induced to claim the kingdom of his father. This unfortunate youth came to England with a retinue of 600 Norman soldiers to Guildford. Godwin received him with solemn assurances of safety, but in the dead of the night he surprised the Normans, and punished them by a "decimation," not according to the ancient rules of war, killing every tenth man, but killing the nine and saving the tenth man; and afterwards, with malignant cruelty decimating the remainder. The unfortunate prince was delivered to the Danes, who put out his eyes and kept him confined in chains until he died.

Guildford† being a most pleasant town, and surrounded

* Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 182.

† *History of Guildford*, published in 1801, British Museum.

with beautiful and peaceful scenery, our ancient kings were fond of spending their leisure seasons here. King Henry II. in 1157, spent his Christmas here, also King John in 1211, and King Edward in 1268. We can well carry the imagination back to those times, and people our quaint ancient town with the mummers and maskers, the knights and the ladies who helped to make merry the yule-tide of our kings of yore.

Richmond, formerly called Sheene, from its "shining" or splendid scenery, being in the neighbourhood of Kingston, and being considered remarkably wholesome and healthy, was selected as a seat for our kings.

Here it was that Edward III. died of grief for the loss of his warrior son.

Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., also died here, and the king mourned her death so much that he could never bear to be near the house again.

King Henry VII. died here, and it was by him that the name of the town was changed from Sheene to Richmond, from his title of Earl of Richmond before he became king.

The virgin Queen Elizabeth ended her days here in 1603: and Camden,* from whom these particulars of Richmond are taken, gives a quaint eulogy of her virtues and renown, and calls her "the love of the world and the delight of Britain."

Kingston,† in Surrey, was the place where the Saxon kings were crowned from 901 to 1016. The names of the kings were, Edward the elder in 901: Athelstane in 925; his coronation was celebrated with great magnificence: a stage was erected in the public square, now the market-

* Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 188.

† Bitton's *History and Antiquities of the Ancient and Royal Town of Kingston-on-Thames.*

place, "that the king might be seen the better of the multitude." Edmund in 941; Edred in 948; Edwy in 955; Edgar in 958; Edward the Martyr in 975; Ethelred in 978; and Edmund Ironsides in 1016.

These three towns—Richmond, Guildford, and Kingston—are respectively the depôts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Royal Surrey Regiments of Militia.

On the 15th June, 1214, in the fourteenth year of the reign of King John, was issued at Guildford a writ to the preposite* and approved men of Guildford, commanding them to provide with arms and horses twenty men of the better sort within their "vill," to be ready to go beyond the seas on the king's service, whensoever he should call them forth.†

The first record of the Surrey Militia to be found is in the Public Record Office,‡ and is an endorsement on a fly-leaf, "Musters Surrey—The hundrethe of Wallyngton."

There is, unfortunately, no further information about these musters, only the date, 14th year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1522-3), two years after the memorable meeting on the Field of the Cloth of Gold between the monarchs of England and France. Many notable Surrey families took part in this gorgeous historical scene. Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Richard Carewe, Sir Edmund Bray, Sir John Gaynesforde, and Nicholas Carewe, amongst others, were appointed to attend on the king and queen. Sir Matthew Broun and Sir John Yuardby, amongst others, were to be with the French king.

* "Prepositus villæ," chief officer of the king in a town, manor, or village. In ancient records the prepositus villæ was no more than the bailiff of the lord of the manor. The term, Prepositus villæ, is sometimes also used in later writers for the constable of a town, a petty constable.

† Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 29.

‡ *State Papers* (*Domestic*).

Henry, doubtless, took care that his musters should be carefully and regularly made, but, unfortunately, we find no further trace of them until we come to the 30th Henry VIII., where we get a complete and most valuable return of the "men and musters of the county of Surrey."*

This most interesting paper† gives the number of "abilmen, harness, and weapons," for the several hundreds of the county, and is headed in each hundred as follows:—

"'Surr. The vewe and musters of Abilmen, harnes, and wepons, mett to s've the Kyng our Sov'egn lord, in his warres, had and takyn bifore S^r^ Mathewe Broun, Knyght, Robt. Wyntreshull, esquyer, and John Skynner, comission's of seyd Sov'egn Lord by his tres patents amongs other in the seyd Countie thereunto assigned at Shire the xxvii^th^ day of Marche in the yere of our seyd Sov'egn lords reign.'" the xxx^th^

"Hundred de Blakheth (including the parishes of Shyre, Aldebury, Dunsfold, Wonershe, Alfold, Hascombe, Ewhurst, Cranley, Bromley, and Shaldeford)

in dēs hundred
Sm̄ of Archers lxxxv.
Sm̄ of Bilmen clxvii.
Sm̄ of Harnes lxxx."

"The hundred of Tanrigge, assigned at Godstone on the 31st March, was taken before Mathewe Broun, Knight; John Gaynesforde, Knight, and John Skynner; and gives a list of the parishes, and a total of the musters—

* *State Papers* (*Domestic*). † See Appendix D.

in dẽs hundred
Sm̄ of all Archers aboveseyd cix.
Sm̄ of all Bilmen aboveseyd cclxxxi.
Sm̄ of Harnes aforseyd lxi."

"The hundred of Reygate, assigned at Reygate on the 1st April, before Mathewe Broun, Knight; John Skynner, and James Skynner, give a total of

in dẽs hundred
Sm̄ of Archers cix.
Sm̄ of Bilmen cclxxxiij.
Sm̄ of Harnes lxxvj."

"The hundred of Wotton, assigned at Dorkyng on the 9th day of April, before Mathewe Broun, Knight, and John Skynner, give a total of

in dẽs hundred
Sm̄ of Archers xxxi.
Sm̄ of Bilmen clxvj.
Sm̄ of Harnes cxxxviij."

And in this muster Sir Mathewe Broun is entered as liable to furnish as follows: "Westbecheworth—Mathewe Broun, Knight, harnes for himself an c men; viz. for l archers, l bilmen."

A summary is given of the total men and musters of the four hundreds, as follows:—

"Sm̄ of all the Archers of the forseyd iiii hundreds cccliiii.
Sm̄ of all the Bilmen of the seyd iiii hundreds viij^{c}lxxxxvij.
Sm̄ of all the Harnes of the seyd iiii hundreds ccclv."

"The hundred of Wallyngton, including amongst others the town and parish of Croydon, gives a total of

Archers xiviii
Billmen xxxviii
Harnes vi.*

On the "last day," in the same year as the above account of men and musters were taken, John Deborne, sen., being elected mayor of Guildford, and Robert Wanerer bailiff, the following persons were nominated, with the harness they were to provide for serving the king in his wars,* and is an illustration of the manner in which Edward I.'s Statute of Winchester, enacted in 1285, was enforced:—

"Armes to be Provided Anno xxx. Hen. VIII.

Johannes Deborne, Sen., Mayor.

This is the Harnes appoynted within the Towne of Guildeford.

Imprimis. John Deborne, the elder, Mayer of the foresaid towne, a harnes, in his owne hands, with a byll.

Item. William Hammond, the elder, a harnes, with bowe and arrowes, swerde and dagger in his owne handes.

Item. George Parkhurst, the elder, a harnes, with a byll in his owne handes.

Item. Daywell Mugge, esquyer, a harnes in his owne handes, with a byll.

Item. John Morgan, a harnes, with a byll in his owne handes.

Item. Henry Langley, a harnes, with a byll in his owne handes.

Item. John Parvyshe, a harnes, with a byll in his owne keppynge.

Item. John Gefson, a harnes, with a byll in his owne keppynge.

* Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 51.

Item. William Marter and John Bowlls, a harnes, with bowe and arrowes, sworde and dagger, in the handes of John Bowlls.

Item. Robert Waterer, Symon Tyne, Nicholas Babbe, and John Wren, a harnes in the handes of Simon Tyne, with a bowe and arrowes, sworde and dagger.

Item. Gregorye Bowlde, Warter Marter, William Snellinge, and John Daborne, the younger, a harnes, with a bowe and arrowes, sworde and dagger, in the handes of John Daborne, the younger.

Item. Henry Alfelde, Richard Russell, Richard Butler, and Peter Davye, a harnes for an archer, in the handes of Richard Russell.

Item. William Sackfelde, John Lowyck, a harnes with a byll, in the handes of W. Sackfelde.

Item. Richard Shingleton, John Hallett, John Merryst, and Thomas Northalls, a harnes for an archer, in the handes of Richard Shingleton.

Item. William Hamond, the younger, Richard Dyrryck, Richard Person, and Thomas Sorevyn, a harnes for a bowman, in the handes of the aforesaid William."

About this time a curious custom prevailed in Guildford, in choosing every year a Sommer-Kyng, Prince, and Sworde-Bearer, which was a kind of mock magistracy, a not uncommon thing in those days. When this quaint custom originated it is difficult to say; but from the Constitution-book, at Guildford,* a refusal to accept the dignity subjected the mock noble to a pecuniary penalty, which was given to the church in his parish.

In the *Loseley Manuscripts*† is preserved a list of the

* *History of Guildford*, 1801, British Museum.

† *Loseley Manuscripts*, pp. 134-9, No. 52 (Kempe, 1836).

arms taken from the possession of Sir Thomas Carwarden, whose adherence to Queen Mary was mistrusted; and it was doubtless a proper precaution, seeing that the insurgents had already seized the arms of Sir Henry Sidney. The list of these stores shows what a formidable army might have been equipped with them, and the consequent danger of allowing them to be in the possession of a man whose loyalty to the queen was doubted. The order for the seizure of Sir Thomas Carwarden's arms was sent by the Lord Admiral William Howard, to Sir Thomas Saunders, "Sheryffe of Surr', Justic's of Peace of the same, Gentylmen, bayles (bailiffs), Constables, and all other the Quene's lovying subjects," and is dated from his house at Ryegate, on the 29th January, 1553. It is a most interesting historical document, as it gives not only a list of the several arms and harnes required to equip footmen and horsemen in those days, but also the price at which these arms and armour were estimated.

In 1545, Francis, king of France, made strenuous efforts to invade England, and on the 16th day of October, in that year, an order is sent by the King, Henry VIII., for the raising of 400 men in the County of Surrey. It runs as follows:—*

"Order and dyvysyon in all the hundreds w'in the Countey of Surr' for the p^e^paracon and furnysshyng of cccc. able men with ther Capitaynes to s've o^r^ Sov'egn Lord Henry the Eight by the grace of God of Englond, Fraunce, and Irelond Kyng, defendor of the faythe, and in erthe of the Churche of Englond, and also of Irelond, the sup'me hed in his warres had and takyn by his justics of peax w'in the sayd Countie, at the xvj day of October in the xxxvj yere of his noble regn, accordyng and after the teno^r^ purporte and

* Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 644.

effecte of his grac's l'res to them, late addressed for the accomplymyssent of the same, as followith:

Thom[s] Pope, mil.	The Borowh of Suthwerk, xx[ti] men; wereof vj Archers, xiiij Bilmen.
Thom[s] Edgare	The Hundred of Brixstone, xxx[ti] men; wereof iiij[or] Archers, xxvj Bilmen.
Rob[t] and Scott	The Hundred of Walyngton, xxiiij[or] men; wereof iiij[or] Archers, xx[ti] Bilmen.
Comiss'ib'm.	The Towne of Croydon, x men; wereof iiij[or] Archers, vj Bilmen.
Matheus Broun, mil.	The Hundred of Tanrygge, xxx[ti] men; wereof vj Archers, xxiiij Bilmen.
Robt Wyntreshall and Jacobus Skynner Comiss'ib'm.	The Hundred of Reygate, xxij men; wereof iiij[or] Archers, xviij Bilmen.
	The Hundred of Blackheth and Wotton, xxxvj men; wereof iiij[or] Archers, xxxij Bilmen.

Ed'us Walsyngk'm, mil. x'p'ofer More, mil. Ric.	The Hundred of Godalmyn xxxvj men; wereof viij Archers, xxviij Bilmen.
	The Hundred of Farneh'ı xxvj men; wereof vj Archers, xx^{ti} Bilmen.
Lawrenc' Stoughton	The Towne of Guldeford, x men; wereof iiij^{or} Archers, xij Bilmen.
Comiss'ib'm.	The Hundred of Wokyin xxx^{ti} men: wereof vi Archers, xxiiij^{or} Bilmen.
Will's Whorwood, attorn' gen'all, &c.	The Hundred of Godley, xx men; wereof iiij^{or} Archers, xxij Bilmen.
Thom's Stydolf and Joh'es Carleton,	The Towne of Kyngston, x men: wereof iiij^{or} Archers, xvi Bilmen.
Commiss'ibi'm.	The Hundred of Kyngst and Elmebridge, xxx^{ti} me wereof vi Archers, xxiiij^{or} Bilmen.

Lysley and Will's Saunders, Commiss'ib'm.

The Hundred of Copthorne,
xxiiij^{or} men;
wereof vj Archers,
xviii Bilmen.

The Hundred of Effyngh'm,
xx^{ti} men;
wereof iiij^{or} Archers,
xvj Bilmen.

S'm^{a} of abil men cccc, wereof
Archers iiij^{xx}
Bilmen cccxx
} cccc.

Capytanes.
Thomas Hall, of Compton, gent.
William Creswell, of Farnh'm.

Capytanes apoyntid and to have the ledying of the cccc me' above lymitted."

The danger of the invasion was soon over, and a peace concluded, and the remainder of Henry's reign was free from foreign warfare.

1574. The next records that we have, bring us down to Elizabeth, when, in the muster of the train-bands of the different counties in 1574-5, we find the number in Surrey capable of bearing arms given as 6000 able men, 1800 armed, and 96 demi-launces; and a few years after, in 1577, when Elizabeth decided upon sending her troops to assist the revolted provinces of the Netherlands, we find Surrey taking note of the stock of arms possessed by that county to arm its militia and help her Queen. The arms received at the general muster in October, 1577, were—*

* *State Papers* (*Domestic*), vol. xxv. p. 521.

Corslett	277
Qualyver	128
Harquebutt	162
Bowe and Arrowes	702
Almayne Ryvetts	310
Coats of Plate	276
Launces and Light Horsemen . .	72
Qualyvers furnished for the hundred and fifty trained men appointed in this County	150

A few years after, in 1584, the Council, instructed no doubt by their economical and royal mistress, writes to the Commissioners complaining of the too great charge for accoutrements. Caliver, flaske, and touche-box, were charged at 20*s.* each, but it was found they could be bought for 13*s.* 4*d.*, "and under, if many men brought together," and the murrion, rated by the commissioners at 6*s.* 8*d.*, could be bought for 5*s.*

The Commissioners for musters in Surrey, in 1580, were Sir William More, Sir Thomas Brown, William Fletewood, Barnard Raldolphe, Robert Levesey, Edward Bellingham, and Edward Bowier, Esquires; and in 1584, no doubt finding difficulty in viewing and mustering the Surrey men, resident in Southwark, Aldermen Woodroffe and Blancke, "being dwellers amongst them," were directed to assist in the musters. Stirring times were now approaching for England, and our history sparkles with brave deeds done by both army and navy, and the efforts and sacrifices made by the people of England to assist their sovereign against the designs of Philip of Spain and the Pope Sixtus V.

The county of Surrey was not behind the other counties in the efforts made to resist the determined

npts then made to re-establish the power of the Pope the nation.

)n the 22nd April, 1584, the Commissioners were re- ed to raise 2000 men; but the Queen, "in consider- ı of the great charge, was content to have only 1000;" in the next month, 31st May, orders were sent as to disposition of them.

The men were to be divided into four companies of men each, under the following captains—Sir Henry ton, Sir Francis Carew, George More, Esq., and Sir nas Brown; but Sir Henry Weston, desiring to be the North, William Gresham was appointed to his pany in his stead.

585. On the 9th April, 1585, the Queen writes to her ustie and well-beloved the Sheryffe of the County urrey," William Howard, Esq., Sir Wm. More, Sir nas Brown, and Thomas Lyfield, Esq., and the rest of Commissioners for the musters of the said County:—

Trustie and well-beloved, we greet you well. Under- ling, as well by the report of our muster-master sent the omer into that countye, as otherwise, how forwarde the lemen appointed to have the leadinge of the bands of ıen by us ordered to be trayned in the said countye shewed themselves in the execution of the service, nge therein neyther travell nor charge, and with how ; good will the people have also performed their parts e said service, we cannott but accepte the same in verie parte, which our pleasure is you shall at your nexte ral assemblye make knowne unto them all, and give thankes in our name for the dutifull disposition we founde in them to further this our service, witnessinge ove they beare unto us, and the care they have of ther defence and preservacion of ther naturall countrye, g them withall understand that for a further testimonye

of our good acceptacion of the dutifull myndes they have therein shewed to carry towards us, we meane that the said bandes shall be imployed only for the garde of our person, and the withstandinge of foreyne invasion, yf anie should happen; not doubtinge but that the regarde of our contentment and satisfaccion, and the care of ther owne defence and saftie, will encourage as well as theis our soldiers as the captaynes and leaders, so much the more, as well to kepe themselves in such good order as they may be hable at all tymes to doe service whensoever ther shall fall out anie occacion to use them, as also performe from tyme to tyme such martiall exercises as they shal be directed unto by order from our Privye Councell: and for other matters that concerne the further orderinge of the said bandes, we referre you to such direction as you shall receave therein from our Privye Councell, as well at this tyme as hereafter from tyme to tyme.

"Given under our signet at our manor of Grenwich, the ixth daie of Aprill 1585, in the xxviith yeare of our reigne."

From the letter it will be seen that the county was bestirring itself, and the efforts made were gratefully acknowledged by the Queen; the letter, also, foreshadowed the invasion, which, three years later, burst upon the nation, and which the Queen, by the valorous spirit of her people, was enabled successfully to resist.

A few months later the expedition to the Netherlands was decided upon; the command of the army being given to the Earl of Leicester. And Lord Howard of Effingham, High-Admiral of England, Lieutenant of our Counties of Sussex and Surrey, was ordered, on the 18th July, to raise 250 men—150 in Sussex, and 100 in Surrey, to be ready to march in ten days. The Queen, minding her promise, orders "none of her trayned-bands to be pressed."

e command of the 100 Surrey men was given to
a Roberts, who was to embark with his company at
a on the 10th August.
e following return, preserved in the Record Office,
nteresting particulars of the 34 captains and their
nen impressed out of the 19 counties detailed.* It
d August 3rd, 1585, and gives—

Tote of Cote and Conduct Money for transportation
or half a month for 4000 Soldiers imprest for the
nes and the General:

	£.	s.	d.
n Cote Money for four thousand men, after four shillings the man . .	800	0	0
onduct Monie for the said number at two shillings a man	400	0	0
ransportation for so many, after y^e^ rate of vi^s^ and viii^d^ the man . .	1333	6	8
he paie for half a month of the said 4000 amounting to	2000	0	0
mprest for y^e^ Captaines . . .	400	0	0
„ „ General . . .	500	0	0
Total . . .	5433	6	8"

is curious to note the excuses made at about this
y the Popish recusants,† who were warned to find
and armour.
hn Wyborne appeals to the Archbishop of Canter-
nd others, to "testify as to his constant attendance in
eth church; he would be willing to contribute as one
: Majesties good subjects and a tenant by knights
e."

* *State Papers* (*Domestic*), vol. xxix. p. 148.
† Ibid. Elizabeth.

Another says, "Would to God that his estate was in such a state that he could provide a light horse, has been in prison for years past, and lost all his property by recusancy." Evidently not a patriot, if not an aider and abettor of those who even intended to invade his native country.

"Nicholas Wolf, and John Delnes, are unable, having only 20*l.* a-year to live on; the latter with four children."

The loyalty of the great body of the Catholics was proof against the absurd and ridiculous laws and fines that they were subjected to, and the Queen did much to show her confidence in them, by selecting the renowned Lord Admiral Howard, who was a Catholic, to command the fleet.

Precautionary measures, though, were no doubt necessary against the disaffected Papists, and the Lord Admiral received a number of letters instructing him as to his conduct with respect to these people: they were to be "unfurnished of their armour," and the armour so seized was to be sold for the purpose of supplying a deficiency for furnishing the trained bands. Rogues and vagabonds, who, it seems, had rather invaded our fair county, were to be utilised, for in September of this same year, Lord Howard received a notice from the Palace of Nonsuch, that as it was understood there was "a great stoare of stout vagabonds and maysterlesse men able inoughe for labour, which do great hurt in the country by their idle and naughtie life; it is ordered to take up all the strongest and most able rogues, vagabonds, and maysterlesse men to be sent to the port of London, whence they shall be transported into the Low Countries, where they shall be well used and entertained."

It is to be hoped that when they got to the Low Countries

they were so well entertained that they forgot that they were rogues, and vagabonds, and "maysterlesse men," and under their captains and masters, became good soldiers. There is nothing like good stern military discipline for reclaiming a rogue and a vagabond; many an outcast who, without a master to guide and lead him, was a waif and stray of humanity, has become, under wholesome discipline, a good and valiant soldier to the state, and an honour to his country.

1587. In August, 1587, the Lord Howard, Lieutenant of Surrey, was ordered to put the county under his charge in order of defence, with "as little noise and hindrance to the harvest as possible," as 120 sail, supposed to be Spaniards, had been seen off the coast.

In the early part of this year, the deputy-lieutenants had ordered the inhabitants of the borough, from the ages of sixteen to sixty years, to be mustered at Dubber's Hill, near Croydon; but the people desired to be mustered at St. George's Fields, as formerly, which was allowed.

The nation was now thoroughly awake as to the imminent danger of the invasion; and the Lord-Admiral received constant instructions as to the levying and conduct of the Surrey trained bands. Sir Francis Walsingham seems to have had the direction of the preparations for the defence, and the orders he issued were elaborate and carefully devised.

"All able persons were to be mustered and trained, under skilful muster-masters, to marching and the use of weapons. Pioneers were to throw up defensive works at landing-places; shot, *i. e.*, musqueteers, were to be sent on horseback, though the horses should be mean, that they might reach the coast, in case of alarm, with the greater expedition."*

* *Loseley Manuscripts.*

The deputy-lieutenants and others were instructed by the Council that the Surrey musters should especially supply horsemen for the defence of the realm, the arms of which were to be a demi-launce, staff, sworde, and dagger. The light horsemen to be armed with a case of pistols only.

The trained bands reserved for the defence of the Queen's person, were to consist only of those who were able to provide themselves with arms and bear themselves the expense of the training, powder and shot only would be provided by the Government.

In the return of the hundred of Blackheath and Wotton, Wonersh sends 6 pikemen, selected names, 8 bill-men selected, 20 bill-men of the better sort, 42 bill-men of the second sort, 10 selected archers, 3 archers of the better sort, 5 archers of the second sort, gunners 11. A requisition was sent to the county for a specified number of men, 4000, but the return sent of the number raised was so much short of that, that the proportion was reduced to 2000, described as 400 shot-men, strongest men to have muskets, and the others harquebuses,* 600 bow-men, 600 bill-men, 400 pike-

* See Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, act iii. sc. 2. Falstaff thus gives his idea of a good shot-man:

"Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big assemblage of a man! Give me the spirit, Master Shallow. Here's Wart;—you see what a ragged appearance it is: he shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a pewterer's hammer. [To Wart], Come, manage me your caliver. So:—very well:—go to:—very good:—exceeding good.—O, give me always a little, lean, old, chapped, bald shot."

And Shallow adds to this his description of a nimble shot-man:

"There was a little quiver (nimble) fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus: and he would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in: 'rah, tah, tah,' would he say; 'bounce,' would he say; and away again would he go, and again would he come: I shall never see such a fellow!"

men with corslets. Of the shot-men, the strongest and squarest were to exercise muskets, the least and most nimble, harquebuses.

1588. The following letter* was sent by the Queen to the Lord High-Admiral, her Lieutenant for Surrey, ordering out the Militia for Surrey, and the Queen had before this sent letters under the privy-seal, to the sheriff and deputy-lieutenants, informing them, that in consequence of the zeal and alacrity displayed by the footmen of the county at their training, she had selected them for the "guard of her person royal," for which purpose only they were to be employed.

"By the Quene.

"To o^r^ right trustie and wel beloved the Lord Howarde, o^r^ Highe Admirall of England, Lieutenant of o^r^ Countie of Surr; and in his absence to the Deputie Lieutenants of the same.

"Right trustie and well beloved Counsello^r^, we greet yo^u^ well. Wheras heretofore upon the advertisement from time to time from sondrie places of the great p̃parac'ons of forraine forces, w^th^ a full intenc'on to invade this o^r^ realme, and other o^r^ domynions, we gave o^r^ directions unto yo^u^ for the preparinge of our subjects w^th^ in yo^r^ lieutenancie, to be in aredines and defence againste anie attempte that might be made against us and o^r^ realme, w'ch o^r^ directions we finde so well pformed as we cannot but receive great contentment therbie, both in respect of yo^r^ careful proceedings therein as alsoe of the great willingnes of o^r^ people in gen'all to the accomplishment of that whereunto they were required, shewinge therbie ther great love and loyaltie towardes us, w'ch as we accept moste thankfullie at ther handes, acknow-

* *Loseley Manuscripts.*

ledginge o'selves infinitlie bounde to Almightie God in that it hath pleased Him to blesse us wth soe lovinge and dutifull subjects. Soe would we have you make it knowne unto them, forasmuch as we finde the same intenc'on not onlie of invadinge, but of makinge a conquest also of this o' realme, nowe constantlie more and more detected and confirmed as a matter fully resolved on, beinge allreadie an army put to the seas for that purpose (although we doubte not but by God's goodness the same shall prove frustrate). We have therefore thought meet to will and require you forthwth, with as much convenient speed as you maie, to call together at some convenient place or places the best sorte of gent' under yo^{r} lieutenance, and to declare unto them, that, consideringe their great preparac'ons and threatnings nowe burst out in action upon the seas, tendinge to a purposed conqueste, wherin everie man's pticular estate is in the highest degree to be touched in respecte of cuntrie, libertie, wief, children, landes, lief, and that which is spetiallie to be regarded, for the profession of the true and sincere religion of Christ, we doe looke that the most pte of them should have upon this instant extraordinarie occasion a larger p̃porc'on of furniture, both for horsemen and footmen (but spetiallie horsemen), then hath been certified, therbie to be on ther best strength against anie attempt whatsoever, and to be imploied both about o^{r} owne p'son and otherwise as they shall have knowledge given to them, the nomber of w'ch larger p̃porc'on, asson as you shall knowe, we require yo^{u} to signifie to the rest of o^{r} Privie Counsell. And hereunto, as we doubte not but by yo^{r} good endeavo^{r} they wil be rather conformable, so also we assure o'self that Almightie God will soe blesse ther loyall hartes, borne towards us ther loving sov'ayne and ther naturall cuntrie, that all the attempts of anye enemyes whatsoever shalbe made voide and frustrate, to ther confusion, yo^{r} comfort, and God's high glory.

"Given under o^r^ signett, at o^r^ mannor of Green^ch^, the xviij daye of June, 1588, in the xxx^th^ yeare of o^r^ raigne."

A further command was sent from the Council to the Deputy Lieutenants on the 23rd July, when the gallant navy, led by the Lord High Admiral Howard, had begun the attack on the Invincible Armada (so called), and on that very day had demonstrated to the Spanish commander Medina the difficulties of the invasion and the daring and dash of the English seamen. The fight began on the 21st, was at an end on the 29th, with a few intermissions, and before the end of this memorable month the dreaded Armada was flying, beaten and demoralized, past the mouth of the Scheldt, full into the North Sea.

This Council order, signed by Chr. Hatton, Wm. Burghley, Fra. Knollys, Fra. Walsingham, T. Heneage, Jo. Wolley, instructed the Deputy Lieutenants, Wm. Howard, Esq., Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Wm. More, and Sir Francis Carewe, to send—as the landing of the enemy was apprehended to be in Essex—8 launces and 99 light horse to Burntwood, to be under the command of the Earl of Leicester, and 1000 footmen to be at Stratford on the Bowe near London, "ledd by the captens and officers," by the 29th of the month; 500 footmen had been ordered to be sent to London by the 6th of the month, to attend upon her Majesties person.

It was on the 19th of July, 1588, that the Armada entered the Channel; every English schoolboy knows how his brave ancestors dashed into the terrible fleet as it sailed up the Channel, "in front like a half-moon, the horns stretching forth about the breadth of seven miles."*

Our brave sailors kept the foe from landing, but the land forces were ready, and the historical camp at Tilbury, with the resolute Queen riding through the camp and

* Knight's *Popular History of England*, vol. iii. p. 229.

harangueing her Militia soldiers, is a picture that every Englishman loves to think upon. And the burning words of her oration cannot be too often transcribed in any histories of the services to which her noble and heroic words were addressed.

"My loving people," she said, "we have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but I assure you, I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself, that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust. I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too; and think foul scorn that Parma, or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm! To which, rather than any dishonour should grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already, from your forwardness, you have deserved rewards and crowns; and we do assure you, on the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime, my Lieutenant-General shall be in my stead, than whom never Prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject; not doubting but, by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, of my kingdoms, and of my people."

Of the 134 Spanish ships that set out on the invasion, only 53 returned. Everything combined to render this the most formidable invasion England has ever had to resist, a most complete and disastrous failure. When the Spanish fleet had a little rest from the persistent and harassing attacks of the English, fearful storms carried on the work of destruction, as the Spanish seamen were not able to govern such unwieldy vessels as most of the Armada was composed of. The Queen, after the remnant of the fleet had escaped the pursuing English, — who, it is said, would undoubtedly have obliged the whole Armada to surrender at discretion but for their ammunition falling short,—sent to the King of Scotland, warning him of the expected presence of the Spaniards on his coasts, when she says, "I doubt not that they shall receive small succour and less welcome."

The few seamen and soldiers, who, after terrible hardships and fatigue, at last got back to Spain, were so dispirited by their utter defeat and the ignominious end to their grand projects of invasion, "that they filled all Spain with accounts of the desperate valour of the English, and of the tempestuous violence of that ocean which surrounds them."*

The following, taken from the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, gives a correct list of the men and weapons. The names of the captains of the trained-bands of Surrey, at the camp of Tilbury, were Captains Browne, More, Gaynsford, Heron, Munger, Hill, Leiford, and Gardenor.

"An abstract† of the certificate returned from y^e^ Leiuftenant of the able trayned and furneshed men of the counti of Surray: vyon Letters from the Lordes; reduced into bandes vnder captaines, and howe they were soarted w^t^ weapones: in Aprille an° dom̄. 1588:—

* Hume's *History of England*, vol. ii. p. 461.

† Harleian MSS., No. 168, p. 167.

			Men.	Shott.	Corslets.	Bowes.	Bills.	
Ablemen, 8522 SURRAY I. Ffurnished, 1900 — Trained, 1522		Sir Thomas Browne	300	45 Cal. / 80 Musk.	91	—	34	
		George More	300	45 Cal. / 80 Musk.	91	—	34	
		William Gainsford	300	90 Cal. / 40 Musk.	88	—	37	Call. 454 / Musk 281 / Corsl. 385 / Bowes 136 / Bills 266 } 1522.
		Poining Heron	300	90 Cal. / 40 Musk.	79	—	37	
		Nicholas Munger	150	60 Cal. / 19 Musk.	18	—	37	
		Richard Hill	150	55 Cal. / 19 Musk.	18	—	37	Whereof 500 are for the Isle of Wight.
		Richard Leiford	150	15 Cal. / 04 Musk.	—	83	23	
		Thomas Gardiner	150	36 Cal. / 15 Musk.	—	53	31	
	Provisions	Pioneers	0200					
		Powder	1490					
		Match	0000					
		Cartes	0016					
		Nagges	0511					
	Untrained, 377	Sir Thomas Browne	125	5 Cal. / 00 Musk.	000	80	40	
		George More	125	27 Cal. / 00 Musk.	000	60	38	Call. 32 / Musk. 00 / Corsl. 2 / Bowes 235 / Bills 108 } 377.
		William Gainsford	45	00 Cal. / 00 Musk.	020	35	15	
		Poining Heron	75	00 Cal. / 00 Musk.	000	60	15	
	Horsemen	Launces . .	008	Captayne.				
		Lighthorse .	098	Captayne.				
		Petronelle . .	029	Captayne.				

From the account of the pay of the soldiers while in camp, they seem to have served three weeks, those who only served one week, or less, had no pay.

The State Papers of Elizabeth give* full particulars of the names of the men who served, the substitutes, their armour, &c. Some of the entries are very quaint and curious. In the Battersea levy:—

"Robert Hebb, that s'ved for M^re^ Ridon hath lost his sword, Richard Baldwyns soone placed an other in his Roome to s've w^th^ a coate of plate and black bill and the ꝑtie is rune away w^th^ all the furniture."

In the Wimbledon levy,—

"Henry Buck that s'ved for Hugh Lynger had his hedpiece taken away by Thomas Rogers, one of the S'geants, and a Barnes man had a Calyver w^th^ the furniture taken from him and a sword by Mr. Pavett, Lieutenant to Capt. Gainsford, whoe received back again a Callyver and a bad murrion."

Walter Curtis of Croydon was very badly served, for "his sworde was chaunge by Mr. Pavitt and gave him a worse for it, he served with a corst" (corslett).

The following return† gives the particulars of one of the companies, by which it appears that some of the men took service under Sir Edward Stanley, and that the men were not in debt, but the county was in debt to them. The certificates were signed by the Commissioners, Sir Thomas More, Sir Francis Carew, and Sir Thomas Browne:—

"Vpon Thexamynacon of the 125 soldy^ors^ w^ch^ served vnder Cap^ten^ Courthropp‡ out of the hundreds of Kingston, Ellembridg, Copthorn, and Effingham, it appeareth as followeth,—

* State Papers (Domestic), No. 217, 1588. † Ibid.

‡ No doubt the officer appointed to head the 125 untrained men under Sir Thomas Browne's command.

"Imprimis. That as many as were taken out at the disolving of the campe and appointed to serve vnder S^r^ Edward Stanley, Knight, received of Cap^ten^ Courthopp for pay ix^s^ viij^d^ a pece, and every of them served xx daies.

"Item. The residue w^ch^ were psentlie discharged at the disolvinge of the said campe, received viij^s^ viij^d^ a piece. And every of them served xvii daies.

"Item. There is not any of them w^ch^ gave any money vnto theire Cap^ten^ or his officers for theire discharge.

"Item. There is wanting amongest them all vi coates, vi murryons, vi swords, e daggers, and two callyvers, all w^ch^ they say were taken a waye by S^r^ Edward Stanleys officers from them.

"Vpon thexameynacon of the constables e other officers it appeareth that the country is much in theire debte, and not any of them in theire pishe debte for the service of the warrs, &c.

"Thomas Browne."

Endorsed

Captain Courthop.

Furniture missinge under him—	S^r^ Thomas Brownes certificate for the hundreds of Kingston, Ellembridge, Copthorne, e Effingham.
Coates . . 6	
Murrains . . 6	
Sworde e dag . 6	
Calivers . . 2	
All y^e^ same said to be taken by S^r^ Edw. Stanleys officers.	

The proportion fixed to be paid by the clergy of Surrey, was 100 men fully armed, and the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Thomas [Cooper] Wynton, wrote to his clergy

urging and commanding them to have them all ready at the latest in fourteen days.

In 1596, the clergy of the whole kingdom furnished 373 soldiers, and the Archdeacon of Surrey, out of that number, sent 64.*

At the breaking up of the camp at Tilbury, the Queen sent by her lieutenant-general the following letter† of thanks to the colonels, captains, and soldiers of the Surrey trained bands. The letter is directed to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of Surrey, and says,—

"Her Majestie comanded me to thank the Colonels and Captains of the Armie in her name, and the like thanks to their soldiers, for their great forwardness and willing myndes in her Highness' service at that tyme, which I did make known to such as were then remaining there; so now again hath it pleased her to command me to require you to do the like again to the Colonels and Captains of the forces of the county of Surrey who were in camp at Tilbury, showing them her most gracious acceptance of that their dutiful and willing redinoss in her service.

"And withal, to require them and every of them to have speedy care that their soldiers lost not, nor doe away any of their armour or furniture. They were dismissed the sooner in respect of the harvest. If called again shall have conduct money."

On the 8th August all danger seemed past, and the Privy Council‡ wrote to the deputy lieutenants—the Lord Admiral still being in command of the fleet—that the forces of Surrey, and the other counties for the defence of her Majesty's person, against the attempts of the enemies, had

* Bishop Wynton's *Admonition to the People of England*, 1588, and Knight's *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 242.

† Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 667.

‡ *Loseley Manuscripts*, No. 120.

grown to such great numbers that they had difficulty in victualling them; the Surrey men were therefore to return to the county, but were to hold themselves in readiness with all their armour, should a new danger arise.

Lord Buckhurst writes on the 2nd August to Sir Wm. More and others, that there is to be at Godstone, on the 8th inst. 836 soldiers; Reigate, 836; Dorking, 836; Croydon, 120 horse; and at Croydon, on the 9th inst., 2500 footmen; and directs that they are to see "sufficient vittel bro't."

1592. We get no more account of the Surrey train bands until 1592,* when Captain Yaxley, with 100 men, was returned as one of the eleven captains commanding the levies out of the counties of Kent, Sussex, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, London, and Surrey, under the Earl of Essex, and which, no doubt, formed part of the 4000 men sent to aid Henry of Navarre, when that monarch ascended his troubled throne, and struggled against Elizabeth's old enemy, Philip, and his ally, the Duke of Parma. Two years after, the struggle still continuing, the Queen writes† to the Lord Admiral to order the deputy-lieutenants to march the trained forces of the county armed to London, under the command of some of themselves, there to receive directions from the Privy Council; "they are not to fail at their uttermost peril."

1596. Again, in 1596, Surrey, in conjunction with Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex, was required to furnish 6000 men, intended for the army of the Earl of Essex,‡ to be sent to the relief of Calais, besieged by the King of Spain. Probably this army was diverted from its original destination and sent to Cadiz, the capture of which town by the Earl of Essex was a great blow to the Spanish King. Sir Geo. Carew had a command in the expedition.

* State Papers (Domestic), Elizabeth, vol. ccxli. p. 192.
† Ibid. vol. ccl. p. 54. ‡ Ibid.

In this year there was again a camp formed at Tilbury, another invasion being threatened by the Spaniards, and the Queen again visited her military.

The camp was commanded by the Earl of Leicester.

Stowe, in his Chronicle, tells us that the Queen's presence at Tilbury, and her "princely encouragement, Bellona-like, infused a second spirit of love, loyalty, and resolution into every soldier in the army." Surrey furnished—

Lancers	8
Light horsemen . . .	39
Footmen	1000
Total .	1047

And in the army for the guard of her Majesty's person, under the charge of the Lord Chamberlain, Surrey furnished 500 footmen, but no cavalry.

In the next year,* 1597, the Lord Admiral is ordered to raise 150 men in Surrey, on the occasion of the "coming of the Cardinal of Austria towards Boulogne." The rebellion in Ireland in 1598,† caused a levy of 2000 men in London, Kent, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, and Surrey. The same counties the year after were required to furnish men, and to arm and apparel them at 3*l.* per man.‡

In the same year considerable levies of horse and foot§ were made on Surrey.

1601. In 1601, the arraignment of the unfortunate Earl of Essex took place, and the trained bands of Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckingham, and Surrey, were called up to London, to "lie in the suburbs adjoining the court, which is guarded like a camp, and troops of armed men march up and down,

* State Papers (Domestic), vol. cclxii.
† Ibid. vol. cclxviii. p. 126. ‡ Ibid. cclxx. p. 167.
§ Ibid. vol. cclxxii. p. 277.

as if the Spaniards were in the land." * Poor Essex's vaulting ambition had overleapt itself, and the scaffold ended his gallant life, leaving such a sting of remorse in the heart of his royal mistress that pained her until her death.

In the same year more forces were levied in Surrey to be sent to Flanders, and the Queen orders the Lord Admiral to levy money for the troops at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per man, "whereof 40*s.* for apparel, and 30*s.* for arms; apparel to be given soldiers on embarking, and arms when they land at Flanders." †

1603. The Militia of Surrey ‡ was summoned by James I. to London, to guard his person at his coronation, for Elizabeth had ended her glorious and memorable reign, and Mary Queen of Scots' unworthy son had succeeded to the throne of England, and was the first King of Great Britain and Ireland, uniting under his sceptre the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The King, writing from Hampton Court, July 18th, 1603, says,—

"As we hold it necessary at the day of our coronation, some number of men, armed, be placed in guard about our City of Westminster, for preventing sedition and tumult, we require you to levy and arm 100 of our trained bands of Surrey, in places next the City of London, under some sufficient gentleman, and send them to such place, and at such time as you shall be directed by our Council."

James was no sooner seated on the throne than he began to remodel his Militia, and one of his first acts, as before stated, was to repeal the old statutes of armour.§

Very little mention is made during this reign of the musters of Surrey, and it is not until 1625, when Charles I. commenced his disastrous reign, that we take up the thread of our history.

* State Papers (Domestic), vol. cclxxviii. p. 584.

† Ib. vol. ccxxxi. p. 93. ‡ Ib. vol. xxxv. p. 226. § 1 Jac. i. c. 25.



MILITIAMAN ARMED WITH A CALIVER.
Time James I.

In the first year (28th Nov.) we find the Earl of Nottingham, writing to the King that he and the Earl of Holderness, lords-lieutenant of Surrey, had taken several musters of the trained bands of Surrey, but prays that a certificate may not be required until 26th January of the following year, as by reason of the great "infection in Southwark, many of the trained band were either dead or departed from thence."* The evident dissatisfaction of the people to the arbitrary acts of Charles and his father began even now, so early in his reign, to foreshadow the disasters that followed.

1626. The next year the two lords-lieutenant write to the Council complaining of the list of defaulters in Surrey, and ask for exemplary punishment of them.

In their report of the musters of the county they enclosed certificates of the defaulters of Leatherhead, Kingston, and Croydon.

The County saw some sharp fights between Charles I. and his rebel forces.

Kingston and its neighbourhood was twice the scene of a conflict. The first time in October 1642, soon after the commencement of the Civil War. A skirmish took place between Prince Rupert and some Parliamentary troops, composed of the trained bands of Surrey and Berks, with a party from the Earl of Essex's army, which latter were nearly beaten; but the Parliamentarians, by a ruse, got part of their troops in rear, and so forced the Prince—though not before he had driven off his assailants—to march away. The skirmish was fought in a lane forty feet wide, and the Cavaliers left ten persons of quality killed, and 300 men and horses prisoners; the Parliamentarians also lost some 300 men.†

* State Papers (Domestic), Car. I., vol. x. p. 163.

† Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 670.

In the same year Farnham Castle was besieged by Sir Wm. Waller, an officer in command of a party of Roundheads, and after making prisoners of the troops forming its small garrison — who had been left to guard it by Sir John Denham, its governor, a strong partisan and loyal follower of the King—he partly blew it up with gunpowder.

1648. The fortifications were afterwards demolished in 1648. The lead, iron, timber, and glass, were taken by the officers and men of the Militia and sold, and the proceeds appropriated as part of the pay due to them from the country.

The second time that Kingston was the scene of a battle between the Royalists and the Roundheads was in July 1648, and it was a most disastrous conflict for the former.*

Major Dalbeer, formerly an officer in the Parliamentary forces, had left them in disgust, and was in command of the Royalist party of troops and gentlemen, consisting of the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Francis Villiers, brother to the Duke. This party and many other gentlemen had petitioned the Parliament against the continuance of the rebellion against the King, and urged that the kingdom should return to its loyalty and to the rule of a just government, consistent with the rights and freedom of Parliament, which they protested they were endeavouring to establish and preserve.

The City of London joined in the loyal cry. The London apprentices playing at bowls in Moorfields during church-time, were ordered to disperse by the Militia guard. They resisted and held their ground, and in the morning were joined by the watermen and the new Royalists, raising the cry, " For God and King Charles."

* Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 673.

Surrey gentlemen, freeholders, and yeomen, came to Westminster with the petition, and disdaining to be stopped by the parliamentary sentinels, knocked them down; a fray ensued, in which several Surrey gentlemen were killed, and one of the sentinels was disarmed, and killed with his own sword.

The Earl of Holland appointed a rendezvous at Kingston, and waited two nights and a day, expecting numbers to rally round him; but the City of London had been awed, by the vigour and energy of the Parliamentary troops, who everywhere thwarted this last expiring effort, brave and loyal though it was, to save the King from his impending fate. Some few troops, estimated at about 600 horse, assembled under the command of Dalbeer, and marched to Reigate.

Three troops of Michael Livesey's regiment of horse were sent by the Roundhead commander, under the command of Major Audeley, to take possession of Lord Monson's castle at Reigate, and prevent the assemblage of the Royalist guard at Redhill. The Royalists then marched out to give fight to the Roundheads, but the forces of the latter were too limited in number, and a message was sent off for aid to Sir Michael Livesey and Major Gibbons. On the latter arriving that night with his own troop, and two of Colonel Richs, the Royalists had left, and gone to Dorking, while Audeley, ignorant of their departure, rested on Redhill. The Royalists being informed that Reigate had not been occupied, returned, but finding the additional force there, they marched to Kingston, the Parliamentarians in hot pursuit. The forces of the latter consisted of five troops of horse and three of foot, from Livesey's regiments, two troops of Richs', and Major Gibbons' own troop, Sir Michael Livesey himself taking the command.

They overtook the Royalists at Ewell, where there

was a slight skirmish, and six Royalist horsemen were captured.

The Royalists turned to bay on a hill midway between Nonsuch Park and Kingston, but neither side began an attack at once, each party sending out single men who fought valiantly; but at last a cornet in Rich's troop with fifty horse, began the conflict, and was immediately followed by Gibbons, with the rest of the party.

Audeley, in his account of this fight, says, "They made a gallant defence, and as sharp a charge as I ever saw in these unhappy wars," but were at last routed, and they retired on Kingston in good order, sending their foot on before. Poor Lord Francis Villiers, who is described as a youth of "rare beauty and comeliness of person," was amongst the slain; he had his horse killed under him, but he got his back up against a tree and valiantly fought with his assailants until he dropped down faint from his wounds, and was slain.

Dalbeer also, and the eldest son of Sir Kenelm Digby, were killed on the spot.

Livesey lay all night in a lane near the town, but dared not enter, fearing the Royalists had prepared too well for him; but in the morning he entered and found them gone.

The Earl of Holland with 100 horsemen were afterwards taken at St. Neots, without resistance, but the rest of the army made their way to London, where they were allowed to remain after dispersion without molestation. The Duke of Buckingham escaped to Holland.

The quartering of the Parliamentary troops under Sir Michael Livesey, seems to have pressed very hardly upon the towns and parishes of Chittingfold, Witley, Thursley, Pepperharrow, Wanbor'w, Put'n'ham, and Compton, and the inhabitants presented a petition to General Fairfax, setting forth the cruelty of billeting the soldiers with free



MUSKETEER, WITH *MATCH-LOCK*, BANDILEERS AND REST.
Time Charles I.

quarters upon them, and stating that the troops had committed many acts of violence and disorder. They ask that the soldiers may be removed for the reason of the people's great poverty. Immediate attention was paid to their complaint, and Cromwell ordered the troops to be removed, and an order was issued by Fairfax to the officers to look carefully after any abuses, and punish severely the men who act in any disorderly manner.

There can be no doubt that the generals of the Parliamentary forces were most anxious that the mass of the people should be properly cared for and protected, as far as the circumstances of civil war would permit; but what organization or power can do much to mitigate the horrors of civil war? Surrey, happily, saw but little,—in comparison with other counties less fortunate—of its horrors; but, alas! how many other fair places were lit up by its lurid light. May we be long preserved from similar troubles. The light of our glorious liberties, the moderation of our rulers, the purity of our court, the steadiness, vigour, and sterling worth—in spite of radical spitemongers—of our people, is a firm substratum on which to build our hopes upon, and with a firm reliance on Him who rules all things for our good, we may reasonably hope that, whatever other troubles may come upon us, civil war is banished for ever from our land.

1650. The year after the death of Charles, Cromwell ordered a regiment of militia to be raised in Surrey to aid him in the war in Scotland, where Charles's son had raised his standard. The command of the regiment was given to Sir Richard Onslow; but before the troops could be got to their destination, Cromwell had gained the battle of Dunbar, and the war was practically at an end, so their services were not required.

Thurloe,* in his *State Papers*, relates that the Dutch deputies amongst other matters, reported to the Government that,—

"The Militia under the common conduct of General Cromwell, and the Major-Generals Lambert and Harrison, have taken upon them the direction of all the affairs, &c.; and further, as they are in present pay in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the amount of 80,000 men, both horse and foot, who receive great pay all of them.

"As before, a horseman 2½ shillings per diem, and a footman a shilling. Cost, 120,000*l.* per month."

1660. There is nothing definite to record of the Surrey levies during the Commonwealth, nor during the first years of the Restoration. The people were tired to death of warfare, and joyous at the prospect of peace under the restored monarchy. Those who had helped to this happy end, or who had remained faithful to the dynasty, set great value upon it, and a curious evidence of this is given in a paper† preserved in the Record Office.

The petition of Edward Lorkin to be appointed to the next vacant fellowship at Eton, was accompanied by certificates of John Gaynsford, Leonard Gresham, and others, that he had read the Common Prayers without omitting those for the King and royal family at his utmost hazard and peril, and that he was a zealous promoter of a rising in Surrey in favour of the Restoration.

There were still malcontents, and intriguers, and a curious seditious paper‡ addressed to one Fauntleroy, was found in the highway near Farnham, setting forth that a rising was arranged for the 18th February, 1662. A quantity of troops were engaged, "they must be firm and keep their arms clean." A troop of horse were to

* Thurloe State Papers, vol. i. p. 305.

† State Papers (Domestic), vol. ix. p. 165. ‡ Ib. vol. lxviii. p. 44.

"fall on the profane persons at Guildford," and the note piously adds, that "God will requite the blood of the godly." Lord Mordaunt writes to the Duke of Albemarle,* sending him the intelligence, and says, "he had appointed a muster of horse in Surrey for the 17th, but if needful, will send the volunteer troops into Guildford, that Major Markham may be commanded as his grace thinks fit." Nothing more was heard of it, and the rising, if intended, was promptly stifled.

1664. Charles II. writes in Dec. 1664,† to the Lords Lieutenants, as to the collection and disposition of the 70,000*l.* Militia tax, raised for the last two years, and orders that the Militia is to do duty for fourteen days this year, same as last; and again in the following year,‡ exhorts the Lords Lieutenants to be watchful over persons of seditious temper, and orders them to assemble the volunteer troops, or part of the Militia, but so as not to burden the people during harvest, but to see them provided with powder, match, and bullet.

1665. The London plague of 1665, and the fire of the next, mark a sad period in our history. The Surrey Militia were called out to assist on the latter calamity breaking out.

1666. Charles sends to his Lieutenants of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Surrey,§ on the 4th Sept., 1666, that "the hand of God being laid on the city by a raging fire, enjoins them, for prevention of unhappy consequences in the disturbance of peace and quiet, to draw together the Militia at the most fitting rendezvous, giving timely notice of all that occurs." Surrey was to rendezvous at Lambeth, and with the others was to be provided with food for forty-eight hours, and carts laden with pickaxes, ropes, and buckets for preventing

* State Papers (Domestic), Car. II. vol. lxviii. p. 47.
† Ibid. vol. cvii. p. 125. ‡ Ibid. vol. cxxix. p. 518.
§ Ibid. vol. clxx. p. 99.

the spreading of the fire. On the King's letter is written a memorandum, that Matthew Carewe is to be lieutenant to Captain Pomeroy of the Holland regiment, and Gelding is to be ensign. In the same month, Captain John Strode, writing to Williamson,* amongst other matters says, "Is glad to hear the citizens of London take their loss so patiently —hopes yet to see London the most glorious city in the world." ! !

The King of France's attempted invasion of this country with the help of the Dutch in this year, aroused the military spirit of this country, and the King wrote† on the 27th June to the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, ordering him to draw out and embody the Militia, and on the 15th of the following month,‡ sent further particular instructions as to the pay and disposition of the force; his instructions end with a command to the Lord Lieutenant of the sea-coast, that "no quarter is to be given to any of the enemy who are taken in their attempt to land."

1685. It is almost certain that the Militia of Surrey were called out in 1685, to assist in breaking up the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, who, from the time of his unfortunate landing at Lyme in Dorsetshire, until his final overthrow at Sedgemoor, was opposed by the Militia of all the south-western counties under the Duke of Albemarle. The brunt of the fighting was borne by this Militia army, and the poor duke was afterwards captured by them, and expiated his crime on the scaffold.

There is little record from this time until the middle of the next century, and little has been found relative to the Surrey bands.

The Militia force existed but only in name, a few regiments in different counties were now and then called out

* State Papers (Domestic), vol. clxxi. p. 114.

† Domestic Entry Book, No. 20, pp. 112–144. ‡ Ibid. pp. 132-3A.

and trained; but the force gradually fell into disuse and neglect.

1697. In the general muster in 1697, we find* a complete list of the Militia of the county of Surrey, then under the lieutenancy of the Duke of Norfolk; the county regiments furnishing 9 companies, 1209 men; and Southwark 6 companies, 910 men; giving a total of 15 companies, and 2119 men. The county also gave two troops of horse, consisting together of 132 men,—of 70 and 62 respectively. The following is a list of the officers and their companies:—

	Officers' Names.	No. of Men.
Croyden	The Duke of Norfolk, Col. Charles Riejeodd, Capt. Lieut. John Whitaker, Ensign	150
Leatherhead	Sir Chr. Buckle, Lieut. Col. Wm. Clinch, Lieut. John Waterer, Ensign	154
Rigate	Benjamin Bonwick, Major John Bonwick, Lieut. —— Ensign	132
Guildford	John Autten, Capt. Henry Saunders, Lieut. Thos. Chandler, Ensign	137
Chertsie	Richard Bonsey, Capt. John Grove, Lieut. —— Ensign	130
Kingston	Thomas Wiggington, Capt. John Peiruson, Lieut. Thos. Barnes, Ensign	128

* Egerton MSS. 1626-1697.

	Officers' Names.	No. of Men
Putney	Joseph Wandall, Capt. Lancelott Thackston, Lieut. Charles Sparks, Ensign	132
Godalmin	Richard Bridger, Capt. Edward Bonwick, Lieut. —— Ensign	116
Furnham	John Lampard, Capt. Arthur Wanklyn, Lieut. —— Ensign	130
	9 Companies . . .	1209
	Horse.	
	The Duke of Norfolk's Troope: Sigismond Stidolfe, Capt. Lieut. Thos. Harris, Cornett Henry Bateman, Q.-Mr.	70
	Thos. Vinct, Esq., Capt. Henry Lloyd, Lieut. Edward Acton, Cornett John Thompson, Qr.-Mr.	62
	2 Troops . . .	132
Southwark	Duke of Norfolk, Col. Lancellot Whitehall, Capt. Lieut. Nathaniel Billing, Sub. Lieut. Peter Harwood, Ensign Wm. Breton, John Darby, Qr.-Mr.	160

Officers' Names.	No. of Men.
Anthony Bowyer, Lt.-Col. Timothy King, Lieut. Benjamin Shove, Ensign	150
Edward Lane, Major Edward Remmington, Lieut. Nicholas Swingler, Ensign	150
Thomas Roffey, 1st Capt. Thomas Munday, Lieut. Wm. Miller, Ensign	150
Thomas Wise, 2nd Capt. Edw. Litchfeild, Lieut. Richard Horne, Ensign	150
Isaac Cuper, 3rd Capt. Ralph Whitworth, Lieut. James Jackson, Ensign	150
6 Companies . . .	910

The new regulation of the Militia laws about this time fixed the number of foot-soldiers in Surrey at 1000 men;* they were only to be called out in case of invasion or rebellion, when they could be sent, led by their own officers, to any part of England, Wales, or Berwick-on-Tweed, and to be subject to martial laws, and paid the same as the regular forces; this is the last record we find of the Surrey Militia until we come to the year 1757, when the second Royal Surrey regiment was formed, and the modern history of the Militia begins.

The old Militia was a popular force, but in its later days

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xvi. p. 237.

a badly organized one; though it served the country well in disastrous and dangerous times in our history. The Force is still, and we think will remain so, the sheet-anchor of our defence. Let it be fostered and encouraged; let the warnings and the lessons of former times bear fruit in a more perfect organization and training of this old and well-tried constitutional force, and it will be found that although we require a comparatively large and well-trained standing army for our defensive warfare and the protection of our colonies, the Militia, with the assistance of such of the regular troops as could be left at home in time of great national peril, and also the support of the loyal and patriotic volunteers for garrison and other duties, may well be intrusted with the defence of the kingdom. What has been done by the Militia in times past can be done again, and should the occasion arise, or another crisis threaten our existence as a nation, a second Wellington would no doubt emerge from the staff of general officers, and would find, as the old War-master had done, a valuable defence arm in the Militia, and would find also the same spirit animating them as animated their ancestors, the militia-men of our history, who in former times have so often manned the barque and steered the ship of state out of its tumults and wars to the haven of comparative security which we now enjoy.

CHAPTER III.

FORMATION AND FIRST EMBODIMENT OF SECOND SURREY MILITIA.

CONTENTS.—Commencement of Modern Militia, 1756—Riots in consequence of new Militia Bill—Meeting at Guildford to carry out provisions of Act—Lord Onslow applies for arms for Surrey Militia—First appointment of officers—Circulars to Lord Lieutenant to use diligence in carrying out the new Acts—Return of strength and condition of Surrey Militia—First full List of Officers—Property qualifications of officers in Militia according to new Acts—Dress of new Militia—Surrey Regiment embodied—First marching order—Regiment divided into two Battalions—Quarters of the two Battalions—First monthly return of 2nd Surrey, or Western Battalion—Warrants for clothing for years 1760 to 62—Warrants for ammunition, arms and accoutrements—Lord Onslow applies for a second pair of colours for new Battalion—Names of officers in the two Battalions—March from Maidstone to Tissenhurst to guard French prisoners of war—Establishment of the two Battalions in November, 1760—Number of effectives in each company—Preparations for disembodiment—Review of successes of British arms—King's speech on—Preliminaries of Peace signed at Fontainbleau—Order to disembody the Surrey Militia—Thanks of Parliament to the Militia—Two Battalions reformed into one.

FROM the declaration of war against the French by George II., in 1756, followed immediately afterwards by the declaration of the French king against this kingdom, we may date the commencement of our modern Militia, and the Surrey regiments were amongst the first then raised. The re-establishment of the Militia was a popular object, but

great difficulties were experienced at first in getting the new laws understood by the people. The bill brought in on the fourth day of December, by the Pitt ministry, was presented by Colonel George Townsend, eldest son of Viscount Townsend, and at first met with great opposition, principally on the ballot clauses. Riots took place at Boston in Lincolnshire, and Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, against the operation of the act,* many foolish people saying it was only a law got up for the poor to defend the rich. The gentry also looked coldly upon it; such was the aversion to the ballot.

1757. The bill received the royal assent on the 28th June, 1757,† and the quota was fixed at upwards of 60,000, which number was afterwards reduced by the Lords to 32,040,‡ the number appointed to Surrey being 800.

On the 12th July, a meeting was held at Guildford to carry out the provisions of the new act; but "the measure being new and not understood, a number of countrymen met to oppose it. A sturdy yeoman, named Worsfold, marched at their head, with a large staff marked with the initials I. W., and a date of about the year 1587, forgetting that perhaps it might have been used by his ancestor for a much better purpose, to attend Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury in opposing the invasion of the Spaniards."

By the prudence of the Speaker Onslow, and the gentlemen there, the people were dispersed without any mischief being done, and without other loss than that of the staff, which was seized.§

1759. The requisite proportion of three-fifths of the Militia having been chosen and enrolled, and the same proportion of

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxvii. p. 43.
† Act 30, Geo. II. c. 25.
‡ *Parliamentary History*, vol. xxv. pp. 732 and 782.
§ Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 676.

commissioned officers having been appointed and approved, Lord Onslow, on the 20th February, 1759, wrote to the minister, Pitt, advising him of this, and asking for the arms and accoutrements for the Second Surrey Regiment.

Mr. Pitt, on the 23rd February, sent a warrant to the Board of Ordnance, signifying to them his Majesty's pleasure that the arms and accoutrements were to be provided and delivered free of any expense of carriage at such place in the county as Lord Onslow should judge most convenient, and to such persons as were duly authorized to receive them.*

The first colonel appointed was Richard, Lord Onslow, whose commission is dated 15th August, 1758, but he soon resigned, and on the 5th of October following, Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, of Beddington, Bart., was appointed colonel; the Hon. George Onslow being appointed lieutenant-colonel on the 3rd March, 1759.

On the 5th of June, the same year,† two circulars were sent to the lords-lieutenant, one, giving orders to use *the utmost diligence* to carry into effect the acts lately past, and the other commanding them in view of the repeated intelligence of preparations being made in French ports for the invasion of England, to report immediately as to what progress had been made to carry out the acts of Parliament passed in 1757 and 1758. The circulars were as follows:—

"*Whitehall, 5th June*, 1759.

"My Lord,

"I am commanded by the King, in consequence of an humble Address from the House of Commons, to signify to your Lordship his Majesty's pleasure that you do use your utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several Acts of Parliament made for the better ordering of

* King's Warrants, vol. iv. p. 30 (Woolwich).

† Home Office Papers (Militia), No. 1, 1759.

the Militia Forces of that part of Great Britain called England.

"I am, &c.

"W. PITT."

"*Whitehall, June 5th*, 1759.

"MY LORD,—

"The King having, by a most gracious Message, acquainted his Parliament* with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted, to the end that his Majesty may (if he shall think proper) cause the Militia, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require, I am commanded to signify the King's pleasure to your Lordship, that you do forthwith transmit to one of his principal Secretaries of State, for his Majesty's information, an account of what progress has been made in the county of Surrey in the execution of the Acts of Parliament past in the 30th and 31st years of his Majesty's reign, for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the several counties of that part of Great Britain called England; and also an exact return of the actual state and condition of the Militia in the county above mentioned under your direction, in order that the King may be fully informed how soon the whole or any part of the Militia of the said county may be in readiness to be drawn out and embodied, if his Majesty shall think proper, and to march as occasion shall require.

"I am, &c.,

"W. PITT."

* Lords' Journals, vol. xxix. p. 524, and Commons' Journal, vol. xxviii. p. 600.

In obedience to these commands, Lord Onslow sent a return of the strength and condition of the Surrey regiment. He writes* on the 21st June to Pitt:—

"Sir,

"In obedience to his Majesty's commands, communicated to me by your letter of the 5th instant, I send you enclosed an exact return of the strength and condition of the Surrey Regiment of Militia under my command."

The return sent showed that the required quota was still 147 short.†

On the 25th, Lord Onslow writes further to Pitt, giving a full list of officers, and enclosing a return from the commanding officer, Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, who writes in the strongest terms of the zeal displayed by the officers for his Majesty's service, and their unwearied diligence in training and forming their respective companies; and says also that the men are in great spirits; these letters‡ showing how earnest were the efforts being made in Surrey to aid in the defence of the kingdom are so interesting, as relating to the early days of the regiment—which was later on in the year divided into two—that they are here given entire:—

Carew to Pitt.

"Sir,—

"As soon as Lord Onslow was pleased to communicate to me that part of your letter of the 5th instant, signifying his Majesty's pleasure that his Lordship would transmit an exact return of the actual state and condition of the Militia for the county of Surrey, I immediately sent to the

* Home Office Papers (Militia), No. 1, 1759. † See p. 80.

‡ Home Office Papers (Militia), No. 1, 1759.

A General Return of the Surrey Regiment of Militia as it stands this 19th June, 1759.

Companies.	By Whom Commanded.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File as First Allotted by the Different Parishes.	Rank and File as found upon Inspection and who are at present Fit for Duty.	Deficiencies and Unfit for Duty immediately to be made up by a New Allotment from the different Parishes.
Croydon .	Sr Nico Hacket Carew, Col. Com.	1	1	1	4	2	80	80	...
Southwark .	Thos. Orby Hunter, Esq., Major .	1	...	...	4	2	78	62	18
Kingston .	Sr Thos. Frederick, Baronet .	1	1	1	4	2	76	66	14
Camberwell .	Thos. Forster, Esq. . .	1	1	1	4	2	78	65	15
Reygate .	Willm. Beaumont, Esq. . .	1	1	1	4	2	80	60	20
Chertsey .	Heny. Spencer, Esq. . .	1	1	1	4	2	78	64	16
Clapham .	John Decoye Parker, Esq. .	1	...	..	4	2	78	50	30
Guildford .	William Haydon, Esq. . .	1	1	1	4	2	80	75	5
Putney . .	Edwd. Lewis, Esq. . .	1	1	1	4	2	79	65	15
Godalming .	James Moor Mullineux, Esq. .	1	..	...	4	2	78	66	14
	Total . . .	10	7	7	40	20	785	653	147

N.B.—One Lieutenant-Colonel without a Company, George Onslow, Esq.

Onslow.

Nicholas Carew, *Colonel Commandant.*

several Captains under my Command for a particular Return of their respective Companies.

"From these returns I form'd the Inclosed, which was the exact state and condition of the Regiment on the 19th instant. Since that time, many of the 147 vacancies have been filled up, as well by Volunteers as by Ballot'd men, and the Residue will be compleated in a few days.

"From my own review last week of several of the Companies, and the report from the Adjutant of the rest, I find the Regiment in as great forwardness as could be expected.

"Our men are in great spirits, and I should do the greatest injustice to the Officers were I not to request you to represent to His Majesty, in the strongest terms, their great zeal for His Majesty's service, and their unwearied diligence in training and forming their respective Companies.

"I cannot omit taking notice of, and beging of you to represent to His Majesty, the great care and diligence of our Adjutant, Nicolas Dunbar, Fort Major of Dartmouth Castle, in ordering and disciplining the Regiment.

"The contents of your Letter of the 5th not being communicated to me untill Saturday the 16th Instant, prevented my making the inclosed Return before this time; and I wish for the future, if practicable, I could have the earliest intelligence of His Majesty's Commands respecting the conduct of the Regiment addressed to me at Beddington.

"I am, Sir,
"With the greatest respect,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"NICHOLAS CAREW.

"*Beddington, June 25th*, 1759."

"ENCLOSURE TO LETTER OF 25TH JUNE, 1759.

ONSLOW TO PITT.

"SIR,—I have been favour'd with yours, and in obedience to his Majesty's Command do inform you, that having on the 20th February last certified his Majesty that three-fifths of the Field Officers and Captains of the Surry Regiment of Militia forces had accepted their Commissions and entered their qualifications, three-fifths of the private men had been Inrolled, and at the same time made the proper application for pay, arms, and Clothes; And recommended for his Majesty's approbation a proper person for Adjutant, and a sufficient number of persons fit for Serjeants; and his Majesty having on the 2nd March, 1759, been pleased to appoint the Adjutant and Serjeants accordingly.

"That on the 10th March following, at a General meeting of the Lieutenancy, the Regiment consisted of 800 private men, and was formed as follows (viz^{t}.):—

"*Field Officers.*

"Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, Colonel.

"George Onslow, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel.

"Thomas Orby Hunter, Esquire, Major.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	Ensigns.
Croydon	The Colonel	John Bowles	William Pellatt
Southwark	The Major		
Camberwell	Thomas Foster	Peter Thompson	
Clapham	John Dawye Parker		
Putney	Edward Lewis	Thomas Lewis	
Kingstone	Sir Thomas Frederick	John Waterhouse	John Rolles
Reigate	William Beaumont	John Clement	John Burt
Godalming	James More Mollyneux		
Guildford	William Haydon	Richard Street	William Wakeford
Chertsey	Henry Spencer	Andrew Mackason	Richard Mackason

"Nicholas Dunbar, Adjutant.

"Four Serjeants, and 80 private men to each Company."

"Distinguishing in what Company the men Inrolled for each parish were to serve; out of the Serjeants I appointed the Serjeant-Major, and the Captains respectively appointed, Corporals and Drummers."

"That at a General Meeting of the Lieutenancy, held on the 30th March last, the several times and places of exercise for the whole Regiment, and when in companies and half-Companies, were appointed, and the proper Notices given for the men to attend; and that accordingly the Officers and men made their several appearances. But in regard to the Cloths and Arms, they could not be had so as to be delivered to the men before the days of exercise in the third week in May, very little progress was made in training and exercising the men before the Whitsun week. That during that Week there was the greatest diligence used by the Officers, and a ready compliance by the men; but as they were inrolled some of them a year and a half since, and the rest near a year, by deaths, being gone to Sea, removals, Illness, and infirmities, the present vacancies are not less than One hundred and Thirty. For the immediate filling up of which sub-division meetings of the Lieutenancy have been held in every Sub-division.

"This, S^r, is the true account of what progress I have been able to make in the execution of the Militia Acts of the 30th and 31st year of his Majesty's Reign, and the most exact return I can make of the actual state and condition of the Militia under my direction. You'l be pleased to lay before his Majesty, for his approbation, the name of Thomas Lock, Gentleman, a person qualified and willing to accept a Commission as Lieutenant, or Ensign, of a Company in the said Regiment.

"I have nothing more to add but my earnest request that you'l assure his Majesty, in the strongest terms, that I shall use my utmost endeavour forthwith to compleat the said Regiment, and put the same in a readiness to be drawn out and embodied.

"I am, with the greatest respect and esteem,
Sir,
"Your most obed^{t}, hble. Servant,

"ONSLOW.

"*Clandon, 18th June*, 1759.

"*William Pitt, Esq., one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State.*"

The property or other qualification of officers in the newly organized militia was as follows:—

For a colonel, 400*l.* per annum, or heir-apparent of a person of a yearly estate of 800*l.*

Lieutenant-Colonel, or major, 300*l.* per annum, or heir-apparent of a person of a yearly estate of 600*l.*

Captain, 200*l.* per annum, or heir-apparent of a person of a yearly estate of 400*l.*; or youngest son of some person of an estate of 600*l.*

Lieutenant, 100*l.* per annum, or son of a person with an estate of 200*l.*

Ensign, 50*l.* per annum, or son of a person with an estate of 100*l.*

At least one half of the property was required to be situated in the county for which the officer was serving.

Officers might be promoted up to the rank of captain for some extraordinary merit, on the occasion of invasion or danger, but could not be raised above that rank without the proper property or other qualifications as above.





UNIFORM OF THE 2nd ROYAL SURREY MILITIA, IN 1759.
(Private.)

The first Militia regiment that was reviewed under the new laws was the Dorset, and a writer* of that time, October 1758, says, "The men were dressed in their uniform, made a handsome appearance, and performed their exercise with great dexterity."

The Norfolk Militia also, in July 1759, were reviewed in Hyde Park, "when they highly pleased 30,000 spectators; the Guards received them with drums beating and colours flying."

The same authority describes their uniforms as "very handsome and *genteel*, and it was surprising how soon they made themselves master of the exercise, and there was the greatest emulation amongst the men who should be most forward in their duty."

The uniform of the Surrey Militia, indeed of all the Militia regiments at that time, consisted of a long red coat, a long waistcoat, red breeches, and white gaiters,—in some regiments black gaiters were worn,—the skirts of the coat were lined with the colours of the facings of the regiment, which in the case of the Surrey was white, and the skirts of the coat being made to hook back, showed the colours of the facings of the regiment and the bottom of the long red waistcoat; the head-dress consisted of a hat, the hair was powdered and tied up in a queue behind. The arms were a musket, bayonet, and short sword.

There is plenty of evidence that the disfavour that the new laws had created against the Militia, was giving way. The public spirit that had forced the reorganization of the Militia for the defence of the kingdom was not likely long to hang back, although the laws could not be made to suit the views of all parties.

One historian observes,† "that, before the close of the

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxviii. p. 500.

† Smollett's *History of England*, vol. v. p. 412.

year, the battalions rivalled the regular troops in the perfection of their exercise, and seemed to be in all respects as fit for actual service." Certain it is, that the nation was thoroughly roused, and took infinite pride in seeing her old constitutional force so energetically and manfully taking up their arms to defend their country.

On the 3rd of July, 1759, the Surrey regiment was embodied, and on the 6th, Lord Onslow received the following marching order:—*

Companies.	
5.	Rochester and Strood.
2.	Dartford and Crayford.
3.	Gravesend.
10	

"It is his Majesty's pleasure that you cause the Militia of the County of Surrey to assemble at such place or places as you shall think proper, and march from thence, by such routes and in such divisions as you shall think most convenient, to the places mentioned in the margin hereof, where they are to be quartered, and follow such orders as they shall receive from Lieutenant-General Campbell.

"Wherein, &c. Given, &c. this 6th day of July, 1759.

"By his Majesty's command,

"BARRINGTON.

"*To*
"*The Right Honourable*
"*Lord Onslow,*
"*His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Surrey.*"

On the 23rd August,† the companies at Dartford, Cray-

* Militia Marching Book, p. 10. † Ibid. pp. 22, 25.

ford, and Gravesend, were ordered to march to Rochester, Strood, and Finsbury, during the embarkation of troops, whence they returned on the 31st, and in the early part of the next month they were quartered in different parts of the suburbs of London.

On the 3rd of November, 1759, the regiment, consisting of ten companies, was divided into two battalions of five companies each, the first or eastern battalion, commanded by Sir Nicholas Carew, with Nicholas Dunbar as adjutant; and the second, or western, by Colonel George Onslow, with Frances Grose* as adjutant, his commission as lieutenant and adjutant being dated on that day. At the end of the month they were quartered, the first battalion at Kingston and Kingston Wick, and the second battalion, three companies, at Fulham and Putney, and two companies at Wandsworth.

In the *Annual Register* for 1759, is a return dated July which gives a total of Militia officered, and near completed, of 17,436, of which 6280 were then on duty.

The year 1759 was a memorable one in our history. The battle of Minden and the taking of Quebec were great blows to the French, and the brilliant victory of Wolfe added imperishable lustre to our soldiers. The services of the Militia, although the numbers did not reach in this year much more than half of the reduced quota as fixed by the lords, allowed more of the regular troops to be free for our interests on the Continent; this helped materially to insure the success of our arms.

1760. The following return gives the state of the regiment on the 31st January, 1760, and is the first monthly return preserved in the Record Office:—†

* Author of Grose's *Military Antiquities*, for Biography of, see Appendix G.

† Militia Monthly Returns.

A Monthly Return of the Second Battalion of the Surrey Militia, Commanded by Colonel George Onslow; Head Quarters at Chertsey, January 31st, 1760.

Companies.	By Whom Commanded.	Officers Present.									Effectives Rank and File.						Wanting to Complete.			Since Last Return.			
		Commission.					Staff.		Non-Com.														
		Lt.-Col. Commandt.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenant.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick in Quarters.	Sick in Hospital.	On Command.	On Furlough.	Total.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Entertained.	Discharged.	Dead.	Deserted.
Godalming	Lieut.-Col. Onslow	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	70	6	...	...	3	79	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
"	Major Orby Hunter	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chertsey	Capt. Henry Spencer	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	64	4	3	...	...	71	...	1	9	1	...	...	1
Camberwell	Capt. Thomas Foster	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	60	2	3	1	...	66	...	...	14	1	1	...	...
Guildford	Capt. William Haydon	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	75	4	...	...	...	79	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Putney	Capt. Edward Lewis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	70	3	4	...	...	77	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total . .	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	15	8	339	19	10	1	3	372	...	1	27	5	1	...	1

ABSENT OFFICERS.

Officers' Names.	Since what Time.	By whose Leave, and for what Time.
Captain Edward Lewis	20th of January	Lieut.-Col. Onslow for 1 month
Lieutenant Bowles .	27th „	„ 1 week
Lieutenant Street .	23rd „	„ 12 days
Major Orby Hunter .	...	On His Majesty's Service in Germany.

N.B. On Command, one Serjeant; on Furlough, four Serjeants and one Drummer.

VACANCIES, AND BY WHAT MEANS.

Ensign Lowther Spencer, appointed a Cornet in Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne's Dragoons.
Two Ensigns never offered.

GEORGE ONSLOW,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

The amount fixed in the estimates for clothing for the year 1760* for the two battalions, is given in the following warrant:—

"GEORGE R.

"It having been represented that the several corps of Embodied Militia are in great want of Cloathing, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that out of such monies as are in or shall come to your hands for Cloathing the Embodied Militia for this current year, you pay without deduction unto our Trusty and Wellbeloved Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart., Col[l] of a Battalion of the Militia for our County of Surry, the Sum of £695, for Cloathing for Our said Battalion under his

* King's Warrant Books, No. 43, p. 481.

Command, at the rate of £3. 10*s.* for every Serjeant, £1. 15*s.* for every Corporal, £2 for every Drummer & £1. 10*s.* for every Private Man. And for so doing this with the acquittance of the said Col[l] Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart., or of his Assign, shall be your Warrant & Discharge.

"Given at our Court at *St.* (*sic*) Kensington, this 3rd day of May, 1760, in the 33d year of Our Reign.

"By his Majesty's Comand,

"Barrington.

"*To Paym*[r] *Forces.*

"We have been made acquainted with the aforegoing Warr[t]. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 7th May, 1760.

"H. Newcastle, H. B. Legge, J. Oswald."

"A like warr[t] to Col[l] Onslow for the Surry Militia for £695, dated & signed as above."

* * * * *

Similar warrants* for the years 1761 and 1762, give the amounts respectively, 1066*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* for each battalion, in each year, but increases the rate of cost to 5*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for serjeants, 2*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* for corporals, 3*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* for drummers, and 2*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for privates.

The warrant for ammunition for the Surrey Militia is dated 9th July, 1759,† and orders the following to be served:—

"Powder, ball, and flints, in the same proportion as is delivered to the regular forces.

"18 barrels of serviceable, and 36 barrels triumph, powder, to every nine hundred men, and one waggon, with

* King's Warrant Books, No. 45, p. 77, and No. 46, p. 411.

† King's Warrant Books (Tower), vol. iv. pp. 92, 93.

roper number of horses and drivers, to each battalion en-ıped, to carry the spare ammunition. Those battalions embodied for service to have,—

"Powder { 1 pound per man, which, at ¼ oz. per cartridge, will make 64 rounds.

Ball . .
Flints .
Fine paper } in proportion."

The arms and accoutrements* were supplied to the iment for the full quota, and were:—

	No.
"1st. Silk colours, the one an Union, the other white, with the arms of the Lord-Lieutenant . . .	2
"2nd. Oyl skin cases, lined with bayes	2
"3rd. Musquets, with bayonets and leather slings	The proper proportion
"4th. Cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs	,,
"5th. Small hangers, with brass hilts, scabbards, and belts . . .	,,
"6th. Brushes and wires . . .	,,
"7th. Iron wiping rods, with worms	,,
"8th. Halberts	,,
"9th. Swords, with brass hilts, scabbards, and belts, for serjeants .	,,
"10th. Drums complete, with the arms of the Lord-Lieutenant .	2
"11th. Drum carriages and ticken drum cases	2

* Home Office Letter Book.

No.

" 12th. Waist-belts, the same as the carriages, and small hangers, with brass hilts . . . . . 2"

On the 1st January, 1760, Lord Onslow wrote asking for another pair of colours, as the regiment was now divided into two battalions. The following is a copy of his letter:—*

" *Clandon, 1st January,* 1760.

" S^r^,—

" On my former application for Arms and Accoutrements for the Surry Militia, Two pair of Colours only were applied for But as the said Militia are now divided into two Battalions Four pair are become necessary. I must therefore desire your directions for the addition of Two pair of Colours to be delivered out for the said Militia, and you'l permit me to say that I am, with the greatest respect and esteem,

" S^r^,

" Your most obed^t^, hble. Servant,

" ONSLOW."

" *Rt. Honble. Wm. Pitt, Esqr.*
" *One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*"

1761. On the 25th October, 1760, George II. died, and on the 19th June, 1761, Lord Onslow writes to Pitt asking for a renewal of the commissions of the officers in the two several independent battalions, recommending at the same time Nicholas Dunbar and Francis Grose as adjutants, and giving names of officers in each battalion;† his letter was as follows:—

* Home Office Papers (Militia), No. 2. † Ibid. No. 3.



OFFICERS OF *HALBERDIERS* AND HALF PIKE MEN.
Time George II.

"*Clandon, 19th June,* 1761.

"S^{r},—

"You have herewith the Names of the several Gentlemen who have been appointed and now are Officers in the two several Independant Battalions of the Surry Militia Whose Commissions Determine (as I apprehend), by the Revocation of mine from his late Majesty. I must therefore Desire you to Lay their names before his Majesty, as Gentlemen Qualified, and whose Commissions I, as his Present Majesty's Lieutenant, may with great propriety renew. And in case his Majesty shall be pleased not to Disapprove thereof, permit me to Ask the favor of you to signify the same to me.

"I must likewise Request of you to Recomend to his Majesty Mr. Nicholas Dunbar, Adjutant of the First or Eastern Battalion of the Surry Militia, and Mr. Francis Grose, Adjutant of the Second or Western Battalion of the Surry Militia, as Gentlemen well Deserveing the Renewall of their Commissions.

"I am, with the Utmost Regard and Esteem,
"S^{r},
"Your most Ob^{t}. hble. Serv^{t}.,
"ONSLOW.

"*William Pitt, Esquire,*
"*One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*"

"THE FIRST OR EASTERN INDEPENDANT BATTALION OF THE SURRY MILITIA.

"Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, Colonel and Captain.
"William Beaumont, Esq., Lieuten^{t}-Colonel and Captain.
"John Dewye Parker, Esq., Major and Captain.

" *Captains.*

" Charles Emily, Esq.
" Jeremiah Hodges, Esq.

" *Lieutenants.*

" Nicholas Dunbar (& Adjutant).
" John Waterhouse.
" Richard Mackason (& Quarter-Master).
" Robert Nash.
" John Burt.

" *Ensigns.*

" Edward Foster.
" Richard Jones.

"THE SECOND OR WESTERN INDEPENDANT BATTALION OF THE SURRY MILITIA.

" George Onslow, Esq., Colonel and Captain.
" Thomas Orby Hunter, Esquire, Major.

" *Captains.*

" Henry Spencer, Esq.
" William Haydon, Esq.
" Charles Townsend, Esq.
" Thomas Lewis, Esq.

" *Lieutenants.*

" Richard Street (& Quarter-Master).
" Thomas Lock.
" Francis Grose (& Adjutant).
" John Hough.
" Richard Shepheard.

"*Ensigns.*

"William Wakeford.
"John Bowles.
"Joseph Clark.
"Henry Sandall (& Surgeon)."

A proclamation was issued on the 25th June, 1761, by order of George III., continuing for the space of four months, all persons in their respective offices who had not received new commissions since the demise of the crown. The original date of the commissions being afterwards ratified as signed by the crown.

During the time the two regiments were embodied from 3rd July, 1759, until their disembodiment in December, 1762, they were constantly ordered to change their quarters, and did duty in guarding and escorting the French prisoners of war. Scarcely a month passed but orders were sent for the regiments to march to new quarters. It would be tedious to give here all the changes, but a summary of the marches of the Second Surrey is given in the Appendix E.

The following copy* amongst others, of the first order received by Colonel Onslow to do duty on the French prisoners of war, may not be without interest here, particularly as a great deal of this duty fell to Militia regiments during the seven years' war.

"It is his Majesty's pleasure (notwithstanding any former order to the contrary) you cause a detach^{t}, consisting of one cap^{tn}, 6 subalt^{ns}, 6 serj^{ts}, 6 corp^{ls}, 3 drm^{rs}, and 230 private men, to be made from the 2nd batt^{n} of the Surrey Militia under you commnd at Maidstone, and march from thence so as to arrive at Tissenhurst on Sat^{y} the 24th inst., and relieve a like detach^{t} from the 1st batt^{n} of the said Militia in their

* Militia Marching Book, vol. 84, p. 125.

duty on the French prisoners of war there, and that you quarter the above detach[t] at such place or places as you shall find most conv[t] for answer[ing] this service.

"Wherein, &c. Given, &c. this 16 May 1760.

"By his Majesty's comm[d],

"BARRINGTON.

"*To Colnl. Onslow,*
or Officer comndg. the 2nd Battn. of the S. M.
at Maidstone."

They were to relieve the first battalion, which was sent on a like duty to Tissenhurst on the 15th May, and in August the same year, while quartered at Cranebrook, they, the second battalion, were ordered to assist in safely escorting twenty French prisoners of war to Dover, "halting as often for the benefit of the said prisoners as the conductor shall think proper."

In November, we find the regiment at Northampton, having marched from its quarters at Epping and Waltham Abbey, and the following return* gives the particulars of the establishment of the two battalions about this time:—

SURREY: TWO BATTALIONS.	OFFICERS.		RANK AND FILE.		Total Officers and Men.	Wanted to Complete the Allowance	Contingent Men.	Establishment.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.				
1ST BATTALION, SALISBURY.								
Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart., Colonel	18	30	302	18	368	64	16	448
2ND BATTALION, NORTHAMPTON.								
George Onslow, Esq., Colonel	18	30	251	12	311	121	16	448

* Army List, 1760.

A monthly return dated November 1st, made, no doubt, during a halt on the march at Bedford, gives the total of effectives in each company as follows:—

	No.
Godalming, Colonel Onslow's Company	52
Chertsey, Captain Henry Spencer's do.	35
Guildford, Captain Wm. Haydon do.	37
Putney, Captain Thos. Lewis do.	70
Camberwell, Captain Thos. Townsend do.	57
Total effectives	251

Lord Ligonier had command of the eastern district, and the regiment was temporarily under the command of Captain Haydon, during the absence of Colonel Onslow on leave, until the 27th November.

The daily rates of pay and subsistence at this date were as follows:—

	Per Diem.		Per Diem. for Subsistence.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	14	0	18	0
Lieut.-Colonel	7	0	13	0
Major	5	0	11	6
Captain	9	4	7	6
Lieutenant	4	10	3	6
Ensign	3	8	3	0
Adjutant	4	0	3	0
Quarter-Master	4	8	3	6
Surgeon	4	0	3	0

Sergeants received for pay and subsistence, 2*s.*; corporals, 1*s.* 4*d.*, and privates, 1*s.* per diem.

The prices of articles issued to the regiments were as follows, but they were not always sent out of the Ordnance department, but sometimes were supplied by contractors,

the principal one of which seems to have been one John Trotter:—

	£	s.	d.
Ticking bell tents	2	12	0
Camp colours	0	15	0
Drum cases	0	10	0
Copper kettles with bags	0	14	0
Water flasks	0	3	2
Tin canteens	0	1	0
Hand hatchets	0	2	0
Knapsack	0	2	6
Powder-bags	0	7	0
Haversack	0	1	0
Pouches and shoulder-belts	0	9	9
Waist-belts	0	4	6
Slings	0	2	0

The numbers of non-commissioned officers and men raised in the year 1760, were 18,978; in 1761, 22,804; and in 1762, 24,471.

1762. At the end of 1762, we find the regiment quartered at Lewes, Sussex, and on the 3rd of December an order* was sent for them to march from thence to such places in the county of Surrey as might be most convenient, having regard, as far as possible, that each company should be as near as possible to the parishes which they were balloted from. This was in view of the disembodiment which took place the same month. Our armies had been everywhere successful; we had acquired the French provinces in North America, Florida, and the West Indian islands of Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Granada, and the seven years' war was over. The King, with pardonable pride—in his speech on the opening of Parliament on

* Militia Marching Book, vol. lxxxvii. p. 144.

the 25th November — reviewing the circumstances which had transpired since his accession, and the war which was then raging, said, "History cannot furnish examples of greater glory, a greater advantage acquired by the arms of this or any other nation in so short a period of time," and that his enemies had been brought by these victories to consent to terms of peace.

The preliminaries of this peace had been signed at Fontainebleau on the 3rd of November, and in the next month Lord Egremont sent the following letter* to Lord Onslow, inclosing the disembodiment warrant:—

"*Whitehall, December 22nd*, 1762.

"My Lord,—

"I have the Honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith His Majesty's Royal Sign Manuel, ordering You to disembody the Militia for the County of Surrey, which the King wishes may be done with all possible Dispatch. I must beg the Favor of Your Lordship to acknowledge the Receipt of this Letter, and

"I am, &c.

"Egremont."

"Lord Onslow to disembody the Militia for the County of Surrey.

"George R.

Whereas by Warrant under the Sign Manual of our late Royal Grandfather, bearing date the Third day of July, 1759, in the Thirty-third year of His Reign.

"Our said Royal Grandfather did, &c. order Lord Onslow, Lieut. of our County of Surrey, to draw out and embody all the Militia of Our said County of Surrey,

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), p. 107, 10 Nov. 1760; 6 Nov. 1776.

under his direction, and to hold, &c. Our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby order You to cause all the said Militia of our said County of Surrey to be disembodied, and to issue, &c. Dated 15th December, 1762, in the Third year of Our Reign.

"*To Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Lord Onslow, Our Lieut. of Our County of Surrey, and in his absence, to the Deputy-Lieutenants of our said county.*"

"By his Majesty's command,

"EGREMONT."

Most of the regiments were disembodied before the end of the year,—the last being the 3rd Devon, which was not disembodied until the 11th January in 1763,—but they were not allowed to return to their homes without the grateful thanks of the Parliament for their services; Colonel Onslow having received the following letter:—

"*Jovis*, 9 *die Decembris*, 1762.

"RESOLVED NEMINE CONTRADICENTE,—

"That the Thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several Corps of Militia which are embodied for the seasonable and meritorious service they have done this country, and that the Speaker do signify the same by letter to the Colonel or other commanding officer of each respective corps."*

The Speaker informed the House on the 28th January, that he had received replies from the commanding officers of the Militia regiments who had made their grateful acknow-

* Commons Journal, vol. xxix. p. 393.

ledgments for the great honour done to the Militia by the notice the House had taken of their endeavours to serve their King and Country. On being disembodied, 6365*l.* 4*s.*, called his Majesty's bounty money, was distributed amongst the non-commissioned officers and men of thirty-nine regiments, but it is not known if the 2nd Surrey participated in this distribution.

Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, having died in August, 1762, Colonel Onslow was appointed to the command of the two battalions, which were re-formed into one regiment on the 26th February, 1763; and he retained the command until 20th October, 1765, when he resigned, and Jeremiah Hodges, of Apse Court, Walton-on-Thames, was appointed to succeed him.

CHAPTER IV.

REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM THE DISEMBODIMENT OF THE SURREY MILITIA IN 1762 TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND SURREY IN 1797.

CONTENTS.—Colonel Onslow takes command of new single Battalion—Lord Onslow writes for a new set of arms for Surrey Militia—Colour of facings of Surrey Militia—Stamp Act first rent in ties between England and American Colony—Militia Acts still occasionally resisted—Orders for general muster in 1773—Surrey Militia offer their services for any duty—Surrey Militia embodied in 1778—Digest of Militia laws—Companies at Ringwood to aid the Customs officers in preventing owling and smuggling—Surrey Militia encamped in Coxheath, 1780—Establishment in 1782—American independence recognised—Preliminaries of Peace signed between England, France, and Spain—Warrant to disembody the Surrey Militia—Services of Militia in suppressing Gordon riots—Surrey Militia again embodied in 1792—Dates of training from 1787 to 1791—Surrey Militia at Dover—At Brithelmstone (Brighton)—Incident in connexion with Dr. Knox—French threaten invasion—Government encourage formation of Volunteer Corps—Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry formed—Guildford Volunteers—Precautions against invasion—Number of men liable to serve in Militia of Surrey—Failure of French attack in Ireland—Supplementary Militia Act passed in 1796—Loyal offers of county people to enrol themselves for defence—Farnham Volunteers—King reviews the Volunteer Force, 4th July, 1799—List of officers commanding and number of men in Volunteer Army.

As noted in the last chapter, the two regiments became united again into one battalion after the peace, and the

[redacted]



" By some auld, houlet-haunted biggin',
Or Kirk deserted by its riggin',
It's ten to ane ye'll find him snug in
Some eldritch part," * * *

CAPTAIN FRANCIS GROSE,
First Adjutant of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

" It's tauld he was a sodger bred,
And ane wad rather fa'n than fled;
But now he's quat the spurtle blade,
And dog-skin wallet," * *

proper history of the Second Surrey Militia does not begin until its re-organization in January, 1797.

Colonel Onslow took the command of the single battalion, and many of the officers of the Second Surrey regiment joined the single regiment, Francis Grose being appointed adjutant, his new commission being dated 2nd March, 1763, and on the 21st October, 1765, he was made captain-lieutenant, and 1st January, 1766, full captain.

Many and great events were to happen in the history of our nation before the Second Surrey were again reorganized, but during the period between the years 1762 and 1797 the single Surrey regiment of Militia was several times embodied for service.

On the 1st October, 1769, Lord Onslow wrote to Lord Weymouth desiring a new set of arms for the Surrey Militia, but as the regiment was then in training, the Government did not think it necessary to furnish them until the time of the next training.*

A warrant† was consequently issued on the 2nd April, 1770, for new arms and colours: one colour a Union, and the other white with the arms of the Lord-lieutenant.

* This seems to fix the colour of the facings of the Surrey Militia (until they became a royal regiment, when they were changed to blue) as white, the regimental colour being always the same as the facings of the regiment, but the warrant above alluded to, is the only reliable datum that can be found on this subject.

The Stamp Act introduced by Grenville in February, 1765, made the first rent in the ties that bound England to the most promising of her colonies, America, and which, with subsequent acts of what cannot but be called bad legis-

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), 1761–1771, p. 310.

† King's Warrant Books (Woolwich), vol. vi. pp. 230, 231.

lation, raised the spirit of the young colony to rebel against the mother country.

National troubles now began to accumulate in England, and the state of the Militia was carefully looked to.

On the 26th January, 1771, a circular* was sent to the Lord Lieutenant to furnish a list of the commissioned officers of the Surrey Militia for the use of the House of Commons; and on the 7th March,† the clerk of the peace for Surrey was directed by the Earl of Rochford, Secretary of State, to send to his Lordship's office "with all expedition" the lists asked for, and also as required by the Act, lists of deputy-lieutenants, and annual returns of exercise of the Militia; the "state of the Militia being to be taken into consideration on Friday se'night, the 15th instant."

In 1773, orders for a general muster were sent out, in view of the difficulties which the nation was experiencing.

In April, 1774, hostilities commenced at Lexington, and England's difficulties were further increased in 1778 by a treaty made between the revolted colony and the court of France.

Orders were at once sent to recall our ambassador from Paris. A fierce struggle then commenced both by sea and land, between France and America allied, and England. The Militia Acts were still occasionally resisted. In March, 1770,‡ a riot occurred at Chirk, in Denbighshire, 300 men armed with clubs trying to destroy the ballot lists, being sent in by the constables; but beyond insulting the commissioners and breaking the windows, no further damage was done.

On the 2nd March, 1776, two years later, the Surrey Militia, with a laudable patriotism, offered to be employed on

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), 1761–1771, p. 344.

† Ibid. p. 347.

‡ Annual Register, vol. xiii. p. 71.

any duty his Majesty should think proper. Lord Weymouth, in acknowledging the offer on the 4th of March, replied:* "His Majesty commands me to convey through you (Lord Onslow), his Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, his very gracious approbation of the commendable zeal and spirit shown by the officers of the Militia of that county in their loyal offer to be employed on any duty whenever his Majesty shall think proper."

Immediately after the knowledge of the treaty between France and our revolted colonies became known, the Surrey Militia were embodied by a warrant† dated the 26th day of March, 1778, and which sets forth that in view of the warlike preparations making in France becoming every day more considerable, Lord Onslow is to draw out with all speed all the Militia of the county of Surrey, to have them ready in every respect to march to such parts within the kingdom as should be deemed proper to assign them.

A warrant‡ was sent in April to Lord Townsend, Master General of the Ordnance, to deliver the proper quantity of powder, ball, and flints to the regiment.

The precedence of rank of all Militia regiments was first decided by ballot this year, the number drawn for Surrey being No. 16, this was altered the following year to No. 5, and again the year after, Surrey taking No. 21.

It may be well here to give a digest of the new Militia laws§ as they stood in the year 1779, and under which the regiments were now raised.

The Lord Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants, had powers to apportion the men in the different parishes, and

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), 1771–1778, p. 125.
† Ibid. pp. 148, 149. ‡ Ibid. p. 201.
§ Burn's *Digest of the Militia Laws*, 1779.

at their meetings to ballot for the men to complete the establishment or fill existing vacancies.

The commissioned officers were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, after first submitting their names for the King's approval, and the King had the right to dismiss any officer at his pleasure.

That the command of the Militia might be in the hands of persons interested in the defence of the kingdom, property qualifications,—in addition to other qualifications as to social position which were left to the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant,—were required at the following ratio: a colonel was to be in the enjoyment of 1000*l.* per annum, or heir-expectant to double that income; a lieutenant-colonel, 600*l.*, or heir-expectant to 1200*l.* per annum; major, or captain, 200*l.*, or heir to double that sum, or the youngest son of some person who at his death was possessed of an income of 600*l.* per annum; a lieutenant had to be possessed of 50*l.* per annum, or personal estate of 1000*l.*, or real and personal estate together, of the value of 2000*l.*, or the younger son of a person who died possessed of an estate worth 600*l.* per annum; an ensign, an estate of 20*l.* per annum, with personal estate to the value of 500*l.*, or real and personal together, to the value of 1000*l.*, or being the son of some person, who at his death was possessed of an income of 50*l.* per annum, or personal estate to the amount of 1000*l.*, or real and personal estate together, of the value of 2000*l.*

A moiety of these estates was to be situated in the counties for which the officers served. The pay of the officers, when called out for training, was to be the same as the officers of the regular army, and they were to rank, when embodied, with those of the army in equal degree, but junior to them. A Militia officer was not required to vacate his seat in Parliament; and if an officer on half-pay, he was not deprived of it by serving in the Militia.

They were also exempted from serving the office of High Sheriff.

The Lord Lieutenant had power, in order to circulate the knowledge of military discipline amongst the county gentlemen to discharge—the Militia not then being embodied,—a certain number of officers, and to appoint others, the number so discharged was not to exceed one-third of those who had served four years, but this part of the law was not much used.

An officer having served four years was exempted from serving as a private, or finding a substitute. The adjutant was to be appointed from the regular forces, but this was afterwards changed, and those who had served in embodied Militia were qualified for an adjutantcy. The pay was 6*s.* a-day.

One sergeant was required to every twenty men, and their service in the Militia counted as service in the army, with regard to the benefit of the Chelsea Hospital.

The captain could appoint a sergeant, who had to swear allegiance to the King and his successors, and to swear he was a Protestant.

The sergeant, in addition to his pay, had 3*l.* 10*s.* annually for a suit of clothes, and a free lodging or billet in a public-house in the district to which his company belonged. He had to attend the Courts of Lieutenancy for recruits, to take care of and clean arms and clothes, to deliver them out at the annual training, and to collect them from the men at the end of the training; and during their disembodiment they were to take their orders from the adjutant.

All persons not labouring under bodily incapacity were liable to serve as private militiamen, except peers, officers and privates in the regular army, or in any castles or forts, commissioned officers who had served four years in the Militia, members of the two Universities, clergymen,

constables, articled clerks, apprentices, seamen, persons doing duty in the royal docks, poor men having three children born in wedlock, and persons over forty-five years of age.

The form of oath to be taken was as follows:—

"I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George, his heirs and successors; and I do swear, that I am a Protestant, and that I will faithfully serve in the Militia, within the kingdom of Great Britain, for the defence of the same, during the time which I am certified for, unless I shall be sooner discharged, so help me God."

The period of service was for three years, and at the end of that time each man was entitled to his clothing, and the cost of such clothing was to be 1*l.* 10*s.*

The officers were to be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, each of these field-officers were also captains of companies, and there were as many captains as there were companies, exclusive of those of the field-officers. There was to be a captain-lieutenant and ensign to the colonel's company, and a lieutenant and ensign to each of the other companies. An adjutant, quarter-master, surgeon, and mate, were added when the regiment was embodied. The training was to be twice a-year, fourteen days at a time, or one training of twenty-eight days; the times and places to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or two of the Deputy Lieutenants.

In 1780 some of the companies were at Ringwood, in Hampshire, and an order was sent to the officers commanding, that "on particular emergency when you shall find the attendance of the military to be useful and necessary, you cause the companies of the Surrey Regiment of Militia under your command at Ringwood, to be aiding and assisting the officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty, in preventing owling and smuggling, in seizing uncostomed

goods, and apprehending and securing the offenders, but not to repel force with force, unless in case of absolute necessity."*

The Surrey Militia, under the command of Colonel Hodges, was on the 8th June, the same year, encamped at Coxheath.†

1781. A meeting of Lords Lieutenant was held on the 28th April, 1781,‡ at St. Alban's Tavern, to draw lots for the precedence of the various regiments for the year ending May 1782, on which occasion No. 16 was drawn for Surrey. A similar meeting was held the following year on the 7th May,§ for the same purpose, Surrey changing its number to No. 35.

1782. The establishment in 1782 consisted of 12 companies, and included 52 sergeants, 52 corporals, 28 drummers, and 908 privates.

Officers.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 11 captains, 16 lieutenants, and 12 ensigns.

Staff.—1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, and 1 surgeon.

In this year they formed part of Major-General Calcraft's encampment at Chatham, called "South Britain Campayne" (the last century's Autumn Manœuvres). The division being composed of the Surrey, East Middlesex, Northumberland, and Notts Militia, and the 52nd Foot. The Surrey men marched into camp on the 1st July.

The Militia at this time is represented as being in a high state of efficiency. Gentlemen of the first families of wealth and position embarked in the service.

At the close of the year (on the 30th November), peace was signed between America and England, who recognised the independence of her revolted colony; and on the 20th

* Militia Marching Book, vol. xci. p. 38.
† Rainsford MSS., British Museum.
‡ *London Gazette*, 1781. § Ibid. 1782.

January, 1783, the preliminaries of peace were signed between Great Britain and France and Spain.

The next month (28th February) a warrant* was sent to Lord Onslow to disembody the Surrey Militia "with all possible dispatch."

It must not be forgotten that the nation had, during this trying period, not been without its internal dissensions. The Gordon riots in June 1780,† had lighted up a religious riot at the instigation of a mad enthusiast. London was delivered up to the mercies of a fierce mob, who began its destruction, and were only stopped by the vigorous action of the regular troops and the Militia.

On Friday, the 2nd June, Lord Gordon marched his mob of petitioners, appearing against the new act of relief to the Catholics, amounting, according to some accounts, to 60,000 men, to the House of Commons, and the riots then began

On Sunday disgraceful attacks were made on Catholic chapels, and the shops and dwelling-houses of prominent Catholics; but on Wednesday the disturbances culminated in such dreadful scenes that the chronicler shudders to relate them.

Tuesday and Wednesday saw the mob swelled with all the desperate characters let loose from the prisons of Newgate, King's Bench, and New Bridewell; and one of the most dreadful sights this country has ever beheld was witnessed, the flames ascending and rolling in clouds from the burning prisons and the private houses of the Catholics in every quarter of the town. Occasionally above the roaring of the flames could be heard the reports of the volleys of musketry of the regulars and Militia, who were endeavouring to quell *a riot* which was fast becoming an insurrection.

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), 1782–1789, p. 117.

† *Annual Register*, vol. xxiii. p. 262.

The horrors of the scene were made greater by a large distillery having been destroyed; the people lapped up the raw spirits that ran in the streets, and in their drunken frenzy were more like demons than men. One man, when the Militia charged the mob on Blackfriars Bridge, ran shrieking into the bayonets of the troops; another ran thirty yards after being shot.

Nothing but the stern bravery of the troops engaged saved the Metropolis from complete destruction, or an anarchy like we have lately seen in Paris.

On Thursday the troops were exceedingly active, and secured great numbers of disorderly persons. Some men were actually caught in Newgate trying to re-kindle the fire in those parts that had not been totally destroyed.

The number of killed and wounded is given as—

Killed by association troops and guards. .	109
„ by light horse	101
Died in hospitals	75
Prisoners under care	173

This is exclusive of the number who died in the streets, or were buried in the ruins of the demolished buildings, and which must have been very considerable. On Friday such good organisation had been made by the troops that all danger was over, and Lord Gordon was arrested and sent to prison.

The following extract from a writer in the *British Army Dispatch, Press, and West End Courier*, says, in reference to the services of the Surrey Regiment of Militia in this crisis:—

"And for their deeds and conduct in modern times, our Fathers have told us how during the Gordon riots in 1780, when they who should have protected the state and commonwealth hesitated, and looked coolly on, the Surrey Militia cleared with the bayonet the City and Bridges, and rolling

back the flood of Anarchy and Rebellion, saved the Metropolis of the Empire from Pillage and Fire."

1792. On the 1st December, 1792,* the Surrey Militia were again embodied; the fourteenth day of the same month orders for arms and ammunition for its equipment were sent to the Master-General of Ordnance;† two years before they had been supplied from the Ordnance stores with a new set of arms, accoutrements, and colours.‡

Up to this year from 1787 the regiment had been trained on the following dates, and for the periods mentioned:—

From Oct. 27th	to	Nov. 25th,	1787,	both inclusive,	30	days.
„ May 18		June 16	1788	„	30	„
„ „ 5		„ 3	1789	„	30	„
„ „ 11		„ 7	1790	„	28	„
„ „ 10		„ 6	1791	„	28	„

There appears to have been some uneasiness felt with respect to provision being found for the families of men on embodiment, which uneasiness was allayed by a letter§ to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, advising him of the intention of his Majesty's government to bring in a short bill to revise that part of the Act of the second year of his Majesty's reign which related to an allowance for the support of the men on embodied service.

1793. Early in 1793 the state of the rank and file was 601 effectives, and 199 wanting to complete the full quota of 800.

Later on in the year the regiment is found at Dover Castle, Town, and Arcliff Fort. The Surrey regiment

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), 1789–1793, p. 177.
† Ibid. p. 173.
‡ Home Office Papers (Militia), 1789–1792, No. 5.
§ Ibid. 1793, Jan.–Feb. No. 6.

forming part of what was called the "Kentish district," which numbered 10,175 effectives; out of a total number required of 11,000.

On the 3rd of March* a meeting of Lords-Lieutenant was held at St. Alban's Tavern, to determine the precedence of Militia regiments during the war; when Surrey became No. 18, and retained that number until the peace in 1802.

In August of this year the regiment formed part of the camp at Brighthelmstone, now called Brighton, and they appear to have been quartered in the town. While they were there, an incident† happened in connexion with the regiment which caused some little excitement in the town, and was afterwards discussed in the London papers, and made the subject of government inquiry. It appears that a clergyman, the Rev. D. V. Knox, visiting at Brighton, preached a sermon in the parish church, where many of the officers and men of the Surrey Militia regularly attended, and in his discourse made use of some words which appeared to the officers seditious, and calculated to rouse a spirit of insubordination amongst the soldiers. Indeed, after the Doctor left the town, the Brighton papers were full of exaggerated accounts of a mutiny having broken out in the Brighton camp, in consequence of the Doctor's democratic sermon.

Among the *on dits* reported in the highest circles in London, he is said to have spoken thus to the officers: "Pull off your fine clothes, and let us see what you are;" and to the whole body of privates in the camp, "You fools you, why do you obey your commanders, who are only a parcel of knaves and sycophants?"

It is due to the reverend gentleman to say, that in his explanation and subsequent pamphlet he entirely repu-

* *Annual Register*, vol. xxxv. p. 13.

† *History of Brighthelmstone*, by J. E. Erredge.

diates any disloyalty, and quotes from his sermon quite different words to prove his case. His best vindication, no doubt, would have been to have published his sermon, which he was strongly urged to do, but he as decidedly refused, and which cannot but leave a strong impression that he made use of words in his sermon that might be made to appear seditious, and ought not to have been uttered. The officers were so incensed, that a few evenings after the sermon the Doctor appearing with his wife and family at the theatre, they sent a note to his box, couched in these terms: "Your discourse last Sunday was so offensive that the gentlemen of this theatre desire you will quit it immediately;" and on his naturally refusing to go, they forced him out.

An apparent want of loyalty, and an inexcusable want of discretion in his sermon, caused the good and learned doctor a great deal of trouble, pain, and embarrassment, but at the same time almost any other plan would have been better for the officers to show their loyal resentment, than the one they adopted. Several amusing pamphlets on the subject were afterwards published by the Doctor, and which were not only amusing, but very clever, the pen having all its own way; the sword, in such a contest, being quite useless.

1794. At the beginning of this year the French Government threatened invasion; and on the 17th April, an Act* was passed, "for encouraging and disciplining such corps, or companies of men, as shall voluntarily enrol themselves for the defence of their counties, towns, or coasts, or for the general defence of the kingdom, during the present war."

All the regular forces were increased, and the Act above noted was to encourage the formation of a volunteer force.

Lord Leslie was the first in Surrey to take advantage of

* 34 Geo. III., c. 16.

the Act; he formed a corps of yeomanry cavalry, and was appointed Colonel, the Lieutenant-Colonel being the Hon. Thomas Onslow: on the 11th May Lord Leslie submitted the plans of the establishment, which was to consist of 8 troops, of 40 men each.

On the 9th May, Lord Onslow informed the Government of the desire of the Guildford people to raise a company of volunteers. A subscription was entered into in the county for the internal defence of the country, and £14,274 was at once subscribed.*

Every precaution was taken by Government against the expected invaaion. "The first military men took surveys, fixed on proper places for depôts of provisions and stores, for receiving cattle driven from the coast on the approach of the enemy,† &c."

1795. A return was made out, in October 1795, of the number of men liable to serve in the Militia of Surrey. It was for the whole county, including the Southwark subdivision, and numbered 19,374.‡

In March, the same year, the Surrey regiment of Militia was 99 short of its full establishment.

1796. The next year, in April, a return of the state of the Militia, gives the Surrey as 707 effectives, and 133 short of the establishment.§

The Government, though expecting daily an attempt at the invasion so long threatened, did not think it necessary to accept all the offers made to organize volunteer and yeomanry regiments.

An attempt to land an invading army of 20,000 men in Ireland, under General Humbert, and which sailed from

* Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 676.
† Ibid. vol. iii. p. 676.
‡ Home Office Papers (Militia), 1795, June–Dec. No. 11.
§ Ibid. 1796, No. 12.

Brest, failed. The fleet, which left Brest on the 17th December, before they could reach Ireland were dispersed, and only a portion entered Bantry Bay. The General was with the other portion of the fleet; and although the officers of the invading force were anxious to land, the Admiral wisely sailed back to France.

The Supplementary Militia Act* was passed in November of this year, and on the 14th January, 1797, the first appointment of officers took place.

During this and the two following years, the Lord-Lieutenant was inundated with the loyal offers of the people of the county to enrol themselves as volunteers in defence of the country.

The town of Farnham† was particularly anxious to form a company, but for some reason the Government declined for a while their offer of services, although later they were accepted, and a company was formed, commanded by Mr. Hollest, whose son, up to a recent date, commanded the revived Farnham volunteers of the present day.

1799. The King reviewed the whole volunteer force of the county on the 4th July, 1799, and was pleased to express his great satisfaction at their appearance and conduct, and after the review sent to Lord Onslow the following letter:—

"*Wimbledon, July* 4, 1799.

"My Lord,—

"I have received His Majesty's particular commands to convey to your Lordship, for the information of the Volunteer Corps of the County of Surrey, which His Majesty has this day reviewed, the very sincere gratification His Majesty

* 37 Geo. III., c. 3, 22.

† Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), Bundle, 307.

has derived from the regularity, order, and military appearance they have displayed in His Majesty's presence.

"His Majesty contemplates these happy effects as the fruits of that spirit of loyalty and zeal, which has associciated in arms His subjects of every rank and description; and they, in common with His Majesty, cannot fail to enjoy the heartfelt satisfaction of reflecting upon the great additional security which our happy Constitution has received from these laudable and well-timed exertions.

"Knowing, as I do, the uniform vigilance and zeal (*sic*) your Lordship has discharged the duties of your high situation in the County of Surrey, I beg leave to congratulate you personally on this flattering testimonial of His Majesty's approbation.

"I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.,

"HENRY DUNDAS."

The Force consisted of—

CAVALRY.

Right Wing:

1. Colonel, Lord Leslie, Surrey Yeomanry	253
2. Major Commandant, Sir Robert Baker, Bart., Richmond Yeomanry	80
3. Captain H. Thornton, M.P., Battersea and Streatham Volunteers	31
Total Cavalry, Right Wing	364

Left Wing:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Petrie, M.P., Holmsdale Volunteers	45
Lieutenant-Colonel S. Thornton, M.P., Clapham	40
Captain J. Brickwood, Croydon	40

Captain F. Fowke, Wimbledon	29
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Burnett, Lambeth	39
Captain C. Semple, Wandsworth . . .	25
Captain J. Collingdon, Southwark . . .	54
Captain J. W. Weston, Woking . . .	40
Total Cavalry. Left Wing	312

INFANTRY.

Right Centre:

Captain J. Arundel, Guildford Volunteers . .	71
Captain R. Fleming, Wandsworth ditto . .	73
Major-Commandant, T. Gaitskill, Bermondsey ditto	125
Captain R. Rowland, Richmond ditto . .	74
Captain D. King, St. John's, Southwark ditto .	71
Captain J. Grice, Rotherhithe ditto . . .	65
Captain R. Rich, Bermondsey ditto . . .	71
Captain F. Young, St. George's, Southwark ditto	63
Captain Wadham, Streatham ditto . . .	65
Captain T. Burne, Newington ditto . . .	93
Major-Commandant Robert Pott, St. Saviour's, Southwark ditto	125
Captain J. Green, St. Olave's, Southwark ditto .	81
Captain R. Harris, Croydon, ditto . . .	60
Total Infantry, Right Centre	1037
„ Cavalry „ Wing	364
	1401

Left Centre:

Captain T. Horncastle, Battersea Volunteers .	81
Lieutenant-Colonel S. Thornton, M.P., Clapham, including a division of Pikemen . .	120
Major-Commandant C. C. Crespigny, Camberwell Volunteers	110
Captain J. Halfhide, Merton, ditto . . .	60
Captain T. Hankey, Putney, ditto . . .	56
Captain R. Browne, Kew, ditto	57
Captain E. Peppin, Walton, ditto . . .	62
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Burnett, Lambeth Volunteers	65
Captain W. Toulmin, Christchurch, Southwark ditto	60
Captain C. J. Halford, Mortlake ditto . .	42
Lieutenant-Colonel John Petrie, M.P., Holmsdale ditto	208
Total Infantry, Left Centre	921
„ Cavalry „ Wing	312
Total Infantry and Cavalry, Left Wing	1233
„ „ „ Right „	1401
Gross Total	2634

In 1806, the volunteer army in Surrey was considerably increased, and consisted of 4846 infantry, and 509 cavalry, or a total of 5355 volunteers. After 1815, when the mighty conqueror and disturber of the peace of Europe, Napoleon, was at last himself conquered, and confined to the rock of St. Helena, the volunteer army was discontinued; but it had gradually diminished in numbers from the date of the formation of the Local Militia, in 1809.

CHAPTER V.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SECOND SURREY MILITIA, 1797.

CONTENTS.—Parliament sanctions the raising of a Supplementary Militia —First commissions in 1st Supplementary Militia or newly organized 2nd Surrey—Depôt of 2nd Surrey at Kingston until they were embodied —Loyal and patriotic placards urging people to arm in defence of the country—Supplementary Militia called out, and 2nd Surrey embodied, 20th February, 1798—Strength of the Regiment on embodiment—Names of officers—Mr. Dundas orders distinguishing titles of Regiments—Warrant to embody 3rd Surrey—Return of the three Surrey Regiments—Review of military events in 1798—Battle of the Nile —2nd Surrey subscribes for the relief of widows and children of men who fell in Battle of the Nile—2nd Surrey Militia forms part of South Coast defensive army—Colours presented at West Cowes—Establishment in February and July, 1799—Volunteering into Line—Lord Onslow applies to have standard of height reduced—Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow made full Colonel—Quota for Surrey—Lord Onslow writes asking to have the three Regiments retained on Militia establishment—Strongly urges the retention of the 2nd Surrey on the establishment—Number of non-commissioned officers and men in February, 1800—Number of men in the three Regiments who had enlisted into Line—Order to send Colours into Ordnance store to be altered to new design consequent upon the union of Ireland with Great Britain—Difficulty in keeping up quota order to proceed to ballot—Return of strength, showing deficiency of men—Regiment ordered to march towards home in October, 1801, by route—Review of military events—100,000 French troops collected at Boulogne for invasion—Preliminaries of Peace signed in London—Regiment

marched from Winchester barracks—Strength of Regiment—Ordered to march to most convenient places in county for disembodiment—Thanks of Houses of Lords and Commons—New qualifications of officers—Dressing of pig-tails—Hair to be powdered—Cocked hat abolished—Old Barracks—New Barracks—New Depôt centre—Number of Regiments of Supplementary Militia retained on establishment.

In November, 1796, Parliament sanctioned the raising of a supplementary Militia, and on the 11th January of the following year, a message* was sent by the King to the Parliament concerning the advice he had received as to the preparations being made in France for invasion, and the necessity of calling out the Supplementary Militia.

The numbers had been fixed at 59,441 for England, and 4437 for Wales, the quota for Surrey being 2460.

On the 14th January, the first officers were appointed to the Second Surrey, which formed the first part of the Supplementary Militia raised in the county; the letter appointing the first commissions was as follows:†—

"*Whitehall*, 14*th January*, 1797.

"*Lord Onslow.*

"My Lord,

"Having laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 2nd instant, recommending the Hon. T. Onslow to be Colonel; Sir J. Frederick, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and T. Sutton, Esq., to be Major of the Supplementary Militia to be raised for the county of Surrey, I have the

* *Parliamentary History*, vol. xxxiii. pp. 1303, 1304.

† Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), May, 1796, to Nov. 1797, p. 161.

satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty has been pleased to approve thereof.

"I am, &c.,

"PORTLAND."

A similar letter* was sent on the 26th of the same month, appointing J. Talbot Dillon, Edgell Wyatt, George Barnard, John Luke, and John Fletcher, Esquires, to be Captains, and Abraham Redwood, Thomas Sibthorpe, and William Steel, Gentlemen, to be Lieutenants, but only Captains Wyatt, Fletcher, and Dillon appear to have joined the Regiment at a later date.

The old Surrey Regiment at the end of 1797, formed part of the North East and York District, and were brigaded with the North Lincoln, East Middlesex, and Westminster Militia Regiments at Sunderland; the total force there was 4884 men.†

The old Surrey Militia consisted of twelve Companies, and was to have one-third of the quota of Supplementary Militia to be raised, viz., 820 men.

1798. In January, 1798, an Act‡ was passed to allow a number of Supplementary Militia, not exceeding one-fifth of the quota, to enlist into the line, and a circular§ was sent to the Lords-Lieutenant, to embody one-third of the Supplementary Militia, half of which would be allowed to enlist into the army. The 46th Regiment was the one appointed to receive the Surrey recruits out of the Militia. The depôt of the 2nd Surrey appears to have been at Kingston until their embodiment, when they were at once marched to the Isle of Wight.

* Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), May, 1796, to Nov. 1797, p. 173.

† Home Office Papers (Militia—Miscellaneous), 1798–1802, vol. ii.

‡ 38th Geo. III., c. 17.

§ War Office (Militia), 1798–9, vol. i. p. 27.

While recruiting at Kingston, in 1798, a court-martial composed of Captain Thompson, 1st Surrey Regiment, President; Captains Fletcher and Lintall, 2nd Surrey Regiment; and Lieutenants Hodges and Street, 2nd Surrey Regiment, sat to try private Parker for unsoldierlike conduct, when he was sentenced to be handed over to the civil power to be dealt with according to law.

The lash was not called into requisition until the Regiment was embodied, and it is painful to see how often and severely it was then employed; happy it is for the soldier and his officer, that such of the good old times as relate to that part of our history is passed away, and that a more merciful and reasonable way of punishing an offence against discipline is practised.

There were now three great naval powers arrayed against England, for on 6th October, 1796, Spain had declared war against her. The Dutch fleet in the Texel, was waiting to join the French in another attempt to land on our shores, expecting to join their forces with the Spanish fleet at Carthagena, but the glorious naval victory of St. Vincent, on the 14th February, 1797, gained by Sir John Jervis, and in which Commodore Nelson first began to show that daring and genius which afterwards made such a bright page in history, for a time cooled the ardour of our invaders.

Loyal and patriotic placards urging the people to arm in defence of their country, were circulated throughout the kingdom, the following amongst many others:—

"DEFENCE AGAINST FOREIGN INVASION.*

"In order to prevent any misapprehension of the measure taken for the defence of the kingdom against a French

* Home Office Papers (Militia), Jan.–Mar. 1797, No. 15.

invasion, all true friends to their country are desired to remark, that by the Act lately passed, a force of Sixty Thousand men will be ready in case of necessity, on the shortest notice, properly armed and clothed, and in readiness to join the Militia of their own counties.

"Such a force will leave no doubt, if the attempt should be made, of the contest being brought to a speedy and successful issue; and of the country being delivered from all the miseries and horrors which would otherwise arise from the landing of an enemy.

"The object will be effected with little inconvenience to individuals compared with its importance to the public.

"The persons enrolled under this Act will, in the first instance, only be called out and exercised within *their own counties, for the space of Twenty Days*, during which time they will receive One Shilling per day; and particular provision is made for supporting their families during their absence. *No further service* will afterwards be required from them unless in the event of an *actual invasion, or the immediate expectation of it;* in which case, no man who has any regard for himself, his family, or his country, but would, of his own accord, stand forward for the common defence. The services, however, of persons enrolled under this Act will be doubly useful in case of such necessity, by their being armed and instructed beforehand, and conducted by proper officers, selected from their own neighbourhood. Their service can at any rate be wanted only for a short time, and there is even the greatest reason to hope that the knowledge of such preparations may be sufficient to prevent the enemy from being desperate enough to make an attempt which can end only in their ruin.

"God save the King, and protect Old England!"

The defence against invasion was not the only trouble the Government had to contend with at this period. The attempts of the French to land in Ireland were aided by many disaffected persons who were seeking to raise the standard of revolt, and early in 1798, the rebellion which had so long been anticipated, burst out.

The Supplementary Militia was at once called into action; the Warrant to embody the 2nd Surrey being dated 20th February.

The first muster roll and pay list was for the period of 33 days, from the 20th February to the 24th March, inclusive.*

The place of assembly was Kingston and adjacent parts. On the 20th March, the Regiment received marching orders to proceed to Eling Barracks, Portsmouth, in four divisions. The route was, for the 1st and 3rd Divisions, through Bagshot and Blackwater, Basingstoke and Winchester; and for the 2nd and 4th Divisions, through Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Alton, and Alresford. They remained quartered at Eling Barracks until the 24th April, on which day they were ordered to be conveyed to the Isle of Wight, and crossed over to West Cowes. The Regiment was quartered in different portions of the Isle of Wight until May 1799, when they crossed from Newport over to Lymington, and were at once marched on to Poole.

The following table shows the strength and cost of the Regiment at the date of its embodiment in 1798.

The Colonel's company comprised, besides the Captain-Lieutenant who commanded the company, all the staff officers and an Ensign.

* Militia Pay Lists, 1798.

Muster Roll of the Second Surrey Militia, from 20th February to 24th March, 1798.

No. of Company.	Name of Commander.	Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.							Total for Officers.			Total for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men		
		Sergeant Major.	Quarter-Master Sergeant.	Paymaster Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Colonel H. T. Onslow . . .	...	...	1	3	4	4	84	96	5	0	189	18	7½
2	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Frederick	...	...	...	3	3	2	92	35	12	3	199	1	6½
3	Major Sutton	...	...	...	4	4	3	92	40	5	9	207	8	9½
4	Captain Wyatt	...	...	...	4	2	2	82	24	17	9	180	11	9
5	,, Fletcher	...	...	...	3	2	2	88	23	4	9	188	7	2½
6	,, Hudson	...	...	...	4	4	3	84	34	4	9	195	6	6½
7	,, Lintall	...	...	...	3	3	2	87	32	11	9	190	16	4
8	,, Dillon	...	...	...	5	3	3	102	24	17	9	176	13	3
9	,, Penn*	...	...	...	4	3	2	80	32	11	9	180	17	11½
10	,, Hodges	...	...	...	3	3	3	86	15	10	9	190	12	2½
		...	...	1	36	31	26	877	360	2	3	1899	14	1½

The Sergeant-Major and Quarter-Master Sergeant were not appointed to the Regiment until April.
*** Captain Penn was superseded in June by Samuel Ellis, Captain Lieutenant.**

It is difficult to get a complete and reliable list of the st officers of the revived regiment, but the following is llected from various sources, and gives the dates of the mmissions as near as can be ascertained:—

Colonel Hon. Thomas Onslow .	2nd Jan. 1797
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Frederick, Bart.	„ „
Major Thomas Sutton . . .	„ „
Captain Edgel Wyatt . . .	30th „ „
„ James Fletcher . .	2nd Feb. „
„ Thomas Hudson . .	„ „
„ Thomas Lintall . .	„ „
„ John Talbot Dillon .	„ „
„ William Penn . .	—— „
„ William Hodges . .	20th „ 1798
Captain-Lieutenant Samuel Ellis	24th June „
Lieutenant Arthur George Onslow	—— „
„ Edw. Broughton Foster	17th Feb. „
„ Richard Frederick .	20th „
„ Daniel Eyre . .	„ „
„ Chas. Harry J. Pierce	„ „
„ F. C. Ridout . .	„ „
„ Joseph Ridout . .	„ „
„ James Edw. Yonge .	„ „
„ —— Andrews . .	24th May „
„ Wm. Hanbury Davis .	7th Nov. „
Ensign Edgar Moody Foster .	20th Feb. „
„ C. George Ridout . .	„ „
„ Charles Smith . . .	„ „
„ Joseph Wm. Duprie .	„ „
„ Thomas Pierce . .	„ „
„ Edw. Bulkeley . .	„ „
„ William Varden . .	20th Dec. „

Adjutant and Quarter-master (also Lieut.) Edward Broughton Foster	17th Feb. 1798
Surgeon (and Lieut.) James Edward Yonge	20th „ „
Assistant Surgeon (and Ensign) Charles Smith	„ „ „

On the 17th August, 1798, Mr. Dundas writes* to Lord Onslow, that the irregular manner of distinguishing the different regiments of such counties as in the late augmentation by the Supplementary Militia, have formed several distinct corps, having caused much inconvenience, the King, in order to obviate this inconvenience, is pleased to order that the regiments of Militia in Surrey shall in future be distinguished by the following appellations:—

"Old Regiment, 1st Surrey; 1st Supplementary Regiment, 2nd Surrey; 2nd Supplementary Regiment,—if it takes place—3rd Surrey."

The warrant to embody the 3rd Regiment was sent on the 25th April, 1798, but great difficulty was found in getting it up to the full establishment.

The return† of the three Regiments is given in a War Office return of 31st October, 1798, as follows:—

	Effectives: Rank and File.	Establishment as Proposed.	Wanting.
1st Regiment, 22nd Sept.	822	840	18
2nd Regiment, 27th Sept.	742	840	98
	1564		116
3rd Regiment, 30th Sept.	91	856	765

* War Office (Militia), vol. i. p. 88. † Ibid. vol. i. 1798, 1799.

Before the end of the year, the Third Surrey had increased the number of rank and file up to nearly 300 men, but it never reached in numbers the half of the proposed establishment of 856; and it was found so difficult to keep up a third regiment to the required strength, that in December, 1799, it was disbanded, and up to 1852 only two regiments, the First and Second Surrey, were kept up on the Militia establishment of the county

The year of the embodiment and re-establishment of the 2nd Surrey Militia was a most memorable one.

England's enemies, both by sea and land, were making great efforts to subdue her. The famous—and to the French disastrous—battle of the Nile, was fought and won by Nelson on the 1st August, and for a while paralysed the French, while it electrified Europe. Nelson had won his peerage, and cheated Westminster Abbey,* although he had not escaped without wounds which, for a few anxious moments, were thought to be mortal.

The 2nd Surrey Regiment made a subscription—"For the relief of the widows and children of those gallant men who fell in the glorious victory obtained by Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson over the French,"† amounting to a total sum of 123*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Seven hundred privates giving a day's pay each; sergeants, 5*s.* each; sergeant-majors, 1*l.* 1*s.*; and commissioned officers seven days' pay each.

In the same month the French made a successful landing in Ireland, at Killala Bay, and evidently, by the smallness of the force (about 1100 men), calculated upon being largely reinforced by the disaffected Irish; but the vigorous efforts

* His remark to his officers, as they rose from the dinner table just previous to the battle, was that his fate would be a peerage or Westminster Abbey. He won his peerage, and, after his glorious death at Trafalgar, a national monument, but not in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral holds his honoured remains.

† *Times*, 19th October, 1798.

made to stamp out the insurrection which had raged in that country had fortunately been successful before they landed, and the insurgents had been finally and completely dispersed at the Battle of Vinegar Hill.

It was, therefore, an easy matter for Lord Cornwallis to defeat the small, unsupported force of the French General Humbert. The battle (if it could be called one), fought at Ballynamuck, in the county Longford, lasted only half-an-hour, when the French surrendered at discretion.

During the whole of this trying period, the 2nd Surrey Militia formed part of the South-Coast defensive army, and were quartered in the Isle of Wight; the early part of the year at Eling Barracks, West Cowes. Whilst there, colours were presented to the regiment, and were received by the Lieutenants Arthur George Onslow,* and Richard Frederick.†

The division of the defensive army stationed at the Isle of Wight appears to have been commanded by General Pons. In July, the regiment was encamped in Parkhurst Forest, and at the end of the year in Newport, where they remained until May 1799, and then returned to Parkhurst.

A return, dated 13th February, 1799, and one dated 3rd July the same year, gives the following as the establishment on those dates respectively :‡—

	Return 13th Feb.	Return 3rd July.
Colonel	1	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	1
Major	1	1
Captains	7	7
Captain-Lieutenant		1
Lieutenants	10	8

* Succeeded his father as 3rd Earl of Onslow on 27th February, 1827.

† Succeeded his father, Sir John Frederick, Bart., on 16th January, 1825.

‡ Militia (Surrey, &c.), 1798–1802, No. 27.

	Return 13th Feb.	Return 3rd July.
Ensigns	8	6
Adjutant	.	1
Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates	4	2
Quarter-Master	.	1
Sergeant-Major	.	1
Sergeants	40	40
Corporals	40	40
Drummers	22	22
Privates	703	704

In July 1799 they were quartered at Plymouth Dock, and on the 31st Colonel Onslow writes* to the Horse-Guards, recommending Lieutenant Pierce to an Ensigncy in the 9th Foot, to which presentation the regiment was entitled from having furnished the proper number of men out of the regiment into the line, nearly all of which enlisted in the 9th Foot.

Colonel Onslow took occasion to give a high encomium of Lieutenant Pierce; and on the 3rd August, the adjutant sent a return† giving the number of men who have so volunteered, as 89 to the 9th Foot, and 1 to the 25th Foot, which number was increased to 124, according to a letter of Colonel‡ Onslow's in September; and by the end of October 37 more men had volunteered, principally into the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Guards and the 9th Foot. The application of Lord Onslow, on the 30th August,§ to have the standard of height reduced "one inch, or even half-an-inch," was answered by Mr. Dundas that it was not considered expedient to adopt his Lordship's suggestion, but he hopes "that the same zeal for the public service which has already been manifested in your Lordship's conduct, and in that of the several officers of the Surrey regiment, in the promotion of this important mea-

* Militia (Surrey, &c.), 1798–1802, No. 27.

† Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

sure, as well as the very commendable spirit of volunteering which has influenced the minds of the men, will still ensure a further degree of success to an extension of the same measure should it, as I have no doubt it will, receive the sanction of the Government."*

On the 31st of December, Colonel Onslow was made colonel in the army, his commission dating from the 31st December, 1798. On the 16th April, 1800,† Major Sutton was, by the recommendation of Lord Onslow, promoted to Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regiment, with the pay of the rank of Major. On the 12th July, 1799, an Act‡ was passed reducing the quota of Supplementary Militia. The quota for Surrey being fixed at 1002.§

On the 13th of August Lord Onslow writes‖ to Mr. Huskisson about the future establishment of the Surrey regiments of Militia, and says that the three regiments have each furnished their quota to the line, and he hopes he may be allowed to divide the county numbers, reduced to 1800, into three regiments of 600 each.

Mr. Huskisson, in reply,¶ informs his Lordship that "the arrangements are not yet completed with respect to the Surrey Militia, as soon as it is, he will acquaint him;" but it would appear to have been the intention of the Government to again leave the county with one regiment, as on the 13th October, Lord Onslow wrote strongly, urging the retention of the 2nd Surrey Regiment upon the Establishment. His letter** was as follows:—

* Home Office Letter-Book, vol. i. p. 318.

† War Office (Militia), 1799–1802, vol. ii. p. 171.

‡ 39th Geo. III. c. 106.

§ Home Office Letter-Book, vol. i. p. 318, and War Office (Militia), 1799–1802, vol. ii. p. 241.

‖ Militia (Surrey, &c.), 1798–1802, No. 27.

¶ Home Office Letter Book (Militia), vol. i. p. 266.

** Militia (Surrey, &c.), 1798–1802, No. 27.

"*Plymouth Dock, 13th October,* 1799.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have every reason to believe that the Second Surrey Regt. of Militia now at this place will do themselves the credit of furnishing to-morrow their full proportion of the nine hundred men due on my calculation, and I believe upon yours, from the aggregate quota of the county. Colonel Onslow and all his officers are exerting themselves for this national and laudable purpose: and it is now on behalf of them, as well, as I think, of the public service, that I trouble you with this, humbly to submit it as my wish and recommendation that they may not be depriv'd of what they so handsomely offer'd themselves for—the honour of serving their country, by being now laid aside as a regiment.

"The quota of the county is now, and after the full operation of the late Act, will stand at 1103, which very consistently with our *original* Establishment of all may be divided into 2 regiments, as we formerly had only 800 men, and form'd 2 regiments of them.

"My anxious desire on every account, that so respectable and independent a set of county gentlemen may not be set aside at a moment like this when they are desirous of standing forth, must, and I'm sure will, plead my excuse with troubling you to lay this before Mr. Dundas, and begging of you to let me [know] as soon as conveniently his opinion and determination.

"I am, Dr Sir,

"Always your oblig'd

"and faithful Servant,

"ONSLOW.

"Wm. Huskisson.

"*Endorsed. Plymouth Dock, 18th Oct.* 1799.

"*Lord Onslow.*"

The number of non-commissioned officers and privates in the regiment, on the 1st February, 1800, was—

32 Sergeants.
22 Drummers.
418 Rank and file.

A return of the 18th October gives the total number of volunteers who had enlisted into the line from the three regiments as under—

1st Surrey	286
2nd „	292
3rd „	234
Total .	812

The regiment, this year, received orders to return the colours into the Ordnance department in order to have them altered to the new design consequent upon the union of Ireland with Great Britain. There appears to have been some little difficulty in keeping up the numbers in the regiment in 1801, as early in May, Lieut.-Colonel Sutton writes representing the deficiencies caused by the recruiting into the line.

A meeting of Lieutenancy was held, and orders were at once issued to proceed to ballot. Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton again writes in the most pressing manner to proceed to raise the men immediately, and a captain, two sergeants, and two corporals, were detached to bring in the men so balloted.

The return given * herewith, shows the total deficiency to be 144.

* Militia (Surrey, &c.), 1798–1802, No. 27.

Return of the Effective Strength and Establishment of the Second Surrey Militia, Plymouth, July 28th, 1801.

	Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers.										
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Effective . . .	1	2	1	4	10	6	4	30	25	23	357
Establishment. .	1	2	1	4	10	6	4	25	25	18	501
Wanting to Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Supernumerary .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...

N.B. Captain-Lieutenant included in Lieutenants.

Cranley, *Colonel.**

In the next month Lord Hobart writes strongly to Lord Onslow to lose no time in at once instructing the Deputy-Lieutenants to supply the deficiency. He reminds the Lord-Lieutenant of the penalty the county is under for every man deficient after the notice, by the Act.†

On 29th October, the same year, orders were sent to General Sincoe for the regiment to march towards home in two divisions, the following was the route they were to march by, with the times fixed :—

* Lord Onslow, the father of Col. the Hon. Thos. Onslow, having been created Earl of Onslow and Viscount Cranley on 19th June, 1801, Col. Onslow, as eldest son, became Viscount Cranley.

† 39th Geo. III. 106, c. 10.

Days on the March.	First Division (Four Companies).	Second Division (Four Companies).
Wednesday, Nov. 4	Totness and Bridgtown	
Thursday, Nov. 5	Exeter and St. Thomas	Totness and Bridgtown
Friday, Nov. 6	Sidmouth, Salcombe, Seaford, Newton, &c.	Exeter and St. Thomas
Saturday, Nov. 7	Lyme and Charmouth	Sidmouth, Salcombe, Seaford, &c.
Sunday, Nov. 8	Halt	Halt
Monday, Nov. 9	Bridport Adington	Lyme and Charmouth
Tuesday, Nov. 10	Dorchester, &c.	Bridport, &c.
Wednesday, Nov. 11	Blandford, &c.	Dorchester
Thursday, Nov. 12	Halt	Halt
Friday, Nov. 13	Salisbury	Blandford, &c.
Saturday, Nov. 14	Stockbridge	Salisbury
Sunday, Nov. 15	Halt	Halt
Monday, Nov. 16	Winchester Barracks	Stockbridge
Tuesday, Nov. 17	...	Winchester Barracks

The year had been an anxious one for the country, but Nelson's victory in the Baltic at Copenhagen, coupled with Sir Ralph Abercromby's great victory at Alexandria, had raised the spirits of the nation.

The French were before the end of August quite driven out of Egypt, and the grand design of Bonaparte on our Indian possessions was at an end.

The great military leader had got one foot on the imperial throne the year before, having been made First Consul. A letter to the English Court announcing this, and expressing a hope for peace, had been haughtily answered by the English government, and was couched in a spirit of determined hostility.

Granville, who wrote the reply to Talleyrand, has been greatly blamed for the tone of the answer.

It is more than probable that to the course of conduct pursued with reference to Bonaparte by the British Government may be traced the bitter ill-feeling that always reigned in his breast against England, and his persistent attempts to conquer and ruin her. He still hoped to make a successful landing. From the beginning of the year 1801 preparations had been going on, and by the end of July 100,000 men were collected at Boulogne, which were to come over in a flotilla of gun-boats, or rafts—fleet vessels of about 200 tons—each armed with four or eight heavy guns.

Nelson, with his fleet, kept guard on the sea, and the land forces, chiefly composed of Militia, guarded the coasts, the Second Surrey Regiment being at her post at Plymouth.

On the 3rd August, Nelson attempted to destroy the French flotilla, but completely failed. The French version of the affair is as follows :—

"Combat naval entre l'Amiral Nelson et la flotille de Boulogne. Les Français sont victorieux.

"Fit une première tentation pour incendier la flotille Française à Boulogne, et fut repoussé avec une grande perte en tués et blessés. Cet échec l'irritait singulièrement, et d'autant plus qu'il avait en quelque sorte promis de détruire tout l'armament du port de Boulogne."

An officer of the North Gloucester Militia, which was stationed at Dover at this time, writes :*—

"In 1801, I was surgeon and ensign of the North Gloucester Regiment, then stationed at Dover Castle. It may be necessary to say that in the Militia the surgeon's pay being only four shillings a day, was considered unremunerative, unless a subaltern's commission and pay were allowed in addition. In this twofold capacity I served on the outlying picquet on the night of Monday, 3rd August, 1801, and had to patrol the sea-beach from sunset until the following

* Cripp's *Records of Royal North Gloucester Militia*, p. 92.

morning, when, on returning to my quarters in the Castle, I could distinctly observe what was passing off Boulogne. I could see the smoke of Nelson's bombardment, and hear the booming of the cannon. After the wounded were brought to Deal, about seven miles from Dover, I went over to see the cases."

It is difficult to know whether Bonaparte at this time really meant to attempt to land, as in September he was pressing on the negotiations for peace, the preliminary articles of which were signed in London on the 1st of October, 1801, and afterwards ratified at Amiens on the 25th March, 1802.

The regiment remained at Winchester barracks until 8th December, when orders* were sent to General Stevens, commanding him to march the companies to the following places:—3 companies to Dorking and adjacents; 2 to Reigate; 1 to Godstone, Bletchingly, Oxted, and Limpsfield; 2 to Horsham.

The strength of the regiment about this time was, 15 officers, 25 sergeants, 16 drummers, and 392 privates; and it was constantly changing its quarters between Farnham, Alton, Petersfield, &c., until an order† was given on the 10th April in the following year for the whole regiment to assemble on Wednesday, the 14th, at Guildford, Stoke, Shalford, and Catherine Hill. Two days later the following order‡ was received by the officer commanding the 2nd Surrey Militia at Guildford:—

"It is His Majesty's pleasure that you cause the several companies of the Second Surrey Militia to march by the shortest and most convenient route to such place, or places, within their county as you may judge most convenient for

* Militia Marching Book, vol. xcix. p. 4.
† Ibid. p. 83. ‡ Ibid. p. 84.

carrying into execution his Majesty's orders for their being disembodied.

"Wherein, &c.

"Given, &c., 12th April, 1802.

"By his Majesty's command,

"M. Lewis."

The regiment was disembodied on the 25th of the same month, Parliament again acknowledging the service of the Militia by a vote of thanks, passed in both Houses; the House of Lords' vote was as follows:—

"*6th April*, 1802.

"Resolved Nemine Dissentiente,—That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the seasonable and meritorious services they have rendered to their King and country.

"Resolved Nemine Dissentiente,—That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

"Ordered that the Lord Chancellor do signify the same resolution by letter to the colonel or commanding officer of each respective corps."*

The Act of 1786† slightly altered the property qualifi-

* Lords' Journals, vol. xliii. p. 526. † 26th Geo. III. c. 107.

cations of officers, which was up to 1855 (with the exception of the major's qualification, which was doubled in 1802,* being increased to 400*l.* and 800*l.*, a younger son, &c. not being qualified) as follows:—

A Colonel had to be possessed of an estate of the yearly value of 1000*l.*, or be heir-apparent of a person of a yearly estate of 2000*l.*

A Lieutenant-Colonel, an estate of 600*l.* per annum, or to be heir-apparent of a person with an estate of the yearly value of 1200*l.*

Major or Captain, an estate of 200*l.* per annum, or to be younger son of some person of an estate of 600*l.*, or heir-apparent of a person with an estate of the yearly value of 400*l.*

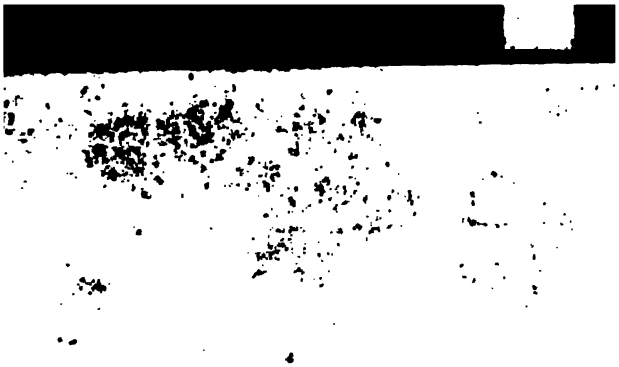
Lieutenant, an estate of the yearly value of 50*l.*, or personal estate of 1000*l.*, or real and personal together of 2000*l.*, or to be the son of some person of an estate of 100*l.*, or personal estate of 2000*l.*, or real and personal estate of 3000*l.*

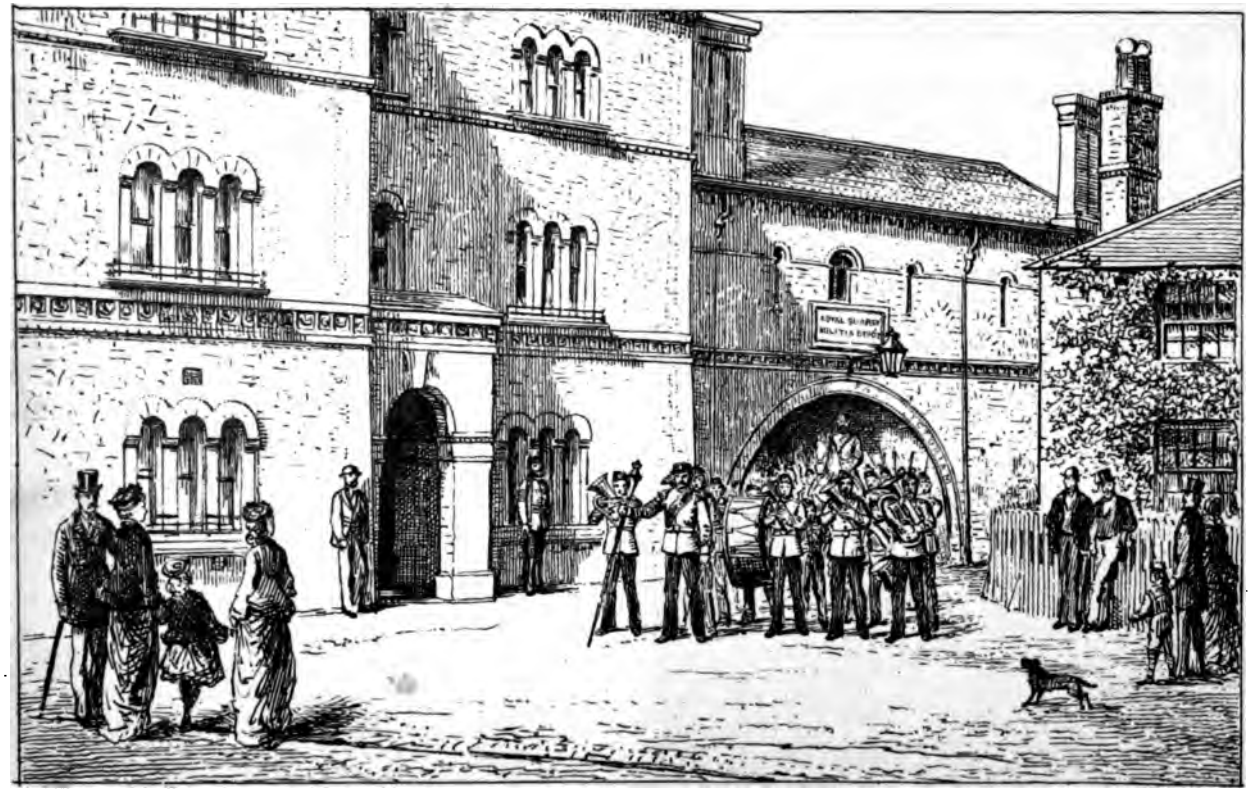
Ensign, an estate of the yearly value of 20*l.*, or personal estate of 500*l.*, or real and personal estate of 1000*l.*, or to be the son of some person of an estate of 50*l.*, or personal of 1000*l.*, or real and personal estate of 1500*l.*

The qualification required for subalterns was abolished 30th June, 1852.†

It is amusing to note, during the four years the Second Surrey Militia was embodied, the careful instructions as to the dressing of the pigtails. A circular, dated May, 1799, stated that "by desire of his Majesty, the officers and men were ordered to wear their hair queued, to be tied a little below the upper part of the collar, and to be ten inches in length, including one inch of hair to appear below the binding;" and in the same month orders were sent that

* 42nd Geo. III. c. 90. † 15 & 16 Vic. c. 50.





THE 2nd ROYAL SURREY MILITIA BARRACKS AT GUILDFORD, 1876.

officers and men were to be supplied with false queues, to save them the expense of stuffed tails and ribbons. Imagine a modern militiaman with such decorations!'

The hair was ordered to be powdered, but this was soon discontinued.

The cocked hat was a most unbecoming and grotesque head-dress, particularly when the flaps were let down, and by a general order, dated 24th February, 1800, it was changed for a cap, his Majesty ordering "that in future the use of hats is to be entirely abolished throughout the whole of the infantry, and instead thereof caps are to be worn;" but the officers were still to continue to wear the hats. The men of the Grenadier company were to wear the caps occasionally when they did not use their proper grenadier caps; but the tufts used by the Grenadiers were to be white; those of the light infantry blue. The men were to have the button of their respective regiments in the centre of their cockade; the Grenadiers were to use the grenade.

The famous beer-penny was allowed to the non-commissioned officers and men by an order dated 8th March, 1800.

The old Friary at Guildford was, in 1794, converted into barracks, at first for cavalry, but afterwards it was occupied by the Second Surrey Regiment. The present barracks were built in 1852. The non-commissioned officers' quarters formed a row of houses that were converted into sergeants' quarters; and the owner of the property gave them in exchange for a row built exactly the same in North Street, between Commercial Road and Woodbridge Road. The front part of the barracks, with the offices and stores connected, and the staff-house, were the new portions built, and have up to the present time seen all the assemblies and the disembodiments of the regiment, but will soon know it no more, as when the new depôt centre is built, the

permanent staff of the regiment will be moved there under the new regulations.

Out of the twenty-eight regiments that formed the Supplementary Militia, there were only five of them retained on the permanent establishment. These were the Second and Third Lancashire, the West Somerset, the Fifth West York, and the 2nd Surrey, which has never been disbanded since that time.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SECOND ROYAL SURREY FROM THE PEACE OF AMIENS TO THE TREATY OF TILSIT, 1807.

CONTENTS.—Peace of Amiens soon broken—Macaulay and Thiers' different views of cause—King calls out Militia—2nd Surrey Militia embodied—Establishment of the 2nd Regiment of Surrey Militia—Training extended from twenty-one to twenty-eight days—Difficulties in completing Southwark quota—Government sends urgent letter concerning deficiency in 2nd Surrey Quota—Marched to Ashford—Strength of Regiment—Precedency number of 2nd Surrey Militia—Duke of York confers honour of wearing Royal star for efficiency of Regiment—Removed to Reading Street Barracks—Circular conferring appellation of Royal to Surrey and other Regiments—Volunteers reach in numbers nearly 400,000—Great Minister Pitt commands 3000 Volunteers—Rendezvous of Surrey Yeomanry and Volunteers—Napoleon crowned Emperor writes to the King desiring peace—Regiment removed to Danbury barracks—To Norman Cross barracks—To Hull in two divisions—Distribution of Regiment—Napoleon arrives at Boulogne, and at once reviews his troops and inspects flotilla—Battle of Trafalgar—Lord Teignmouth writes about ballot—Government do not think it necessary—Courts-martial while at Hull—Regiment marched from Hull—Secret treaty of Tilsit—Death of Fox—Battle of Maida, won by English bayonets—Napoleon's plans to isolate England—Battle of Jena—Stirring appeals made to the country to resist Napoleon—Colonel Hardy's appeal—Treaty of Tilsit isolates England—English envoy sent to Copenhagen to demand delivery of Danish fleet—All officers' leave stopped—Act passed for speedily completing the Militia Quota for Surrey—Regiment marched to Hythe—List of officers—Regiment receive flattering letter from Government—Lord Grantley applies for same honour to 1st Surrey—Newly enrolled men quartered at Kingston.

THE hollow Peace of Amiens was not fated to last long,

indeed it was no sooner signed than difficulties began to be apparent. Macaulay says, with reference to the causes of the rupture, "The restless ambition and the insupportable insolence of the First Consul convinced the great body of the English people that the peace so eagerly welcomed was only a precarious armistice."*

Thiers calls this insupportable insolence, "language full of genius and ambition," which offended the pride of the English; "his devouring activity disturbed their repose."

1803. On the 8th of March, 1803, the King, in consequence of the preparations "carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, whilst important discussions are subsisting between his Majesty and the French Government," calls out his Militia; and on the 14th of the same month, occurred a memorable interview between Bonaparte and our Ambassador, Lord Whitworth.

The embodiment of the Militia was considered by the First Consul as a direct threat to him and to France; "So you are determined," he said to Lord Whitworth, "to go to war. Against whom are these measures of precaution?" There were two more months of diplomacy, but from the date of this interview the First Consul swore "to perish or to punish England. Fatal oath."†

The 2nd Surrey Militia was embodied by Royal Warrant on the 11th March, 1803, and was soon occupied in the business of recruiting and preparing for the service which from the appearance of the political horizon promised to be extended and arduous. A difficulty arose on the officers joining. Major Hudson, who had been appointed to the vacant Majority on the resignation of Major Wyatt, at the termination of the last war, was, on the re-embodiment of the Regiment, posted to a company, retaining only honorary

* Macaulay's *Biographies*, Pitt, p. 217.

† Thiers' *Le Consulat et l'Empire*, tome xvii. p. 817 (Paris, 1860).

rank as Major. This was in consequence of there being two Lieutenant-Colonels. Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton was to act as Major of the Regiment. It was represented to Lord Onslow by Major Hudson, that his position in the Regiment under these circumstances was embarrassing, particularly as brevet rank was not allowed in the Militia.

Lord Onslow forwarded the papers relative to the matter to the Government, and on the 5th April, he received in reply,* Lord Hobart's opinion, endorsed by the law-officers of the Crown, that Major Hudson was entitled to hold his substantive rank, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton was only authorized to hold his rank as supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel during the late war, after which he could no longer be considered as attached to the Regiment; but that he was to be recommended for the next vacancy of that rank in the Regiment.

He had not long to wait, for on the 26th October, in the following year, Sir John Frederick retired, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton was appointed to succeed him. Early in January, the Lord-Lieutenant, in view of the embodiment, had written† to Lord Hobart, proposing that the Militia to be raised by the County of Surrey should be divided into two Regiments, with the same number of Companies into which the two corps were formed previous to the passing of the last Act.

Lord Hobart, in his reply,‡ agrees to the proposition of the Lord-Lieutenant, but before submitting it to the King, wishes to have a detailed plan of the proposed establishment, which was afterwards sent on the 10th March, and was as follows:—

Each Regiment was to consist of 8 Companies.

* Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), vol. xxxi., and War Office (Militia), 1803.

† Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), 1803, vol. xxxi.

‡ War Office (Militia), 1803, p. 103.

1 Colonel.	1 Surgeon.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Regimental Clerk.
1 Major.	1 Sergeant-Major.
8 Captains.	22 Sergeants.
10 Lieutenants.	22 Corporals.
6 Ensigns.	1 Drum-Major.
1 Adjutant.	10 Drummers.
1 Quarter-Master.	668 Privates.

In this month an Act* was passed extending the period of the annual training from twenty-one to twenty-eight days.

Some difficulty was found in getting the Southwark quota of the Regiment complete. Mr. Sibthorpe, the clerk to the Court of Lieutenancy, on the 11th April, writes† to Lord Onslow that only 22 men out of 288 allotted to Southwark had been furnished.

The difficulty appears to have been caused by the men absconding as soon as they were enrolled, and as it was found almost impossible to find them two days after, he suggests that an officer and a party of men should attend the court for the purpose of receiving the substitutes, and marching them off to head-quarters at once on their enrolment, where they would undergo such personal alteration as would make them readily known to the military men, and consequently more easy to be apprehended if they deserted.

A melancholy circumstance took place in the Regiment soon after its embodiment, and which must for a time have cast a gloom over the active preparations that were being made for service.

One of the subalterns of the regiment became perfectly insane, and it was found necessary for his friends to put him in a place of confinement.

* 43 Geo. III. c. 19.

† Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), 1803, vol. xxxi.

It appears to have been a hopeless case, as Lord Onslow in reporting* it to the Government, said that there was no chance of the officer being released without danger to himself and others, and by desire of Colonel Lord Cranley and all the other officers of the Regiment, he begged to have His Majesty's approval of superseding the unfortunate officer in commission, which was done.

In May an urgent letter† was sent from the Home Office concerning the deficiency in the 2nd Regiment of Surrey Militia, threatening that unless the quota was completed before the end of the month, the Regiment would be disembodied; the letter also gives directions as to the disposal of the money collected in the county by fines, &c.

It appeared from this, that the Southwark men were still absconding and giving difficulty to the magistrates. The Regiment remained in Guildford until May 15th, when they received orders‡ to march according to routes herewith:—

On Wednesday, 18th May,—the very day the Declaration of War and other papers relating thereto, were laid before the House of Commons,—they were to march to —— Riegate and adjacents; Thursday, 19th May, Sevenoakes, Seal, and Riverhead; Friday, 20th, to Maidstone; Saturday, 21st, to Ashford Barracks.

On the 20th, another order§ was received for them to be quartered in the town of Ashford, Wye, and other neighbouring villages; and on the 28th‖ to occupy the barracks at Ashford, as soon as they were in readiness for their reception. A party was detached to Guildford under the command of Captain Joseph Mawbey to conduct the enrolled recruits to head-quarters.¶

* Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), 1803, vol. xxxi.
† Ibid.
‡ Militia Marching Book, vol. xcix. p. 121.
§ Ibid. p. 181. ‖ Ibid. p. 197. ¶ Ibid. pp. 209–211.

The strength of the Regiment before it left for Ashford was, officers, 19; sergeants, 34; drummers, 15; rank and file, 228.

On the 11th July,* a meeting of Lords-Lieutenant took place at the Horse Guards to draw lots for the order of precedency of the various Regiments, when number 41 was drawn for the 2nd Surrey, and which position it retained until 1833.

On the 23rd July, his Royal Highness the Duke of York reviewed the troops in the Ashford garrison, consisting of the Berkshire, West Kent, and the 1st and 2nd Surrey Regiments of Militia; on which occasion the 2nd Surrey displayed a higher state of discipline than the other Regiments present, for which his Royal Highness conferred on the Regiment the honour of wearing the royal star on the regimental button, &c., and also a yellow braid to be worn in the worsted lace—then worn by the 2nd Surrey—equal to the 8th Foot. On the 30th December, the Regiment was removed to Reading Street Barracks, where they remained until the end of June, 1804, when they received orders† to march to Billericay in two divisions through Cranbrook, Staplehurst, Maidstone, and Gravesend, and were quartered there under the orders of the general of the eastern district, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Craig.

While the Regiment was at Reading Street Barracks, the following copy of the War Office minutes‡ was issued, giving a list of the Regiments of Militia which had received his Majesty's gracious permission to bear the appellation of Royal Regiments; and although some of the regiments named in the list claim an earlier date for this distinction, yet no earlier authority is found for the 2nd Surrey Regiment.

* *London Gazette*, 1803, p. 710.

† Militia Marching Book, vol. xcix. p. 400.

‡ Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), 17 April, 1804–20 Sept. 1805, pp. 18, 19.

The documents are certainly valuable, as fixing an absolute date and authority for the honour done to the Regiment:—

"*War Office, 23rd April,* 1804.

Secretaries to the Right Hon. Charles Yorke.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have the honour to inclose for the information of Mr. Yorke a copy of a list transmitted to me by command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Regiments of Militia which have received his Majesty's gracious permission to bear the appellation of Royal Regiments.

"I am, &c.,

"F. MOORE."

Copy of a list of Regiments of Militia which have received his Majesty's gracious permission to bear the appellation of Royal Regiments, and which claim as such the distinction of wearing blue facings:—

Anglesea
Berks
Bucks
Cardigan
Carmarthen
Carnarvon
Cheshire
Cornwall
Cornish Miners
Cumberland
Denbigh
Flint
Glamorgan
Gloucester, North
„ South
Lanark
Lancashire
3rd Lincoln
Merioneth
Middlesex, East
„ West
„ Westminster
London, East
„ West

Tower Hamlets, 1st & 2nd	Perth
Monmouth	Radnor
Montgomery	Surrey, 1st and 2nd
Pembroke	Westmoreland

In March, 1804, Lord Teignmouth, the Vice-Lieutenant of Surrey, in the absence of Lord Onslow on sick leave, writes* to the Government giving the resolutions of a general meeting of the Lieutenancy with respect to the disposal of substitutes' money. It appears that cases had occurred in which two men balloted for the same vacancy had preferred each to pay the 15*l.* penalty rather than serve; and it was the opinion of the Lieutenancy, that a third man balloted to the vacancy was entitled to the penalty of the first man, and also as much of the second man's money as might be necessary to induce him to serve. The Government law-officer agreed to this, and gave it as his opinion that the surplus, if any, should be paid over to the Colonel Commandant, and could not be retained for future vacancies.

The Volunteers of England had by the end of the year 1803, reached in number nearly 400,000; and as an instance of the earnestness and spirit of the nation, and how all, even from the highest to the lowest, took part in organizing a defence to the threatened invasion, we see the great Minister Pitt,† who had led the councils of his country for seventeen years, now as Lord-Warden commanding 3000 volunteers, and doing all he could to organize them into some shape as defensive material. Contemporary records show how this noble spirit pervaded all ranks from the peer to the peasant.

In February, 1804, circulars‡ were sent to the com-

* War Office (Militia), 1804, vol. i.

† Knight's *History of England*, vol. vii. p. 428.

‡ Home Office (Internal Defence), vol. lxiv.

mandants of corps of volunteers in the county of Surrey appointing stations of rendezvous for assembling the Yeomanry and Volunteer force of the county of Surrey in case of invasion, or the appearance of the enemy in force on the coast. One light cart per company was to be allowed to volunteer corps for carrying their camp necessaries in case of their being called out for active service, and extra waggons were to be provided for the purpose of expediting the march, as it was not expected men brought from civil pursuits could in a few months' partial training undergo the marching fatigue of regularly trained troops. The total number of yeomanry and volunteers, according to official returns at the end of 1803, was 379,943, of which Surrey furnished 8105, rank and file.

The year 1804 saw Napoleon crowned Emperor of the French, and in January he writes to "Monsieur mon frère," the King of England, about his wish for peace, and showing at the same time by his acts an earnest desire for the continuance of the war against his hated rival. Still the army at Boulogne waited, and the English watched; and how well they watched history proudly shows.

In August, the 2nd Surrey Regiment removed to Danbury Barracks; a company of men were at Maldon from September to December, and one at Galleywood in October. In November, the Regiment was quartered at Chelmsford Barracks, with one company at Maldon Barracks; in December they returned to Danbury, where they remained until 1805.

1805. In March, 1805, the Regiment moved to Norman Cross Barracks, and remained there until orders* were received on the 26th June, to march to Hull in two divisions, the 1st division leaving Norman Cross on the 1st July,

* Militia Marching Book, vol. i. p. 78.

and arriving at Hull on the 6th, and the 2nd division leaving a day later. The route was through Market Deeping, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, Brigg, Retburn, and Hull.

The distribution of the Regiment on the 1st of December was as follows :—

Detachments and Number of Officers, &c., at each place, December 1st, 1805.

Distribution.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Hull Barracks . .	...	...	1	3	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	26	16	386
In Surrey . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Paul-Cliff Battery .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	38
Whitby . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	64
Beacons . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
With the Heavy Baggage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Absent with Leave. .	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	47
Absent without Leave	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	1	8	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	35	19	546

While at Hull, the Regiment furnished detachments to Bridlington and Whitby, one company to each place, under the commands, respectively, of Captains Whitewick and Payne.

The long-threatened invasion seemed on the point of being attempted in August, this year (1805). Napoleon, on the 3rd of that month, arrived at Boulogne, and, with his usual and wonderful energy, the next day reviewed his army collected there, which now numbered 132,000 men, 15,000 horses, and nearly 600 pieces of artillery. He inspected the flotilla, paraded his army on the shore, embarked and disembarked them several times, to practise the men and officers in this, to them novel duty. An hour and a quarter was found sufficient to embark the right wing, consisting of 26,000 men. All was ready, but no fleet was at hand to protect this mighty, mischievous host in its passage across the "Silver Streak."

Admiral Villeneuve's attempt, in obedience to the Emperor's repeated commands, to set out for Boulogne with the combined French and Spanish fleets, was rendered impossible by the unceasing vigilance of the English. The French admiral not daring to encounter the foe who barred his path, turned southward, and was before the end of August at Cadiz.

Just let the reader carry his imagination back to this anxious time, and picture the Regiment at its station in Hull. The morning parade over, how anxiously would inquiries be made, "Any news from the south?" With what eagerness would each party of recruits be questioned as to what had been seen, what heard in the quarter from which they had just been marched: news travelled slowly in those days. The enemy might escape our fleet and descend upon an unprotected, or unexpected, part of our coast.

As day by day of this anxious month wore away, and no

news was received of a landing, and with nothing but a daily routine of duty to relieve the anxious suspense, one can well imagine the desperate longings to have the enemy in front, to see and face the danger, to grapple with this incubus of suspense. Another weary month, and then at last came news, suspense was over, the glorious battle of Trafalgar was fought and won. The French and Spanish navies were destroyed, and Napoleon's projects of invasion were no longer possible.

That gallant fight, which cost England one of her bravest and most gifted sons, need not be described here, its slightest details ought to be engraven on every Englishman's heart. Nelson, on seeing Collingwood at the head of his line, steering right through the enemy's centre, said, "See how that noble fellow carries his ship into action!" And Collingwood, in his position said, "What would Nelson give to be here?"*

Aye! England expects every man to do his duty now as then, and Nelson's crowning victory at Trafalgar is a lesson to all her sons how that duty ought to be done; and her subsequent history shows that the spirit that animated her sailors and soldiers in that anxious time is still the same, and sleeps and rests only because there is no occasion to call it forth.

1806. The Regiment remained the whole of the year, 1806, at Hull. In August, Lord Teignmouth wrote to Government, with reference to a ballot taking place for filling up the vacancies, and received a reply† that the Government did not think it expedient to proceed to ballot.

During the stay of the Regiment at Hull, no less than seventy-five courts-martial sat to try men, principally for absenting themselves without leave, and in nearly all cases was the lash most unsparingly used. One man was sentenced

* Knight's *History of England*, vol. vii. p. 447.

† War Office (Militia), vol. i.

for such a fault to receive 600 lashes, but 300 were remitted.

For unsoldierlike conduct in robbing a comrade of 18*s.* 6*d.* one man was sentenced to receive 500 lashes, in this case also half the number were remitted.

Three men were sentenced to receive 200 lashes between them, for being absent from tattoo, and were allowed to draw lots which should receive the whole punishment, the other two to be forgiven; rather a strange manner to do justice to all.

The sentence was in all cases in the same form, "to receive —— lashes on the bare back in the usual manner by the drummers of the Regiment;" but it is comforting to see that a good character in many cases got the whole remitted, and in few cases was the whole of the punishment inflicted.

During the time the Regiment was quartered at Hull, the York District was under the command of Lieutenant-General Vyse, who, on the 20th April, 1807, received an order* that the Regiment was to "march away," 4 companies to Chatham, Brompton, and Gillingham: and 4 companies to Rochester, Strood, and Finsbury, where they were to be under the command of General Sir G. Ludlow.

The route they were to march by was as follows,—

* Militia Marching Book, vol. i. p. 213.

Days on the March.	First Division, Consisting of Four Companies, from Hull to Chatham.	Second Division, Consisting of Four Companies, from Hull to Rochester.
Friday, April 24	Brigg, Retburn, and adjacents	...
Saturday, April 25	Lincoln	Brigg, Retburn, and adjacents
Sunday, April 26	Halt	Halt
Monday, April 27	Sleaford	Lincoln
Tuesday, April 28	Bourn, Folkingham, and intermediate places	Sleaford
Wednesday, April 29	Stamford	Bourn, Folkingham, and intermediate places
Thursday, April 30	Oundle	Stamford
Friday, May 1	Higham Ferris and adjacents	Oundle
Saturday, May 2	Bedford	Higham Ferris and adjacents
Sunday, May 3	Halt	Halt
Monday, May 4	Hitching	Bedford
Tuesday, May 5	Hatfield and North Mimms	Hitching
Wednesday, May 6	Hampstead and Highgate	Hatfield and North Mimms
Thursday, May 7	Greenwich, Deptford, and Hatcham	Hampstead and Highgate
Friday, May 8	Dartford and Crayford	Greenwich, Deptford, and Hatcham
Saturday, May 9	Chatham, Brompton, &c.	Dartford and Crayford
Sunday, May 10	Halt	Halt
Monday, May 11	...	Rochester, Strood, &c.

But on the arrival of the 1st division at Higham Ferris, as some delay had occurred on the march, another order* was sent on the 4th May, directing them to march, *viâ* St. Neots and Baldock, instead of by Bedford and Hitchin; the 2nd division was also to follow a day later by the

* Militia Marching Book, vol. i. pp. 220–1.

altered route. The 1st division leaving Higham Ferris, and arriving at St. Neots on the 6th May, and the 2nd leaving Oundle, and arriving at St. Neots, *viâ* Kimbolton, on the 7th May.

An order* following a day after, on the 5th, ordered the two divisions to be quartered at Barnet and Whetstone instead of Hampstead and Highgate.

The Ministry of Fox had made efforts to conclude a peace with France in 1806, but without success, and it is believed, the failure of the negotiations, which received a fatal blow on the news becoming known of the separate treaty between France and Russia, accelerated the death of that great English minister. Napoleon, even while the negotiations were pending, put himself at the head of the Confederation of the Rhine,† and after the complete failure of these negotiations, from his camp at Schönbrunn, directed his brother Joseph to throw the "tyrant of the seas," as he called the English, into the waves, if they should resist the designs which he then entertained against the Court of Naples. Sir John Stuart, who commanded the English troops sent to assist the Neapolitans, did not wait on the coast to allow of this aquatic amusement, but marched into the interior; and on the 4th July, 1807, the English bayonet won the battle of Maida, a decisive one, but a battle that had no permanent results. England's forces were too dispersed over all the world to attempt to make permanent advantage of any victory she now made over the French.

Before the year 1806 was closed, Napoleon's magnificent victory of Jena had placed Prussia under his heel, and now his thoughts were directed to isolating England from the rest of Europe.

* Militia Marching Book, vol. i. p. 222.

† Knight's *History of England*, vol. vii. p. 472.

Stirring appeals were made to the country; one by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy to the Volunteers of Surrey and Kent, was as follows:—

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-SOLDIERS,*

"The situation of Europe is truly calamitous—that of Britain peculiarly awful. Your inveterate and most powerful Enemy, having extinguished the liberties, and overthrown nearly the whole of the sovereignties of the civilised World, finds in us the sole obstacle to his attainment of universal Dominion. We are therefore, and he professes us to be, the objects of his most rancorous and implacable hatred. We alone have held his menaces in contempt; we have foiled and dishonoured his Arms, we have swept his Fleets from the ocean; we have destroyed his Colonies and Commerce. Be assured that while his Power exists it will be exerted for our destruction. This is the grand and ultimate scope of his Ambition. British Power, British Liberty, and British Happiness are Poison in his cup, and Line his Crown with Thorns.

"Flatter not yourselves with hopes of security from aught but your own firmness and Intrepidity; look Danger boldly in the face; above all despond not. Our Resources are incalculable. Call to your Remembrance the destruction of that formidable Armada which was to have overwhelmed your Country; recollect more recent, and perhaps as signal, Instances of the Blessings of Providence on our gallant and patriotic Efforts; the Discomfiture of the French power in Egypt, Syria, and in Italy; in every Quarter where we were not overpowered by Multitudes. This Advantage our insular Situation deprives our Enemy

* Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), 1807, vol. xviii. (Suffolk-Surrey), No. 121.

of. Though he may invade from many Points, he cannot command, not all his Power can insure him the assistance of regular Supplies of Men and other Resources. We can ascertain his Force, and know what we have to contend with; we can bear against it from all Points, harass and destroy it, should his Fleets escape the vigilance of our triumphant Navy.

"Arm yourselves with Fortitude and all will be safe. Above all, deceive not yourselves with the vain Expectation of Peace. Recollect the Peace, the Bondage rather, which this Usurper threatens to impose upon us. He has dared to say, 'he will not make Peace with us until we shall restore our Conquests and reduce our Navy;' in other words, until we shall deliver ourselves bound Hand and Foot into the Power of our insatiable Foe, and cease to be a Nation. Then, indeed, would we be doomed to drink the Dregs of Misery. Our Country desolated, our Property destroyed. * * * * Before that day may the waves of the Atlantic swallow up these Islands, and cover us from Wretchedness and Shame!

"These Thoughts flow spontaneously from the Subject, but in addressing them to You, I feel they require an Apology. Can I doubt the Spirit, the Alacrity of the volunteers of Britain, whose Disposition has been so amply proved? It has not abated, and must be invincible. Little more than three Years has elapsed since the numerous and victorious Hosts of our Enemy, led by experienced officers, and commanded by the ablest General this Age has produced, menaced our Shores. What was the Result? In a few Weeks did we not raise such a Band of Patriotic Soldiers as deterred this proud Conqueror and astonished the World?

"Suffer not the hasty or misinterpreted Expressions of Individuals to damp your Exertions, or lessen your military

Confidence in one another; your Country required your Services; for her you armed; She now again demands them; again you will prove that Englishmen are ever prompt to do their Duty. To those Volunteers who during the Interval of comparative Repose did not relax, every Praise is due; they are, indeed, the Bulwark of their Country.

"Let all reflect upon the present Situation of France compared with what it was in 1803, when this magnanimous Spirit so nobly burst forth. Shall we not find that Spirit still more necessary now should France succeed in her present attempt, and render all the Continent of Europe subservient to her will? She will then have no other Power to contend with.

"I wish not to anticipate Evils, but prepare you for the worst. Will not that Army, increased in Numbers and experience, buoyed up with almost universal Conquest and an enflamed mind, recoil against this Country? Can we, I repeat it, under such circumstances, reasonably hope for Peace; or would it afford us one Month's Security, or lessen our Debt one Million? Delude not yourselves with the Expectation that France will change her system of warfare, or abate in her hostility to us;—She would appear to do so, only to deceive; and that moment when she shall find you off your guard, she will pounce upon you with accumulated Force. It is in vain to deny our Situation is critical; if we despond we fall for ever!

"Call therefore into action the Courage and Energy of a great and independent Nation. Oppose the Enemy on our Shores; suffer not a Frenchman that shall land to exist, unless he yield to the irresistible Force of the British Bayonet. Emulate Maida. Be unanimous and firm, and all shall be secure. In this Struggle for our very existence, every loyal and good Subject must, and no doubt will, cheerfully submit

to many Sacrifices and great Privations; I have already had a large share, I am willing to submit to more.

"Commanders, my former associates, once more quit domestic ease; every Man who prefers Liberty to Slavery will train himself to Arms. Recruit your Ranks from Men of Property (when your country is in danger you can have no Choice); interfere not with such as may compose a part of our regular Establishment; thereby making both formidable; and by your own Exertions invigorate their Minds. Your civil Constitution, that beautiful Structure that gives freedom to all, the work, if not of wiser, at least of more tranquil Ages, the Admiration and envy of the Universe, operates against large Standing Armies; furnish a Substitute; convince our Foes that if we are more usefully employed in Peace, we have the more to defend in War; and what you are deficient in Experience, make up in zeal.

"The succeeding Year will probably prove one of the most eventful periods of English History; commence it with vigour, and follow that up with Determination.

"I hope, though my Military Employment amongst you has ceased, that you will still consider me an honorary Member of your Corps; and be assured I will, whenever necessity requires, exert amongst you that little Military knowledge I have in above thirty years' Service acquired; and shall most cheerfully contribute my best aid towards disciplining and bringing to perfection an Establishment to which this country owes its Salvation.

"In Days of Peace, I am your Brother-Farmer,
"In Times of Trouble, your Fellow Soldier,

"Joseph Hardy,
"*Late Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers,*
"*Surrey and Kent.*"

A copy of this address was sent to each Commander of Yeomanry and Volunteers; several corps had it reprinted and sent to every individual of the corps.

The treaty of Tilsit concluded between France and Russia, for a time partially accomplished the isolation of England attempted by Napoleon, the secret portions of which treaty included, amongst others, the clause that Russia was to make common cause with France under all circumstances, and to take arms against England if she did not accept the mediation of Alexander, the new ally of our inveterate foe.

The Danish fleet was to be utilised for a descent on England by Bonaparte on the north-east coast. It was a time of great peril for England. The news of the treaty of Tilsit, signed on the 7th July, must have arrived in London very soon, for the Ministry at once took prompt measures to thwart the intentions of Napoleon.

An envoy from England arrived on the 12th August at Copenhagen, to demand the delivery of the Danish fleet to the custody of the English, and on the refusal the town was bombarded, and surrendered on the 8th September. Too much praise cannot be given to the English Government for so promptly realising the danger of the invasion from this quarter, but measures were not neglected at home.

All leave was at once stopped for officers of the Army and Militia, and the strongest inducements were held out to the Militiamen to enlist into the line.

On the 17th August,* the Lord-Lieutenant received a communication from Lord Hawkesbury informing him that an Act† had passed the legislature for speedily completing the Militia of Great Britain, and the letter further proceeds to say, that "the peculiar exigency of the present moment,

* War Office (Militia), 1807, vol. i.

† 47 Geo. III. c. 71.

requiring, as it does, an immediate and large increase of the public force of the country, coupled with the limited period which the law has prescribed for completing the levy of men to be made under the present Act, will suggest to you the extreme importance of giving the utmost activity and dispatch to all the proceedings to be held under the provisions of this Act."

The Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey requested permission, in order to carry out the provisions of the new Act, to get a new list prepared of men liable to serve in the county, which was allowed.*

The extra Militia force levied under this Act was 47,462 men, but between the 1st September, 1807, and 18th March, 1808, only 26,085 were raised, and of these 22,956 were substitutes, and 3129 principals.

The number of men liable to serve in the Militia of Surrey was at a Lieutenancy Meeting on the 12th October given as 23,185, and the number fixed to be balloted for out of that number and divided between the two regiments was 1002.

On the 14th August a circular† was sent giving the quota of men required to go into the Army from each Militia Regiment, and to encourage the men to transfer their services, they were privileged to be accompanied by their officers; one Ensign to every fifty men.

The Regiment on the 10th August, 1807, soon after the receipt of the grave intelligence of the alliance of the Russian Emperor and Napoleon, was marched to Hythe, one company under the command of Captain Balchin, being quartered at Twiss Fort, and another under the command of Captain Barnes, at Sutherland Fort.

* Home Office (Militia), 1804-7, p. 341.
† War Office (Militia), vol. i. 1807.

The Return of the names of the officers in this month were as follows, viz. :—

Colonel Viscount Cranley,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Sutton,

Major Robert Hudson,

Captains: Richard Frederick, Thomas Bugden, George Payne, Humphrey Bowles, Jonathan Forster, George Garthwaite, T. M. Balchin, Joseph Barnes.

Lieutenants: Thomas, William, and James Varden; J. G. Foster, John Sharp, W. B. Chadwick, Samuel Robinson, John Blatch, William Woulds, Joseph Clark, and Anthony Elton.

Ensigns: John Tice, W. T. Wight, John Dawes, John Barford, and Robert Scott.

Adjutant: E. B. Foster.

Surgeon: Charles Smith.

Quarter-Master: Francis Smith.

Paymaster: John Sharp.

During their stay here they were one out of five Regiments of Militia who received a most flattering letter from Lord Hawkesbury, who had been commanded by the King to express the high sense he entertained of the spirited support evinced by the Regiment at this crisis.

The Regiments who participated with the 2nd Royal Surrey in this honour, were the North Lincoln, the West Middlesex, the Westminster, and the Hertford.

The following is a copy of the letter :*—

" *Whitehall, 4th Sept.* 1807.

" Sir,

" I have learnt with great satisfaction, that in pursuance of the permission lately granted by the Legislature to Regiments of Militia, to volunteer into the Line in cer-

* War Office (Militia, vol. i. 1807.

tain proportions, the Regiment under your command has furnished its full quota for that service. And having thought it my duty to submit the same for his Majesty's information, I am commanded to signify to you the high sense which his Majesty entertains of the spirited and zealous support afforded to the public service by the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia, in giving so full and early an effect to those measures which his Majesty has been induced to sanction at this momentous crisis, for the defence and security of the country.

"I am, &c.,

"HAWKESBURY."

The quota fixed for the Regiment was sixty-eight, and the public journals, in noticing this incident, said that "upon the commanding officer (Major Hudson) reading the letter for allowing the above number of men to volunteer into his Majesty's regular service; Lieutenant Woulds, with above 100 men, came forward and offered their services for the 56th (or Pompadours); on their being informed, no more than the quota could be allowed to go, sixty-eight fine fellows the next morning offered themselves for *unlimited service.* They were inspected and approved by Major-General Manningham, marched to the receiving quarter (Brabourne Lees), by the officer who volunteered with them, in the highest spirits, and were the first volunteers turned over by the superintending field-officer in that district." *

Lord Grantly, in command of the 1st Surrey Regiment, immediately on seeing this letter of thanks in the newspapers, applied through Major-General Forbes in command of the district, for the same honour to be given his Regiment, as they had also furnished their quota; a similar

* Newspaper cutting, Military Extracts, vol. ii. p. 189, in Royal United Service Institution.

letter was therefore forwarded to the 1st Surrey, and also the Royal East Middlesex, the Carnarvon, and the West Kent Regiments of Militia, only omitting the word "early" from the note, as these Regiments had not furnished their quota within the first period of ten days named by the Act, but had within the second period of 30 days.

The establishment of the 2nd Surrey Regiment by the increased quota,—was, by note* of Lord Hawkesbury, to Viscount Cranley; and dated 17th November—fixed as follows:—

1 Colonel,	1 Quarter-Master,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,	1 Sergeant-Major,
1 Major,	42 Sergeants,
10 Captains,	42 Corporals,
12 Lieutenants,	1 Drum-Major,
8 Ensigns,	22 Drummers, and
1 Adjutant,	656 Privates.
1 Surgeon,	

The newly enrolled men, with the party sent from the head-quarters of the Regiment at Hythe to receive them, were to be quartered at Kingston,† instead of Guildford, and they seem from the muster-rolls of the Regiment not to have been marched from there to head-quarters until the Regiment went to Ireland in 1811.

* War Office (Militia), vol. ii. 1807.

† Militia Marching Book, vol. i. p. 278.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM THE TREATY OF TILSIT, 1807, TO THE DISEMBODIMENT IN 1814.

CONTENTS.—Government asks for return of men enrolled in Militia—Average price paid for substitutes—Regiment marches to Brabourne Lees—Strength on leaving Hythe—Regiment quartered at Reading Street barracks—At Ramsgate and Margate—Pig-tails abolished—Regiment marched to Reading Street barracks—Regiment at Littlehampton—Pevensey—Eastbourne—Men to be raised by beat of drum—Strength of Regiment—Austria defeated by Napoleon at Wagram—Sir Arthur Wellesley's victory at Talavera—Deserved tribute to Militia force—Sir Arthur Wellesley's force in Portugal mainly drawn from Militia—Regiment removes from Playdon barracks in two divisions—Local Militia raised—Surrey quota for—Exchange Act—Regiment volunteers to go to Ireland—Period of service in Ireland—Regiment embarks at Portsmouth—Land at Dublin and at once march to Mullingar—Strength of Regiment on embarkation—Detachment to assist Revenue officers—Brigade Major's report at Mullingar—Detachment sent to Granard—Quota of men allowed to volunteer into line from 1st and 2nd Surrey Militia—Orders to get ready for home—Flattering testimonial from inhabitants of Mullingar and neighbourhood—Arrival at Dublin—Names of transports—Establishment on embarkation—Arrival at Bristol—Chelmsford barracks—National troubles—Men raised by beat of drum—Act passed to enable King to accept Militia service in any part of Europe—Alacrity of 2nd Surrey Militia in volunteering—Particulars of the three Provisional Battalions—Names of officers and number of men sent to line—Names of officers and number of men sent to Provisional Battalions—2nd Provisionals assembled at depôt of 2nd Royal Surrey Militia at Chelmsford—Ordered to march to join the first Battalion—Embarked at Portsmouth—List of officers in three Battalions—Fleet after difficulty arrives at mouth of Garonne—News that hostilities had ceased—First boats who landed fired upon—French commander apologizes

—Amenities with inhabitants—1st Battalion quartered at Bordeaux—Brigade placed in the division of Earl of Dalhousie—Review by General—Amusing incident on march back to quarters—Provisional Battalions embark for home—Arrival at Portsmouth—Surrey men arrive at Guildford—King of France decorates the officers of Royal Bucks—Departure of regiment from Chelmsford—Disembodiment of regiment—Services of Militia handsomely acknowledged by Lords and Commons—General orders thanking Militia Regiments for their services—Disembodied establishment—Peace again broken by escape of Napoleon from Elba—Recruiting by beat of drum—1st Surrey again embodied—Thanks of War Office on disembodiment—Peace signed.

1808. On the opening of Parliament, in January, 1808, the ministers had a gloomy picture to put before the country; with the exception of Sweden, England seemed isolated from all the powers in Europe; and even America, who had refused to ratify the treaty of 1806, was making dangerous maritime pretensions. The Government of England lost no time in making active preparations to meet the dangers.

On the 5th March, a circular* was received by the Lord-Lieutenant to send by *return of post* a return of the number of men enrolled in the county, distinguishing principals from substitutes.

This return† was immediately sent, showing the quota to be 1003; the number of principals raised, 47; substitutes, 679; leaving a deficiency of 277 men. A letter‡ from Mr. Sibthorpe, the clerk of Lieutenancy, dated 29th February, gives the average price paid for substitutes at the last ballot as 26*l.* per man. On the 23rd March, a circular§ was received with reference to the enlistment of Militiamen into the line.

The full quota, which was fixed at 280 for each regiment,

* War Office (Militia), vol. ii.

† Home Office (Internal Defence), vol. cxlviii. January-March.

‡ Ibid.

§ War Office (Militia), vol. ii. p. 398, and 47 Geo. III. c. 57.

was to be completed in thirty days, and the bounty to be given to each volunteer was fourteen guineas for unlimited service, and ten guineas for limited service of seven years. All regiments of the line were to receive these Militia recruits except the 1st, or Royals, the 27th, 30th, 48th, 53rd, 80th, 83rd, 87th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, and 103rd.

The regiment was marched on the 1st of February to Brabourne Lees; its strength before leaving Hythe being—

Officers	17
Sergeants	4
Drummers	3
Rank and file	704

From this it would appear that the sergeants and drummers had volunteered in large numbers with the contingent under Lieutenant Woulds at the end of 1807; the regimental returns further show that it was well on in the year before the staff of non-commissioned officers reached again the proper number.

On the 1st March they proceeded to Reading Street Barracks, where they remained until 28th September, when they were ordered to Ramsgate (marching through Canterbury) with a detachment at Margate.

Captain Bowles was left in charge of the party for receiving recruits at Kingston, but was relieved of that duty by Captain Barnes, in June.

While they were at Ramsgate, a most radical change took place in the appearance of the regiment. Pigtails were abolished, an order having been received from the Commander-in-Chief that the use of queues was to be abolished until further orders, and the men were to have their hair cropped immediately. A sponge was added to the soldier's

kit by order of his Majesty, in order that the soldier might keep his head clean by frequently washing it. More importance seems to have been attached to officers appearing in uniform, special permission being required to appear in plain clothes while on service.

On the 1st February, 1809, the regiment was marched back to their old quarters, Reading Street Barracks, Tenterden, and on the 18th April, were ordered * to march to Rye, Winchelsea, Playdon, Peas Marsh, Northyham, and Beckley, where they were to be quartered, and remain until further orders.

On the 5th of April, Lord Liverpool wrote † to the commanding officer that permission would be given to the regiment with thirty others to send volunteers to the Royal Staff Corps.

A return ‡ dated the 14th April, sent to Lord Liverpool, gives a total of volunteers serving in Surrey of 3337 ; 2670 of which were exempt from Militia ballot, and 667 were liable to serve.

The regiment arrived at Littlehampton Barracks from their last quarters on the 29th April, and moved to Pevensey on the 16th June, and to Eastbourne on the 5th July.

The establishment on leaving Ramsgate and Margate was—

Officers	25
Sergeants	41
Drummers	21
Rank and file	610

For the remainder of the year 1809, and up to July 1810, the regiment remained quartered at Eastbourne; on the 10th of that month they were removed to Playdon

* Militia Marching Book, vol. ii. p. 3.
† War Office (Militia), vol. ii. 1809.
‡ Home Office (Internal Defence), 1808.

Barracks, the strength in the month of December, 1810, being—

Officers	25
Sergeants	44
Drummers	23
Rank and file	568

1810. On the 11th September, 1810, Viscount Cranley wrote * to Mr. Ryder that the Lieutenancy is under the impression that he is only entitled to ballot for the establishment prior to the increase in November, 1807, then only eight companies, and received a reply † next day saying that the number of men, 668, including those who have been raised by beat of drum, has no reference whatever to the present establishment of the Militia Regiment of Surrey.

Nothing occurs worthy of note during this period in the regiment; but events were marching rapidly on the Continent.

The Peninsular campaign had commenced; Sir John Moore's masterly retreat, and his heroic stand at Corunna, brought victory and death to the gallant leader; Austria had declared war against France, and was crushed by the all-powerful Corsican, at Wagram. Sir Arthur Wellesley had landed in Portugal, and on the 28th July, 1809, had raised England's spirits a little with the victory of Talavera, where, it is reported, the Militia volunteers did good service and fought well.

Lord Wellington, in writing to a friend, says that it was the hardest fought battle of modern times,‡ and further, that it 'has at least added to the military reputation of the country, and convinced the French that their title to be

* Home Office (Internal Defence), vol. cxcv.

† War Office (Militia), vol. iii.

‡ Knight's *History of England*, vol. vii. p. 522.

called the first military nation in Europe will be disputed, not unsuccessfully.'

Sixteen thousand troops, of which number many had recently been drafted from the Militia, repulsed thirty thousand French veterans. A writer in a military journal, with reference to the services of Militia volunteers during the Peninsular War, pays a well-deserved tribute to the force.* Speaking of the advantages that Austria and Prussia have derived from their Militia, he says, 'But there is, perhaps, no nation in the world that owes more on that score than Great Britain, or who seem less inclined to be grateful for the services rendered . . . . Without the British Militia we should have had no soldiers, consequently, no fighting; without it we should have had no Vimeria, no Salamanca, no Vittoria, no Waterloo; the alacrity displayed by the Militia soldiers in volunteering appeared, at the time it took place, as something almost miraculous, and its long continuance quite as wonderful. There was another point of admiration; people must place themselves in a similar situation to understand the annoyance it must have been to the Militia officers, more particularly to those in command, to see the men, on whom they had bestowed so much care and trouble, and on whose appearance they prided themselves, swept out of their ranks by scores. . . . . But the good sense and patriotism of those gentlemen soon taught them to sacrifice selfish feelings, and generally they gave every assistance to the measures of the Government."

It is well known that the army which Sir Arthur Wellesley took with him to Portugal was mainly drawn from the ranks of the Militia; and it is no slight credit to the force that its soldiers in other regiments helped so well to fight England's battles in that campaign, and add proud names to

* Defensive Forces of the British Islands, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkie, in *United Service Journal*, 1845, part ii. p. 101.

the colours of the regiments with which they had volunteered.

A party of the 2nd Surrey had been sent on the 2nd April to Dover, to conduct some spare arms there, and had returned after performing the duty to the head-quarters of the regiment.

1811. Up to May, 1811, the head-quarters of the regiment were at Playdon Barracks, and on the 14th of that month, orders* were received to march to Portsmouth in two divisions of five companies each; the second division to follow a day after the first.

On Monday, 20th, the 1st Division was to be at Battle.

Tuesday, 21st, to march to Hailsham, Horsebridge, Pevensey, and its Liberty.

Wednesday, 22nd, Lewes, Cliff, Southover.

Thursday, 23rd, Shoreham, Worthing, and intermediate places.

Friday, 24th, Arundel and adjacents.

Saturday, 25th, Chichester and suburbs.

Sunday, 26th, halt.

Monday, 27th, Portsmouth.

The 2nd Division were to arrive at Portsmouth on the 28th, but in a subsequent order,† dated 29th May, it appears both divisions were delayed at Chichester, and were directed to march, 1st Division to Fareham and Titchfield, and the 2nd Division to Havant, Emsworth, and Westbourne.

During these—to the regiment, quiet years—the Local Militia Force had been raised for the purpose of enabling more of the regular Militia to volunteer and be sent away from England on foreign service. Several officers who had served in the regiment had been appointed to commands in the new regiments. In 1808, Lord Castlereagh brought forward his scheme for a Local Militia, but it was not until

* Militia Marching Book, vol. ii. p. 194. † Idem, p. 199.

the next year that the force was really established, and upwards of 210,000 men were obtained by ballot.

The Surrey quota was fixed at 3584, and on the 13th June it was divided into three regiments, and stationed as follows:—*

In 1812, an Act was passed increasing the Local Militia; Surrey's new quota was fixed at 5344, and was divided into five regiments; the Colonels of the two new regiments being Thomas Gaitskill and Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

The 1st Regiment,† Head-Quarters, Kingston, Colonel Sir Thomas Sutton . . .	838 men.
The 2nd Regiment,‡ Head-Quarters, Guildford, Colonel Sumner	844 men.
The 3rd Regiment, Head-Quarters, Croydon, Colonel Alcock	829 men.
The 4th Regiment, Head-Quarters, Putney, Colonel Sir Joseph Mawbey . . .	748 men.
The 5th Regiment, Head-Quarters, Clapham, Colonel Gaitskill	713 men.
Total	3972 men.

The establishment was the same as before for each regiment, with the addition of a drum-major and 23 drummers for each, and one sergeant and one corporal for every twenty men. No doubt a great number of volunteers exchanged their services into the Local Militia; for the estimates for the former force decreased just one half in the year of the establishment of the latter.

* See page 175.

† The Father of Major James Elyard now serving in the 2nd Royal Surrey held a commission in this Regiment as Lieutenant, his commission being dated in 1811.

‡ The old Colours of this Regiment are preserved in the stores of the 2nd Royal Surrey.

Stations and Strength of the Three Regiments of Surrey Local Militia.

Battalions.	Head Quarters.	Commanded by	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
First	Kingston	Sir Thomas Sutton, Bart. .	1	1	2	10	12	8	1	1	1	1	44	46	23	809
Second	Guildford	George Holme Sumner, Esq.	1	1	2	10	12	8	1	1	1	1	46	46	23	927
Third	Croydon	Thomas Alcock, Esq. . .	1	1	2	10	12	8	1	1	1	1	45	45	23	904
		Total . .	3	3	6	30	36	24	3	3	3	3	135	137	69	2730

Great inducements were held out to Local Militiamen to enlist into the regular Militia. 5*l.* 5*s.* on being attested, and 5*l.* 5*s.* on joining the Regiment; in addition to this, 2*l.* 2*s.* was given to officer and party for reward and expenses; making a total of 12*l.* 12*s.* levy money per man.

In April 1811 an Act* was passed to take annually out of the Militia 6856 men to the Regular Army, and in no County was more than one-seventh of the quota to be taken.

The Interchange Act† for English and Irish regiments was passed in July 1811.

On 30th May Lord Cranley wrote‡ to the Government to say that all the 2nd Surrey Regiment, except one sergeant, one corporal, and eighty privates, had volunteered for service in Ireland; and in the reply§ to his Lordship accepting their services, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent took the opportunity to express the "high sense which he entertains of the motives by which they have been actuated in making so immediate and disinterested an offer, and to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the officers and men of the Regiment under your command the satisfaction which His Royal Highness derives from this additional proof of their zeal for the interests of the country, and their attachment to the service of His Majesty." The time of service away from home was to be two years, and they could not be required to go again, except in case of invasion, under six years. The bounty on volunteering for Ireland was two guineas to every non-commissioned officer and private.‖

The Regiment embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday, the

* 51 Geo. III., c. 20. † Ibid. c. 118.

‡ Home Office (Internal Defence), vol. ccxviii.

§ Home Office Letter-Book (Militia), vol. iii. p. 287.

‖ War Office (Militia), vol. iii.

1st August, in company with the Leicester and the Anglesea Militia, and on arrival at Dublin were marched at once to Mullingar.

The *Times* newspaper* gives the strength of the Regiment on embarkation as 690; but according to the regimental returns, the strength in July was 32 sergeants, 21 drummers, and 432 rank and file. The difference between the number given by the newspapers and the return in the Regimental books, represents no doubt, the married women and children, as the Government had, in return for the patriotic alacrity evinced by the British and Irish Militia in carrying out the Interchange Act, departed from the strict rules of the service, and permitted all the married women and children to accompany the Regiment.

Orders were sent to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that as soon as the English Militia arrived, the whole of the cavalry, infantry, and artillery of the King's German Legion, and also the Duke of Brunswick's corps, were to be sent to Portugal, to assist Sir Arthur Wellesley.

On the 17th September orders† were sent as to the establishment, which by Act passed last session was fixed at

1 Colonel	1 Surgeon
1 Lieutenant-colonel	1 Surgeon's Mate
1 Major	1 Quarter-master Sergeant
8 Captains	33 Sergeants
10 Lieutenants	33 Corporals
6 Ensigns	1 Drum-major
1 Adjutant	18 Drummers and
1 Quarter-master	668 Privates.
1 Paymaster	

* *Times*, 8th August, 1811.

† War Office (Militia), vol. iii.

Officers and non-commissioned officers over the quota to be supernumeraries.

The number of Irish Militia which was ordered to embark for England to take the place of the English Militia was fifteen regiments, giving a total of 9782 officers and men.*

The portion of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment who did not volunteer for Ireland was on the 4th September ordered† to march to Bristol, and remain there. A party of recruits for the Regiment were sent on the 14th October to the army depôt in the Isle of Wight,‡ to be forwarded to the headquarters of the Regiment in Ireland.

On October 25th the Regiment was ordered§ to send a detachment, consisting of 1 subaltern and 19 rank and file, to Trim, to assist the revenue and police service, the total number of Militia detailed for this service in Ireland being 8 captains, 85 subalterns, and 3503 rank and file. There were brigade-majors appointed at the several depôts, whose duty it was to send regular reports about the state of their districts. Major Sankey was the brigade-major at Mullingar, in the county Westmeath, where the 2nd Royal Surrey were quartered; and on the 21st April he wrote,‖ that "tho' some persons on the confines of the county have shown a careless spirit, yet the interior is perfectly tranquil." So it would appear that the Regiment had been posted to quiet quarters, for other brigade-majors' reports do not appear to have been *couleur de rose.*

1812. On the 20th July of this year a detachment was sent to Granard, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 50 rank and file. Three days

* Irish Miscellaneous (Militia), No. 651.
† Militia Marching Book, vol. ii. p. 330. ‡ Ibid. p. 236.
§ Irish Miscellaneous, 1811, Public Record Office.
‖ Miscellaneous Papers (Ireland), No. 655.

after, the detachment was augmented by 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 26 rank and file.

Complaints about this time seem to have been made of the quality of the recruits sent to Ireland from Surrey. Lieutenant-colonel Sir Richard Frederick wrote, urging more care in the medical examination.

Major-general Sir William Aylett commanded the district in which the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was posted, the general's head-quarters being at Tullamore. In July, Colonel Sir R. Frederick wrote to the assistant adjutant-general with reference to some observations made by the commander of the forces in Ireland at the last half-yearly inspection. Some of the companies were reported to be much in debt in their accounts. It was explained that large parties of recruits had just joined from the county of Surrey for whom the bounty had not been received. The remark in the report on the frequency of courts-martial during the last half-year is replied to by Sir Richard Frederick, by saying he is sorry that in his opinion no more have been held than was necessary to produce the Regiment fit for service, and keep the men orderly in barracks. It would seem from this that the men had not yet got used to the change, and that a little difficulty was experienced to bring them into proper training in their new quarters.

A corporal and party, who had to conduct a deserter from Mullingar to Kilcock, allowed his prisoner to escape at Kinnegard. The corporal and his party, while no doubt enjoying themselves away from the stern discipline of the garrison, left the man, safe, as they supposed, in an adjoining room in the billet where they were resting, when, although handcuffed, he escaped by the roof, and left the worthy corporal to find the best excuse he could for his neglect of duty.

The detachment at Granard was further increased, until, at the end of the year 1812, it comprised nearly the half

of the Regiment. Major Bugden having retired in June, Captain Payne was given the vacant Majority in August, and was ordered to join the Regiment in Ireland; he had been left in charge of the depôt in the county when the Regiment left for Ireland.

1813. A letter was sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Frederick to the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated 4th January, 1813, from which letter it would appear that the Regiment had been giving great satisfaction. Colonel Frederick wishes Major-General Aylett, and also the Commander of the Forces, to be informed how much flattered the Regiment feels by the commendatory remarks made respecting them.

The quota of men allowed to volunteer into the army in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, from the two regiments of Surrey Militia, was fixed at—

	First Surrey.	Second Surrey.
1811	92	99
1812	83	108
1813	68	123
Total	243	330

Which numbers were all supplied. The total number of men who passed from the entire Militia to the army in these three years being,—

English.	Scotch.	Irish.
18,412	3345	8461

or a total of 30,218 out of an establishment of 69,507.*

The Militia actually supplied to the army, from 1805 to 1813, over 110,000 men,† and the force was kept up to its quota, and as well disciplined as if it had retained its recruits, and not prepared them for the line.

* Home Office (Militia), vol. xxxix.

† Commons Journals, vol. lxix. p. 635.

In 1813, up to April 2nd, the number returned as volunteers for the line from the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 63 privates—the commanding officer recommending Lieutenant George Hughes to a commission in the 73rd foot, as the number of volunteers from his regiment entitled him to make this recommendation. The 73rd Regiment received the largest number of volunteers, the number being as follows:—

41	rank and file	enlisted into	the 73rd foot.
14	„	„	Foot Guards.
7	„	„	95th Rifles.
2	„	„	19th Foot.
2	„	„	26th „
1	„	„	35th „
1	„	„	51st „

The letters of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick during the service of the Regiment in Ireland give every evidence that strict discipline was preserved, and everything done to make the service of the Regiment creditable.

That the Regiment did really do its duty well, and gained the commendations of Major-General Aylett, and also the Commander of the Forces, is quite apparent from the reports: but it also gained the very good opinion of the people in the town and neighbourhood of the garrison.

In May orders were received to get ready for home, and to start for Dublin barracks in two divisions; the first division was to leave Mullingar on the 17th May, and the second division on the 19th. The detachment at Granard and Ballymore was ordered on the 12th May to join the Regiment at Mullingar, to march with it to Dublin. They were to wait at Granard until the relief arrived, but were to make every exertion to be at Mullingar before the Regiment set out on the march, even if they started the same day the

relief arrived. The detachment arrived at Mullingar on the 16th, and the first division of the Regiment left, as ordered, on the 17th, and arrived in Dublin on the 19th; the second division arrived on the 21st.

As soon as it became known that the Regiment was leaving, a flattering testimonial was sent to the commanding officer, from the most respectable people of the town and neighbourhood of Mullingar, through the seneschal, J. Aughmuty, Esq., testifying as to the good behaviour of the men. Sir Richard Frederick, in his reply, took occasion to bear testimony to the great kindness and hospitality they had experienced while in Mullingar from all ranks of people. He parted from them with unfeigned regret, and in his name, and that of the whole Regiment, he thanked them sincerely for the kind manner in which they had at all times behaved.

On the arrival of the Regiment at Dublin, in the latter part of May, it was quartered at the Mary-street barracks, where it remained until the embarkation for England on the 30th June, 1813.

The ships *Mary and Margaret*, *Industry*, *La Nymph*, *Rose Hill*, and a horse sloop, conveyed the Regiment to Bristol.

In the *Mary and Margaret* were Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, Major Payne, Captain Frederick, Lieutenants Elton, Blatch, and Sharp, and 11 sergeants, 6 drummers, 6 corporals, and 64 men, 1 officer's servant, 24 women, and 24 children.

In the *Industry*, Captains Rice and Chadwick, Lieutenants Ryan and Buchanan, Ensign Usher, and Surgeon Taylor, 3 sergeants, 3 drummers, 5 corporals, 49 private men, 24 women, and 24 children.

In *La Nymph* were Capt. W. Varden (Adjutant), Lieutenants Sharp (Pay-master), Gregg (Assistant-Surgeon), and

Fitzwilliams, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 7 corporals, and 89 private men, 23 women, and 21 children.

In the *Rose Hill*, Captains Bacchus and Varden, Lieutenant Hatch, and Ensigns Martin and Sadler, and Lieutenant Hodgson (Quarter-Master), and 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, 9 corporals, 75 private men, 22 women, and 19 children.

The horse sloop carried 4 privates and 5 officers' horses.

The return of the Regiment on the embarkation was, 2 field officers, 5 captains, 10 subalterns, 5 staff,* 25 sergeants, 13 drummers, 27 corporals, and 281 privates.

Colonel Onslow was superintending the depôt in England, and there were absent on recruiting duty—

Captain Bowles, and a party consisting of 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 5 rank and file, recruiting at Guildford.

Captain Barnes, with 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 4 rank and file, recruiting at Reigate.

Captain Wight, with 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 4 rank and file, recruiting at Guildford.

Lieutenant Daws, with 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 4 rank and file, recruiting at Ripley.

Ensign Warner, with 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 4 rank and file, recruiting at Guildford.

Ensign Latham, recruiting at Guildford.

And at the depôt, Guildford, were 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 5 rank and file.

The whole strength of the Regiment, with 2 drummers and 7 privates absent on sick leave, being—

3 Field Officers	36 Sergeants
8 Captains	33 Corporals
13 Subalterns	21 Drummers
5 Staff	314 Privates;

* Two of the Staff, Lieutenant Sharp, Paymaster, and Gregg, Assistant-Surgeon, were also doing duty according to regulations as subalterns.

leaving 1 subaltern and 354 privates wanting to complete the establishment.

On the arrival of the ships at Bristol, on the 3rd July, the Regiment was at once disembarked and marched the same day to Bath; on the 13th,* the Regiment was removed to Chelmsford; on the 26th, to Woodbridge barracks; and while there, Lieutenant Ryan, 2 corporals, and 44 rank and file volunteered to the 69th regiment, and 8 privates to the 63rd.

The Regiment remained at Woodbridge until the 4th September, on which day they left for Chelmsford, arriving there on the 9th, and remained quartered in the barracks until they returned to Guildford to be disembodied in June, 1814.

Many inducements were held out to Militia-men to enlist into the line about this time. England had again to take up arms against her revolted colony America. War had been declared by the Republic in June, 1812, and troops were wanted there as well as in the Peninsula; but the American war which lasted three years, did not excite much interest, the minds of the people were wholly absorbed in the gigantic struggle with Napoleon, which seemed to be a real fight for our existence as a nation.

In May, 1813, the Government offered to several Scotch Regiments of Militia the privilege of enlisting into the line to serve in North America, and to be entitled on their discharge to the following grants of land there†:—

A Private	50 acres
A Corporal . . .	60 „
A Sergeant . . .	75 „

Lord Sidmouth wrote in July, 1813, to the commanding

* See Appendix E.

† War Office (Militia), vol. iv.

officer of the 2nd Royal Surrey that by the new Act he was allowed to raise men by beat of drum, not only in Surrey, but wherever the Regiment happened to be quartered; no ballot was to take place this year, all men were to be raised by beat of drum.*

The year 1812 had been pregnant with events destined to be the first of the rapid series of misfortunes and defeats sustained by the great French conqueror, who later had to bend his proud head before the genius of Wellington. His generals in Spain were everywhere worsted. Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, were glorious events of the past. The treaty of Tilsit was broken. Napoleon had dashed himself to pieces against the Russians; nature aiding them by the rigours of that awful winter.

The story of the retreat from Moscow reads like a hideous nightmare. The proud and conquering soldiers of the mighty Napoleon, killed by those silent, pitiless enemies, cold and hunger; the few fragments of the Grand Army that reached France, were more like skeletons than living men; not one-twentieth of the 400,000 that set out on the invasion of Russia reached the Vistula on their return.†

The year 1813 saw the victory of Vittoria, and before the end of July the French army was driven out of Spain, and was retreating over the Pyrenees.

Napoleon's star flickered a little at Dresden, but the defeat at Leipzig sent him towards home beaten, and with not one-sixth of the army that he had set out with to fight the Allies. It was time he turned his steps toward home, the despised "General of Sepoys" was already invading the sacred soil of France, and the Allies were following to join him in crushing out the man who for so many years had nearly the whole of Europe under his heel. Every effort

* War Office (Militia), vol. iv.

† Knight's *History of England*, vol. vii. p. 559.

was now made by the English Government and its Allies to give a final and crushing blow to Napoleon.

In November, an Act* was passed to enable the King to accept the services of the Militia in any part of Europe; the Act also provided for the enlistment of Militia-men into the regular Army.

On the 25th November, Lord Sidmouth wrote† to the commanding officer of the Regiment, sending a copy of the Act which had received the Royal Assent, and which set forth that it was "to enable his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the Militia out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war," and directed the corps to be assembled and the Act read out to them, to see the proportion who would volunteer, and also the names of the officers. For every 50 men, a Captain's commission was to be given; for 30 men, a Lieutenant's; and for 20 men, an Ensign's.

On the very day of the receipt of this note, viz., the 26th, the commanding officer, Colonel Onslow, wrote to Lord Sidmouth, enclosing a return of the number of men who had volunteered to extend their services as Militia to any part of Europe.

The following is a copy of the the letter‡ sent:—

"*Chelmsford, November 26th*, 1813.

"My Lord,

"I have lost no time in laying your Lordship's circular letter of the 25th inst., with the accompanying Act of Parliament for the extension of the service of the Militia to any part of Europe, before the Regiment under my command, to whom I fully explained the provisions of the Act.

* 54 Geo. III., c. 1. † War Office (Militia), vol. vi.

‡ Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), vol. xiii. No. 248.

"I have the honour to report to your Lordship that 10 officers of the Regiment under my command, whose names I have inserted in the margin, have volunteer'd for the extended service of the Militia to any part of Europe, as well as 6 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, and 140 private men, and 4 Drummers.

"The whole of the non-commissioned officers and privates, have been examin'd by the surgeons of the Regiment, and are reported by them fit for service.

Captain Barnes,
„ Bacchus,
„ Wight,
„ Rice,
„ Varden,
„ Chadwick,
Ensign Martin,
„ Sadler,
„ Usher,
„ Warner.

"As yet no men have turn'd out for the Regulars.

"I beg to call your Lordship's attention to Paymaster Sharp, and to express to your Lordship my anxious wishes that he should be appointed Paymaster to one of the provisional battalions about to be form'd. I can strongly recommend him to this appointment, possessing as he does all the qualifications that can be wish'd for in the person of a Paymaster.

"I have the honor to be,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"Cranley Onslow,
"*Colonel Commanding 2nd Surrey.*

"*To the Viscount Sidmouth,*
"*One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries*
"*of State, &c.*"

On the 8th December, a reply* was received signifying his Majesty's gracious acceptance of their services, and

* Home Office Letter Book (Militia), vol. iv. p. 372–374.

giving instructions as to paying the bounty, proceedings were at once to be taken to administer the oath proscribed by the 2nd section of the Act. The proportion of non-commissioned officers was to be one sergeant and one corporal to every 20 privates; and one drummer for every 40 privates. They were to be formed at once into companies, no company to consist of less than 80 men. Paymaster Sharp, who had offered his services, was not allowed to go, as the established regulations would not admit of the appointment.

Three Battalions of Militia for foreign service were formed, and called Provisionals. The 1st was commanded by Colonel the Marquis of Buckingham, whose Regiment, the "Royal Bucks" Militia, had volunteered entire. The 2nd Provisional Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly, whose Regiment, the Royal West Middlesex Militia, formed a large portion of the Battalion; and the 3rd Provisional Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., of the Denbigh Militia. The Staff for the Brigade of Provisionals was composed of the Staff Officers of the three above-named Regiments. The Brigade was under the command of the Marquis of Buckingham, and the 2nd Royal Surrey contingent was attached to the 1st Battalion.

The 2nd Royal Surrey men who had volunteered to the Provisional Battalions afterwards changed their minds, and wished to be sworn in for the line; and Major Payne wrote* to the War Office for instructions as to whether he could attest them for the line, or keep them to their first engagement. They were allowed to go to the line.

On the 11th December, the volunteering for the Provisional Battalions recommenced, when Captain Bacchus, Ensigns Martin, Sadler, and Usher, with 4 sergeants, 5

* Home Office Papers (Internal Defence), vol. xiii. p. 248.





UNIFORM OF THE 2nd ROYAL SURREY MILITIA, IN 1814.
(Private Grenadier Company.) (Private Light Company.)

corporals, 2 drummers, and 103 privates extended their service to any part of Europe as Militia-men, and were sworn in and attested.

1814. The volunteering for this service was to cease on the 1st January, but on the 5th of that month a letter* was received by the commanding officer that another week after that date would be allowed. The same letter gave orders that all sergeants of Militia who had served 20 years, were to have a pension of 1*s.* per day, and it gave a special privilege to sergeants and corporals in the Provisional Battalions, who were to be allowed, if they chose, to be retained on the disembodied establishment.

A return of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Frederick, dated the 3rd January, 1814,† gave the following as the total number of officers and men who had volunteered from the 2nd Royal Surrey into the line, and for the extended Militia service:—

Return of Volunteers from the Second Royal Surrey Militia, to the undermentioned Regiments of the Line, to this 1st day of January, 1814.

Regiments.	For Limited Service.	For Unlimited Service.	Total.
2nd Foot Guards .	4	0	4
4th Foot . . .	0	3	3
5th Foot . . .	4	3	7
51st Foot . . .	25	27	52
69th Foot . . .	3	7	10
Royal Waggon Train .	1	11	12
Royal Staff Corps .	3	2	5
Total .	40	53	93

* War Office (Militia), vol. iv.

† Home Office Papers (Militia), 1814, No. 40.

Names of the officers who have volunteered into the line:—

Captain Frederick Rice, appointed to the 51st Regiment;

Lieutenant Charles Buchannan, appointed to the 69th Regiment.

RICHARD FREDERICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Return of Volunteers from the Second Royal Surrey Regiment who have been Attested for the Extended Militia Service, to this 1st Day of January, 1814.

Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
4	5	2	103	114

Names of the officers who have volunteered for the extended Militia service:—

Captain William Bacchus,
Captain William Wight (did not serve),
Ensign Francis Martin,
Ensign William Sadler,
Ensign William Usher.

RICHARD FREDERICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The whole of the 2nd Provisional Battalion had assembled at Chelmsford, the station of the 2nd Royal Surrey, and we can well imagine the bustle and excitement, as one after another of the quotas from the different Regiments of Militia arrived there. The Battalion was completed in every department for foreign service, under the immediate super-

intendence of Colonel Bayly, assisted by his staff, and no doubt aided by the staff of the 2nd Royal Surrey, who were so conveniently on the spot.

On the 29th January orders were received to march the 2nd Provisional Battalion to Portsmouth, there to join the 1st Battalion, under the command of the Marquis of Buckingham, but they did not start for the coast until the 3rd of March. On arriving at Portsmouth, they were to embark at once for the South of France.

On the 5th March * the 1st Provisionals were at Haslar Barracks, and the Marquis of Buckingham wrote for 15 Sergeants' spears, having 21 only in a serviceable state, while 36 were required; and a day or two after the Quartermaster wrote for pioneers' accoutrements, and urged their immediate supply, as they expected to embark in a few days. The whole of the Provisional Battalions embarked at Portsmouth on the 10th and 11th of the month, in the ships *Camden*, *Cornwallis*, and *Dartmouth*, transports, convoyed by the *Hyperion*, frigate.

The following is a list † of the officers and staff of the three Provisional Battalions, the names of the 2nd Royal Surrey officers posted to the 1st Battalion being distinguished by *italics*:—

FIRST PROVISIONAL BATTALION OF MILITIA.

* Temporary Rank only.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, *Richard, Marquis of Buckingham, of Bucks Militia,

Lieutenant-Colonel, *William L. Young, of Bucks Militia,

Major, John R Forster, 13th January, 1814,

„ George Dean, „ „ „

* War Office (Militia), 1814-15.

† Army List, 1814, p. 442.

Captain,	*Thomas M'Dermott,	of Bucks	Militia
„	*Benjamin Vasser,	„	„
„	*Vincent Beatty,	„	„
„	*Thomas Cape,	„	„
„	*John Fellowes,	„	„
„	**William Henry Bacchus*,	2nd Royal Surrey	„
„	*George Robertson,	Cambridge	„
„	*Francis Pettingall,	Northampton	„
„	*William Jones,	„	„
Lieut.	*William Meen Kingsbury,	„	„
„	*Robert Glover,	„	„
„	**Francis Martin*,	2nd Royal Surrey	„
„	*William Whitby,	1st „	„
„	*George Dardis,	Bucks	„
„	*John Keane,	„	„
„	*William H. Brown,	„	„
„	*Robert J. Mason,	„	„
„	*Walter W. Carrington,	„	„
„	*John Harland,	„	„
„	*James Grove,	„	„
„	*Thomas Shillingford,	„	„
„	*John Erasmus Spier,	„	„
„	*James Black,	Cambridge	„
„	*Edward Lyster,	„	„
„	*Francis Hepburne,	„	„
„	*Charles Rudge,	Worcester	„
„	*James Atcherly,	„	„
„	*Francis Beale,	„	„
Ensign,	**William Hallamby Sadler*,	2nd Royal Surrey	„
„	**William Usher*,	„	„
„	*John Donolan,	Bucks	„
„	*John Bridger,	„	„
„	*John Burks,	Cambridge	„
Adjutant,	*John Thomas Brown,	Bucks	„

Quarter-Master, *James Masters, of Bucks Militia
Surgeon, *Tobias Ledbrooke, „ „

SECOND PROVISIONAL BATTALION OF MILITIA.

* Temporary Rank only.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, *Edward Bayly, of West Middlesex Militia,
Lieutenant-Colonel, *William Fisher Hulse, of Leicester Militia,
Major, Robert M. Browne, 13th January, 1814,
„ Charles M. St. Paul, „ „ „

Captain,	*Roger Banks,	of West Middlesex	Militia
„	*Henry Evans,	„	„
„	*Sir William Hatton, Bart.	„	„
„	*Mortimer Hicks Lewis,	„	„
„	*Edward Tufton Phelp,	Leicester	„
„	*Michael Edwin Fell,	„	„
„	*Joseph Hall Kennier,	Wilts	„
„	*John Evans,	Sussex	„
„	*Robert Henry Cooper,	East Suffolk	„
„	*William Davis Jarvis,	Leicester	„
Lieut.	*Richard Carter,	West Middlesex	„
„	*William Miles,	„	„
„	*Richard Weir,	„	„
„	*Charles Alavoine,	„	„
„	*Christopher D. Grace,	„	„
„	*Francis Austin (Paymaster),	„	„
„	*John Churchill Parker (Assist.-Surg.),	„	„
„	*George Francis Holt,	Leicester	„
„	*John Bass,	„	„
„	*John Smith,	Wilts	„
„	*Milward Rogers,	Sussex	„
„	*John Cooper,	Leicester	„

Lieut.	*Jonathan Felicitus Singleton,	of Leicester	Militia
„	*John Langdon	„	„
„	*Samuel George Eastaugh,	Wilts	„
„	*William Myers,	West Middlesex	„
„	*John Abbott,	„	„
„	*Thomas Hester,	„	„
„	*Frederick Burchell,	„	„
„	*Thomas Luby (Assist.-Surg.)	„	„
„	*Thomas Freer,	Leicester	„
„	*Joseph Salkeld,	„	„
Ensign,	*John Crotty,	„	„
„	*Robert Fosbroke,	„	„
„	*George Byne,	„	„
„	*Henry Terry,	Wilts	„
„	*Frederick Dimond,	Sussex	„
„	*F. R. Tane,	East Suffolk	„
„	*George Wilton,	West Middlesex	„
„	*William Brew,	„	„
Adjutant,	*William Brew,	„	„
Quarter-Master,	*John Miles,	„	„
Surgeon,	*Robert Wright,	„	„

THIRD PROVISIONAL BATTALION OF MILITIA.

* Temporary Rank only.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding,	*Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.,	of Denbigh	Militia,
Lieutenant-Colonel	*John Berington,	Hereford	„
Major	James Payler, 13th January, 1814,		
„	*N. E. Yarburgh,	2nd West York	„
Captain	*John Leacroft,	Derby	„
„	*James Bell,	Westmorland	„
„	*Thomas Lees,	2nd West York	„
„	*David Lloyd,	Denbigh	„

Captain	*Capel Lechmere	of Hereford	Militia
„	*John Rowland,	Denbigh	„
„	*Benjamin Dodsworth,	2nd West York	„
„	*Robert Richardson,	Westmorland	„
„	*John Yeats,	„	„
„	*Edward Evans,	Hereford	„
Lieut.	*Edward Brigg,	Derby	„
„	*Charles Dakin,	„	„
„	*James Gould,	„	„
„	*Charles Latham,	„	„
„	*Eliezer Watson, Jun.,	Westmorland	„
„	*John Wilbraham,	„	„
„	*Thomas Luckhurst,	2nd West York	„
„	*William Nash,	„	„
„	*John Emery,	Derby	„
„	*Thomas Sharp,	2nd West York	„
„	*Jos. Venables Lovett,	Denbigh	„
„	*R. M. Wynn,	„	„
„	*James Richardson,	Westmorland	„
„	*Thomas Harris Freeman,	Hereford	„
„	*Michael Parker,	„	„
„	*Francis Allen,	„	„
„	*John Carr,	Derby	„
„	John Lambert,	„	„
„	*John Calcraft,	„	„
Ensign	*James Webster,	2nd West York	„
„	*Joseph Singlehurst,	„	„
„	*J. Nicholls,	Denbigh	„
„	*Joseph Mawbey,	Westmorland	„
„	*C. A. Gambier,	Hereford	„
„	*George Taylor,	2nd West York	„
„	*P. Jones,	Denbigh	„
„	*Isaac Moses,	Westmorland	„
Adjt.	*Stephen Nicholls,	Denbigh	„

Quarter-Master	*Richard Miles Wynne,	of Denbigh Militia
Surgeon	*James Hughes,	„ „
Assistant-Surgeon	*Thomas Parry,	„ „
„	*S. G. Lawrence,	2nd West York „

The fleet with the three Battalions on board met with some misfortunes soon after sailing. The *Hyperion* Frigate ran on the rocks close to the Needles; the fleet had in consequence of this mishap to return some distance, and anchor off the coast. The Frigate was fortunately got off with but slight damage, and in a few hours another start was made, and after a very stormy passage through the Bay of Biscay, the whole arrived safely off the mouth of the Garonne; and, after a tiresome delay of three or four days, sailed up the river as far as Royan, a small, straggling village. A great disappointment awaited them here, as it was reported that hostilities had ceased; indeed, it was afterwards said that a countermand had arrived at the Isle of Wight the day after the fleet had sailed. The first boats that attempted to land on the French coast with the Militia troops, at a village nearly opposite Blaye, were fired upon by the French soldiery. Fortunately no casualties occurred, but the officers had great difficulty to restrain the Militiamen from returning the fire. Colonel Bayly, commanding the 2nd Battalion, accompanied by Captain Brew, went immediately and remonstrated with the French Commandant, who apologized, and assured the Colonel that the affair had arisen from a misconception of his orders.

While anchored off Blaye, the fleet was visited by several French families, who were hospitably entertained by the officers, and who no doubt were as glad of the close of the long, cruel, and sanguinary war, as the Militiamen were mortified at the loss of the chance of distinguishing themselves on the field of battle. As it was, only the barren

honour remained to them of being the first troops that had directly invaded France from the sea, since the commencement of the war, all the others having entered that country from the neighbouring countries on the Continent.

In a couple of days, arrangements having been made, the troops were piloted to Paulliac, and all disembarked there. The men were lodged in barns, and the officers were quartered on the inhabitants, who treated them with great courtesy.

The 1st Battalion, to which the 2nd Royal Surrey contingent was attached, with the Marquis of Buckingham in command of the Brigade, was quartered at Bordeaux and its vicinity, the 3rd Battalion was in close proximity, but the 2nd remained about Paulliac.

The Brigade was placed in the division of the Earl of Dalhousie, and inspected by him very soon after the landing, when he expressed himself highly pleased with the accession of so well-disciplined a body of men to strengthen his division, and added, that the colonels of the several regiments deserved their country's warmest thanks.

An amusing incident occurred to the 2nd Battalion on marching back to their quarters after the inspection. The review had been held on a flat, sandy plain, and the men had marched thirty miles on it under a hot sun, and in heavy marching order, when a cart with a pipe of wine passed them, and the men with parched throats looked longingly at the tempting load. Not for long, though, as the Frenchman immediately offered the wine to them, as a present from 'Monsieur le Maire de St. Julien;' and although it was faintly suggested there might be a mistake, the man insisted, on his honour as a Frenchman, it was correct. The cask was soon broached, and the wine proving excellent Château Margaux, the seasonable kindness of the Maire was duly honoured, and his health cordially drunk, not only by the officers, but the men, all of whom par-

ticipated in the good fortune, each man having a tumblerful of the wine as they passed in file.

On the arrival of the Regiment at their quarters, the Adjutant was sent to thank the Maire for his most acceptable and thoughtful present; but gratitude disappeared as fast as the wine had, when a letter arrived from the Marquis of Buckingham addressed to Colonel Bayly, wishing to know by whose authority a freight of claret he had ordered for his own men, the "Royal Bucks," had been intercepted and drunk by the 2nd Battalion. On the explanation being given, the Marquis heartily enjoyed the joke, but the 2nd Provisionals did not laugh quite so heartily when they had the "little bill" of his worship, the Maire, presented for payment, but which fortunately did not arrive in time to spoil the flavour of the wine.

The three Battalions marched to Soisson, Château Margaux, Cautenac, &c., and they were in hopes that they would form part of the Paris Army of Occupation; for there were two columns of the Allies marching on the French capital, one by the valley of the Seine, and another by the valley of the Marne. The last stand was made by the French army at Toulouse, whither Soult had retreated; Wellington crossed the Garonne on the 9th April, and attacked the French in their entrenched camp on a range of heights on the eastern side of the city. It was a useless and bloody battle, for the French Senate had declared that Napoleon had forfeited the throne, and on the 4th he had abdicated; but the news had not reached the contending armies on the Garonne, and eight thousand men were lost to their countries by this stubborn and useless fight.

The Provisional Battalions of Militia were not to form part of the Army of Occupation of Paris, nor did they share in any of the hard-fought battles that led to that last scene in what was thought to be the closing one of Napoleon,

for a despatch, received in the middle of the night, ordered them to commence the march to the coast on the following morning.

The transports conveying the 1st Battalion left Bordeaux under the convoy of the *Thais*, 20 guns, and *Tigress*, 16 guns; the sick and wounded from the British Army being on board the frigates: the fleet arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th June, having left Bordeaux on the 6th inst. The 2nd Battalion were conveyed to England in the men-of-war frigates *Clarence* and *Zealous*. Captain Bacchus landed at Portsmouth with 23 men, and marched off at once, arriving at Guildford on the 4th July, when the men were paid off and discharged. On the 13th, Ensign Usher arrived from Plymouth with 61 men; they were also at once discharged.

Louis the Eighteenth, the new King of France, out of regard for the Marquis of Buckingham, to whom he was personally attached, and also out of gratitude for the services of his Brigade, decorated the officers of the "Royal Bucks" with the order of "Le Lis;" but it was considered as ill-timed to single out, from private friendship, a few officers for distinction, when all were equally entitled to his gratitude; and this having been indirectly represented to the King by a nobleman high in his confidence, he hastily exclaimed, "Dieu m'en garde! It is not meant as a military, honorary distinction, but as an emblem of esteem for my friend; will they all accept St. Louis?" The nobleman bowing, replied, "Sire, the British officers have not a spot where to place him."*

In April, 1 Sergeant and 21 rank and file had volunteered from the 2nd Royal Surrey into the Army, principally into the 51st Foot.

* Many of these particulars of the services of the Provisional Battalions are taken from an interesting letter of one of the officers who served.—See *United Service Journal*, 1830, part ii. p. 71.

On the 19th April, orders were sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick to the officers out with recruiting parties, viz., Captains Chadwick, Frederick, and Barnes, and Lieutenant Hatch, to cease recruiting, and to order all the men to march to Guildford, so as to arrive on the 24th; the officers were to present themselves on the 9th of May at Guildford, and place themselves,—until the arrival of the Regiment,—under the orders of Captain Bowles, in charge of the depôt; but on the 27th April, an order was sent for all the recruiting parties to join the Regiment at once. On the 20th June, the Regiment marched from Chelmsford to Guildford, and on the 24th, the long embodiment came to an end. They were disembodied in the barrack-yard on that day, after a service—with only the short interval of eleven months in 1802–3, of sixteen years and four months. The 1st Surrey were disembodied on the same day at Richmond. The ammunition in the possession of the Regiment was delivered into the ordnance depôt on the 19th June, before leaving Chelmsford.

The services of the Militia were handsomely acknowledged by the House of Lords, on the 5th July, and the House of Commons on the 6th July, in the same terms as that of 1803.*

On the 24th June, a general order was issued by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, conveying his thanks for their services, and paying a well-deserved tribute to the force. The order was as follows:—

Horse Guards, 24th June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"The Re-establishment of Peace having enabled His

* Lords' Journals, vol. lxix. p. 1038; Commons' Journals, vol. xlix. p. 438; and Parliamentary Debates, vol. xxviii. pp. 535, 536, 631.

Royal Highness, The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct the disembodying of the Militia Forces, the Commander-in-Chief, previous to their return to their respective countries and counties, desires thus publicly to offer to them his best acknowledgements for the zeal and perseverance with which they have, during a long and eventful war, shared with the Regular Army in every military duty which has fallen within their province.

"From the gallant and patriotic spirit displayed by the Militia, were derived, at the most critical periods of the war, the means of reinforcing the disposable force of the country; a measure which most essentially contributed to its military renown, by placing the British Army foremost in those confederate bands, which resisted the unbounded ambition and overwhelming power of the late Ruler of France, and by their bravery and discipline, under the direction of Divine Providence, rescued that country from tyranny and oppression, and restored to Europe the blessing of peace.

"The Commander-in-Chief feels personally indebted to the Militia Forces for the ready and cheerful obedience with which they have at all times received his commands: and he requests that, with these heartfelt expressions of approbation, they will collectively and individually accept his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

"FREDERICK, *Commander-in-Chief.*"

The disembodied establishment of the Regiment was fixed by War Office letter, dated 23rd June, at the following,* which was the same as the establishment at the re-embodiment in 1803†:—

* War Office (Militia), vol. iv. † See p. 146.

1 Colonel,	1 Quarter-Master,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,	1 Pay-Master,
1 Major,	1 Sergeant-Major,
8 Captains,	22 Sergeants,
10 Lieutenants,	22 Corporals,
6 Ensigns,	1 Drum-Major,
1 Adjutant,	10 Drummers, and
1 Surgeon,	668 Privates.

A long peace seemed now to have begun, but it was fated to have a sudden and startling interruption. Barely eleven months elapsed before Napoleon escaped from Elba, and landed in France on the 1st March, 1815, and from the 13th of that month, when he assumed the Government, until the 22nd June, when he abdicated, was enacted the great drama of the "Hundred days."

1815. A circular, dated Whitehall, 25th April, 1815, ordered that recruiting by beat of drum, which had been suspended in April, 1814, was to be recommenced immediately, in consequence of an order of the Prince Regent. A circular had already been sent on the 14th of April * to the officers commanding Militia Regiments, to prepare to recruit by beat of drum, but to wait further instructions before commencing.

The levy money to be allowed was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
On attesting	1	1	0
On final approval at Head-Quarters .	2	2	0
On joining the Corps when embodied	1	1	0
	4	4	0
To Officer and Party, to be distributed as Commanding Officer shall direct	1	1	0
Total levy money . .	5	5	0

* War Office (Militia), vol. v.

The recruit was entitled to have pay and marching-money for the days occupied in going to and from head-quarters, and was to be supplied with the following necessaries * at the public charge, independent of the marching guinea :—

Sergeants.			Corporals, Drum-Majors, Drummers, and Privates.		
Articles.	*Value.*		*Articles.*	*Value.*	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
1 Shirt . .	6	6	1 Shirt . . .	6	0
2 pairs Socks or 1 pair of Stockings	1	6	2 pair Socks or 1 pair of Stockings	1	6
1 pair Long Gaiters	4	0	1 pair Long Gaiters	4	0
1 Black Stock .	0	9	1 Black Stock .	0	9
	12	9		12	3

The total number raised by the 2nd Royal Surrey, from the 26th April, when the order was received, until the 1st August, when instructions were sent to the parishes on the out stations to cease recruiting by beat of drum according to instructions contained in the order † from Whitehall, dated 27th July, was 167 men.

The 1st Royal Surrey Regiment was again embodied by an order of the War Office, on the 29th June, 1815, and remained embodied until the 1st March, 1816.

A War Office circular, signed by Lord Palmerston, the Secretary at War, in January, in giving some instructions to the commanding officers to prepare for the disembodiment, says,—

"I cannot conclude this letter without expressing, through you, the satisfaction which I feel in having the honour

* War Office Circular, No. 283, 29th June, 1815.

† War Office (Militia), vol. v.

of signifying on the present occasion, the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, belonging to the Regiment of Militia under your command."

The Allied Powers with our great General Wellington, made these famous "hundred days" of Napoleon end conclusively and for ever his restless ambition. The Battle of Waterloo, fought with such desperate bravery and skill, was in reality the closing scene of the great drama. A great number of the recruits from the Surrey Militia were drafted into the Guards, and so urgent was the want of the men, and so imminent the danger of the crisis so suddenly thrust upon the nation by the escape and subsequent energy of Napoleon, that the men actually fought at Waterloo in their "Surrey Militia jackets."*

The peace at last definitely settled, the services of the Militia were not again required, and the 2nd Royal Surrey was not even called out for its annual training for six years, and only four times up to the time of its re-organization in 1852.

* *Voice from Waterloo*, Sergeant-Major Cotton, p. 10.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DISEMBODIED PERIOD FROM 1814 TO 1852.

CONTENTS.—Regiment not called out for training until 1820—New orders for uniform for Paymasters and Surgeons—Orders to send in all Militia clothes into stores for use of Line—Staff reduced—New Adjutant appointed—Reform agitation—Precaution taken to protect arms—Parliament summoned and pass the obnoxious Six Acts—Lord Middleton receives orders to report upon security of barracks against attack—Colonel Onslow suggests locks to be removed—Instructions about dress—Regiment called out in 1825—Dates of officers' commissions wanted by Government—Government reduces staff in 1828—Staff retiring allowances—Sergeants ordered to be armed with fusils instead of pikes—Band to be dressed in white—Gold lace only to be worn by regular army, silver lace for Militia—Return of men enrolled from Southwark—Catholic Relief Bill—Return of enrolled men wanted by Government—Regiment called out in 1831—Southwark defaulters—Numbering of Militia Regiments finally settled in 1833 by lot—List of Regiments and numbers—Staff further reduced in 1835—Arms and clothing of Militia sent into stores—Last act of Regiment before reorganization in 1852.

THE records of the Regiment from the disembodiment in 1814, until its reorganization in 1852, present but few facts worthy of notice.

It was not again called out until 1820, each year the Lord-Lieutenant receiving instructions to dispense with the training, but the ballot was still in force, and the Clerk of Lieutenancy was required to send monthly returns* of the number of men raised.

1817. In 1817, the new orders were issued as to the uniform of the Paymasters, Quarter-Masters, Surgeons, As-

* War Office (Militia), vol. v.

sistant-Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons, of the Army and Militia. They were to have the coat long, plain and single-breasted, without epaulettes or wings, with buttons, cuffs, and collar (embroidered, laced, or plain), the same as the uniform of their respective regiments. The quarter-master and paymaster were to wear the regimental looping, &c.; and the latter not to wear a feather. The hat of the surgeon, as also assistant-surgeon, and veterinary surgeon, was to be plain, with a black silk button and loop; no feather. The appointments, and other articles of dress, to be the same as regimental pattern,* except that no sash was to be worn, and the sword-belt was to be worn under the coat.

Economy was the order of the day. An order† was issued from the War Office, directing that all new waist-coats, breeches, and great-coats, belonging to the Militiamen were to be returned into stores at London, with a view of serving them out to the Line that year. Only sufficient for one company was to be retained.

1819. On March 14th, 1819, an order‡ was received dated 12th, to reduce the staff, from the 24th April, to one sergeant to every forty privates, and one drummer to every two companies, with an additional drummer for each flank company, thus reducing the numbers to 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, and 6 drummers, according to the Act.§

In September, Captain Varden, the Adjutant, retired in consequence of ill health, and in the December following, Captain Pyner was appointed to succeed him. William Holl, Esq. was appointed quarter-master in July in place of Hodgson resigned. In this year the great reform agitation took place, and Government were in great alarm at

* The particulars of the dress of the Staff as above stated, are all that can be found relating to the uniform of the Regiment at this period.

† War Office Circular, No. 369, 31st July.

‡ Ibid. No. 411, 12th March.

§ 57 Geo. III., c. 57.

the state of the country. The Manchester Meeting on the 16th August, was unfortunately not dispersed without bloodshed, and in view of the state of feeling that existed Parliament was summoned, and the obnoxious "Six Acts" were passed; one of which was to prevent the training of persons in military evolutions, and another to authorize Justices of Peace to seize and detain arms.

On the 20th August,* Lord Middleton, the then Lord-Lieutenant, had advised Lord Sidmouth, that in view of disturbances apprehended at a Radical meeting to be held at Kennington on the Monday following, he had written to Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn, to hold himself in readiness with the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry, to march there should their services be required.

On the 4th November, Lord Middleton received an order from the Government to see and report upon the security of the arms in the Militia depôts of the 1st and 2nd Royal Surrey, and on the 7th† he replied to Government that he did not consider either of the barracks in sufficient security against a sudden attack. In consequence of this report, and Colonel Onslow's suggestion, that for perfect security the locks and bayonets be removed to a place of safety, they were, by an order‡ dated 20th November, removed and sent to the Ordnance depôt, and a sergeant was ordered to sleep every night in the room where the arms were kept, for further security; similar precautions were taken all through the country.

1820. The Regiment was called out for training in 1820, the warrant§ being dated 25th April; and on the 6th June, the following circular was sent to each officer of the Regiment.

* War Office (Militia), vol. v.
† Home Office Papers (Militia), No. 51.
‡ War Office (Militia), vol. v. § Ibid. vols. v., vi.

"Tuesday, the 12th of September next, being appointed for the assembling of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, I am directed to desire that you will join the Regiment at Guildford on that day.

"You are to appear in the new regulation cap, a pattern of which may be seen at Mr. Moore's, hatter, Bond Street, London; the jacket, and grey trousers, will be similar to those worn prior to the disembodiment of the Regiment, patterns of which are left at Messrs. Solomons & Co., No. 19 Charing Cross, London."

The training was for 28 days, and finished on the 9th October. The locks and bayonets had been returned to the Regiment, by an order of the War Office dated the 12th April. The total strength during training was 26 officers, 19 sergeants, 20 corporals, 9 drummers, 274 privates.

1821. On the 30th March, 1821, a warrant* was received for the "training and exercise" of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, which was not to exceed 21 days. A circular letter from the Adjutant, by order of Colonel Onslow, was sent to all the officers, fixing the 15th day of May for the assembling of the Regiment, and it was dismissed on the 4th June.

The officers, whose names are given in the list as having been summoned to the training, were, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Frederick; Major Payne; Captains Bowles, Barnes, Bacchus, Wight, Varden, Chadwick, Rice, and Grover; Lieutenants Elton, Daws, Blatch, Gregg, Taylor, Sharp, Muggeridge, Hatch, and Fitzwilliams; and Ensigns Usher and Sadler. The strength during the training was as follows:—26 officers, 18 sergeants, 17 corporals, 9 drummers, 346 privates.

1825. The Regiment was not again assembled for training until the 25th May, 1825; the circular sent to the officers

* War Office (Militia), vol. vi.

informed them that, although they would be permitted to appear in the uniform worn by them in 1821, still if they had to provide themselves with new clothing, "the present regulations for the Army must be strictly adhered to." The training was for 28 days.

The names of the officers summoned were as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Frederick; Major Payne; Captains Bowles, Barnes, Bacchus, Wight, Chadwick, Varden, Rice, and Grover; Lieutenants Elton, Blatch, Daws, Fitzwilliams, Hatch, Taylor, Sharpe, Muggeridge, and Usher; Ensigns Ramsey, Hay, and Phillips; Captains Varden, Rice, and Barnes, and Lieutenants Fitzwilliam and Usher, were absent on leave. Patterns of the regimental clothing and appointments were to be seen at Messrs. Solomons, 19 Charing Cross, and specimen cap at Messrs. Hawkes & Moseley's, 14 Piccadilly. The strength during training was 26 officers, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 11 drummers, 359 privates.

In February and March of that year, Government had sent circulars* to the Clerks of the Peace of the counties, to send in a list of Officers of Militia with dates of their commissions; and Sir Robert Peel wrote† in March to the Lords-Lieutenant, that as it was not intended to dispense with the training that year, immediate steps were to be taken to fill up vacancies of men whose term of service had expired.

1828. In December, 1828, a War Office circular‡ was sent to the commandants of Militia regiments, stating that the permanent staff would be reduced, and the quartermasters, paymasters, and surgeons, dispensed with.

The reduced establishment by a subsequent circular was fixed at 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant-major, 1 sergeant for every 40 private men, and 1 drummer for every 2 companies,

* War Office (Militia), vol. vi. † Idem.
‡ Idem, vol. vii.

with an additional drummer for each flank company: regiments of 8 companies to have a drum-major.

The retiring allowance per day, for the officers who were to be reduced from the staff, was fixed by War Office circular* of 31st January, 1829, as follows:—

Rank.	For Service of Ten Years and upwards.	For Service of Three Years and under Ten Years.	For Service of under Three Years.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Paymasters	6 0	5 0	4 0
Surgeons	6 0	5 0	4 0
Quarter-Masters . . .	5 0	3 6	3 0
Surgeons appointed since Disembodiment, or Assis.-Surgeons who had served as such when embodied .	5 0	4 0	3 6

Quarter-masters appointed since disembodiment, but who served ten years as sergeants when embodied, 2*s.* per day. The staff of the Regiment on the reduced establishment was fixed on the 24th June, 1829, at 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant-major, 16 sergeants, 1 drum-major, and 6 drummers.

1830. In July, 1830, the sergeants were ordered to be armed with fusils instead of pikes.

On the 25th September, a general order was issued, that for the future gold lace was only to be worn by the Regular Army. Sir Robert Peel† wrote a letter of remonstrance against the proposed change, but it was carried out, and remains a regulation up to the present time. Before this order, gold and silver lace were worn indiscriminately by both the Regular Army and Militia.

In May, Government asked to be informed of the total number of men reported to have been enrolled in the 2nd

* War Office Circular, No. 629.

† Home Office Entry Book (Militia), vol. vii. p. 175.

Royal Surrey from the sub-division of Southwark and East Brixton since 1825.

The numbers given from October to October for each year being

1824–5	..	61
1825–6	..	80
1826–7	..	59
1827–8	..	none.

It appears there was great reason for asking for this return, as the Southwark men were emulating the exploits of their forefathers before-mentioned, in avoiding the duties of the Militia service.

From the agitation caused in the country by the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in the previous year, the Government thought it necessary to secure the arms of the Militia, and the locks and bayonets were again sent to the Tower; but the sergeants' fusils were no doubt kept in readiness, as on the 20th November, Sir Robert Peel wrote* to Colonel Onslow, that he was "to have the permanent staff in readiness, and in an efficient state, at their depôt at Guildford, on Monday next, and ready to act in case their services should be required by the magistrates in aid of the civil power to quell any riot or disturbance."

In December, a circular† was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey to send an account to Lord Melbourne of the measures that had been taken to proceed with the enrolling and balloting of the men to fill up the vacancies in the County Militia; and early in January, 1831, he was again asked for a return of the number of men so enrolled, whose term of service would not expire before November following.

1831. In this year the Militia was called out for 28 days

* Home Office Letter Book, vol. vii. p. 199.

† Home Office Letter Book (Militia), vol. vii. p. 245.

training and exercise, by a letter* dated 10th January, and which directs the Lord-Lieutenant to take measures for assembling the Militia as early in February or March as can be effected, "in order that the Regiment may be put into a state of effective discipline as speedy as possible." The circular to the officers being dated 14th February, and fixing the day of assembly as the 13th April, at Guildford.

The officers written to were Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Frederick; Major Payne; Captains Bowles, Barnes, Bacchus, Wight, Chadwick, Grover, Mangles, and Manning; Lieutenants Elton, Daws, Hatch, Blatch, Taylor, Sharpe, Fitzwilliams, Muggeridge, and Usher; Ensigns Ramsay, Steel, Chadwick, Jenison, and Harbroe; Paymaster Hodgson; and Quartermaster Holl. Patterns of the clothing were to be seen at Messrs. Holt & Plush, Tailors, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, and of the caps and accoutrements at Mr. Moore's, Old Bond Street.

The Government early in the year instructed the Lords-Lieutenant of the various counties, that if they could not with certainty bring 2 companies to each battalion, they were to use their own discretion in calling them out or not.

The 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment assembled on the 11th May, the period having been postponed for a month, by desire of Lord Arden, the Lord-Lieutenant, so as to take advantage of the ballot in getting the establishment more complete for the ensuing training, and the Regiment was dismissed on the 7th June.

Captain Pyner, the Adjutant, replying to a question of Government before the training, said he expected that from 400 to 450 men would join the Regiment. The number of defaulters from Southwark absent from training in the three

* Home Office Letter Book (Militia), vol. vii. p. 245.

years, 1829–31, was respectively 33, 14, and 10, or a total of 57. The locks and bayonets were sent back to Guildford from the Tower, before the assembling of the Regiment, on the application of the Adjutant, Captain Pyner.

On the 22nd June, Lord Melbourne wrote that "the account given by Colonel Onslow of the exemplary conduct and of the discipline of the Regiment is extremely satisfactory."

This was the last training of the Regiment until its reorganization in 1852. The strength during training was 19 officers, 18 serjeants, 8 corporals, 10 drummers, 305 privates; the names of the Officers attending being as follows:—

Colonel Hon. T. C. Onslow.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Frederick.
Major G. Payne.
Captain W. H. Bacchus.
„ W. B. Chadwick.
„ C. A. Manning.
„ J. Grover.
Lieut. J. Blatch.
„ J. Daws.
„ J. Fitzwilliams.
„ J. Hatch.
„ L. B. Sharp.
Ensign R. W. Chadwick.
„ T. Harbroe.
„ A. Gardener.
Adjutant F. Pyner.
Quartermaster W. Holl.
Paymaster C. O. Hodgson.
Surgeon Taylor.

Lieut. Elton was excused attending in consequence of extreme old age. Lieut. Usher absent on leave.

The numbering of the Militia regiments had always been done in a capricious manner, but from the commencement of the modern Militia in 1759 down to 1833, when the distinguishing numbers were definitely settled, all the regiments in each county had the same number in reference to the Militia force, and a county designation as well, which latter distinction is still retained, as well as the number giving the rank or precedency in the force.

1833. At a meeting* at St. James's Palace on the 28th February, 1833, the King invited all the Lords-Lieutenant to dinner, and afterwards lots were drawn in order to determine finally and permanently the precedency of the Militia Regiments of Counties. There were three divisions made.

1st. 47 Regiments raised before the Peace of 1763.

2nd. 22 Regiments raised between 1763 and the Peace of 1783.

3rd. 21 Regiments raised for the Revolutionary War.

To the first lot were given the earliest numbers, the second the next highest, and to the third the highest numbers.

By this ballot the 1st Surrey became No. 20, and the 2nd Surrey No. 11.†

The following table gives the numbers of the different regiments as then settled, a circular being sent on the 30th April, to the Lords-Lieutenant of England, Wales, and Scotland, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, the Governor of the Isle of Wight, the Lieutenancy of the City of London, and to the Constable of the Tower, with a copy of the list, which was as follows :—

* *Naval and Military Gazette*, 1833, pp. 36, 69.

† Home Office Letter Book (Militia), vol. ix. pp. 41–43.

LIST OF 47 REGIMENTS OF MILITIA, RAISED BEFORE THE PEACE OF 1763.

	Seniority.		Seniority.
3rd West York	1	South Devon	25
Huntingdon	2	Leicestershire	26
Durham	3	Northumberland	27
Rutland	4	Pembroke	28
1st West York	5	South Lincoln	29
Cheshire	6	Hertford	30
Berkshire	7	Monmouth & Brecon	31
North Lincoln	8	Flint	32
Cumberland	9	Wiltshire	33
West Suffolk	10	East Suffolk	34
2nd Surrey	11	Buckingham	35
East York	12	Warwick	36
North Hants	13	West Kent	37
East Essex	14	Cornwall	38
North Devon	15	West Norfolk	39
1st Somerset	16	East Norfolk	40
Westmorland	17	East Devon	41
Bedford	18	Dorset	42
West Essex	19	South Hants	43
1st Surrey	20	Glamorganshire	44
2nd West York	21	Lancashire	45
North York	22	Denbigh	46
South Gloucester	23	2nd Somerset	47
Carmarthen	24		

LIST OF 22 REGIMENTS OF MILITIA, RAISED BETWEEN 1763 AND THE PEACE OF 1783.

	Seniority.		Seniority.
Northampton	48	Oxford	51
East Kent	49	Hereford	52
Radnor	50	Sussex	53

	Seniority.		Seniority.
Shropshire	54	Derbyshire	62
Westminster	55	Isle of Wight	63
Carnarvonshire	56	Cardiganshire	64
Montgomery	57	East Middlesex	65
West Middlesex	58	Stafford	66
Nottingham	59	Worcester	67
Merioneth	60	Cambridgeshire	68
Anglesea	61	North Gloucester	69

LIST OF 21 REGIMENTS OF MILITIA, RAISED FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

	Seniority.		Seniority.
Kircudbright and Wigton	72	Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty	96
Berwick, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Peebles	73	1st Tower Hamlets	97
Lanarkshire	74	Forfar and Kincardine	105
Inverness, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn.	76	London	106
Fifeshire	78	2nd Lancashire	113
Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk	81	Ayrshire	115
2nd Tower Hamlets	83	Argyll and Bute	117
Perthshire	86	Cornwall and Devon Miners	118
Aberdeenshire	89	3rd Lancashire	125
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross	90	Edinburgh County and City	126
		Renfrewshire	129

The List of the 39 Irish Regiments raised for the Revolutionary War make up the numbers missing in the last List, and were as follows :—

	Seniority.		Seniority.
Carlow	70	Donegal	102
Fermanagh	71	Limerick City	103
Armagh	75	Queen's County	104
North Down	77	Kerry	107
Antrim	79	Louth	108
Tyrone	80	Dublin County	109
South Mayo	82	Cork City	110
Tipperary	84	Leitrim	111
Longford	85	South Down	112
South Cork	87	Westmeath	114
Kildare	88	North Cork	116
Galway	91	Meath	119
Wicklow	92	North Mayo	120
Roscommon	93	Monagan	121
Clare	94	———	122
Londonderry	95	Limerick County	123
King's County	98	Sligo	124
Wexford	99	Kilkenny	127
Dublin City	100	Waterford	128
Cavan	101		

The 3rd Surrey not being re-established, was not included, but on the revision of the numbers by a board of officers at Aldershot in 1855, the 3rd Surrey having, in the meantime, been re-embodied, was numbered 118, taking the number of the Cornish and Devon Miners.

1834. On 27th June,* 1834, Lord Melbourne wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant, informing him that Officers from the Regular Forces would be sent to see the state of the Militia Staff, and begs him to see that all is in readiness.

1835. In 1835, the Staff was further reduced to 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant-major, and 10 sergeants; and the next year, 22nd January, Lord John Russell wrote† to the com-

* War Office (Militia), vol. ix. † Idem.

manding officers of all the Militia regiments, to arrange the manner and period of removal of the arms of the Militia into store, in conformity with a notification which was sent from the storekeeper of the Ordnance depôt.

In accordance with this order all the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and clothing of the 2nd Royal Surrey, were on the 1st February sent to the Tower of London. The list is here given:—

19 Pikes,
565 Firelocks,
555 Bayonets,
5 Fusils,
5 Fusil-bayonets,
25 Swords,
54 Sword-belts,
569 Bayonet-belts,
586 Pouch-belts,
382 Belt-plates,
570 Slings,
590 Pouches,
2 Bugles,
5 Drums,
7 Drum-carriages,
660 Knapsacks,
640 Turnscrews and worms,
Pioneers' appointments:
1 Barrel of ammunition,
1 Box of flints,
and all the clothing.

This was almost the last act of the old Regiment until its modern service began in 1852; the names of the officers were retained, and the adjutant and sergeant-major composed the staff, with such of the sergeants who were alive, or did not claim their discharge. No letter appears to have been written between 1836 and 1852, except a single one transmitting recommendatory discharges for two sergeants.

So we take leave of this portion of the regimental history, and take up the thread on its re-establishment in 1852, when troubles had again rendered it necessary to put the Militia into an effective condition, that it might, as it had always done, worthily take its place in the defence of the nation.

CHAPTER IX.

THE 2ND ROYAL SURREY FROM ITS RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN 1852 TILL END OF CRIMEAN WAR IN 1856.

CONTENTS.—Re-establishment of the Militia in 1852—Causes defeat of Whig Ministry—New Bill for Militia framed by Lord Derby's Ministry—Duke of Wellington's opinion of Militia—Changes in Militia by new Acts—Quotas—Uniform—Re-establishment of 2nd Surrey—List of Officers—Application for new Colours—Strength on assembling for first training—Inspection by Colonel Colville—Thanks of Mayor of Guildford for assistance of Staff to hinder apprehended riots in Guildford—Crimean War commenced—Pay of Establishment of Regiment increased—Regiment assembles for Training—Strength—New Colours presented by Lady Cranley—Address of Colonel the Earl of Lovelace—Regiment inspected by Colonel Bush—Address of Mayor of Guildford to Lord Lovelace and Officers—Cholera breaks out in Barracks—Order for Embodiment of Regiment—Arrangements for Volunteering into Line—List of Officers and Companies—New Precedency List of Militia Regiments—Inspection by Colonel Pipon—Regiment marches to Aldershot—Highly commended at Inspection at Aldershot—Troops Reviewed by the Queen—New Clothing issued—Troops again Reviewed by the Queen—Fire in 2nd Surrey Lines—Crimean War ended—Thanks of Lords and Commons to Militia Force—General Order from Horse Guards to Militia Regiments on Disembodiment—Regiment Disembodied—Strength at Disembodiment—Staff after Disembodiment.

1852. IN 1852 the Militia Force, as it at present stands, was established; the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent for the three or four years previous to this date having obliged the Government to look to the means of defence.

In 1848 the French nation had broken out again in revolution, driven off her King, and proclaimed a Republic.

Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, the nephew of our old enemy, had, after a short period of trouble and disorder, been elected President, and in the same year as the reorganization of the Militia, was made Emperor, with the title of Napoleon III.

The country, as in 1756, turned its thoughts to the long-neglected Militia, and it was soon apparent that public opinion was strongly favourable to the reconstitution of that Force. The Ministry of Lord John Russell, therefore, brought in a Militia bill, but it was defeated, and the Government had to resign. The reason of its defeat was the attempt to revive the Local Militia, while the nation desired to have its serviceable old "Regular Militia."

On the resignation of the Ministry, Lord Derby was called upon to form a Government. On the 27th February he took office. He at once framed a bill to reorganize the old Regular Militia. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Secretary Walpole, who brought to mind the service done by the Force in times gone by, and took occasion to show what danger there was in the present unprotected state of the nation. The bill was carried on the 20th February by a majority of 136 votes over 125.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington strongly supported the bill, and in the course of the discussion referred to the valuable services of the Militia in the last War, and stated that the regiments of that day showed as high a state of discipline, and were as fit for service as any he had ever seen in his life, and that it was impossible to have a body of troops in higher order or discipline than the English Militia at the beginning of the century, and up to 1810. He concluded by expressing his firm belief that reformed under the proposed acts the new Militia would in time become what their predecessors were. Higher praise could not be given to the old Militia. The

General who won his latest and greatest fame with the soldiers principally drafted from the Force, knew better than anybody how much the nation, in the fierce struggle for very existence at the beginning of the present century, owed to the Militia for its support and assistance.

The Acts* passed on the 30th June made considerable changes. The men were raised by voluntary enlistment for five years. The total quota for England and Wales was fixed at 80,000; 50,000 to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1853. The bounty was not to exceed 6*l.*; the ballot was to be allowed in case the quotas could not be made up by voluntary enlistment, or in case of invasion, and the counties were to aid each other in completing their quotas to the required number. The period of training was fixed at twenty-one days, the Queen having the power to reduce or extend the time by an order in Council. The longest period of training was not to be more than fifty-six, or the shortest less than three days. The Queen had also power to increase the force to 120,000 men, after communicating with Parliament, if sitting, or summoning it if adjourned or prorogued.

The quota fixed for the 2nd Royal Surrey was 990 men. Companies were to be, as a general rule, about 80 strong, the Permanent Staff to consist of 1 Adjutant; 1 Sergeant-Major (in corps of not less than 2 Companies); 1 Sergeant to each Company; 1 Drummer to every two Companies, with an extra Drummer to each flank Company of Regiments.

The uniform was to be exactly the same as the Line, with the substitution of silver for gold lace; and the pay of the officers when on service was also to be the same as the officers in the Regular Army.

* 15 & 16 Vic. c. 50.

On the 16th February Colonel Onslow, then commanding the 2nd Royal Surrey, in view of the Regiment being called upon to complete its establishment, sent a circular to the former officers, asking them to notify to him, for the information of the Lord-Lieutenant, whether they proposed to join the Regiment in the event of its being embodied.

The Officers thus written to were—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Cranley.
Major Parratt.
Captains Barnes, Wight, Chadwick, Manning, Mangles, and Onslow.
Lieutenants Blatch, Daws, Fitzwilliams, Hatch, and Chadwick.
Ensigns Langford, Perrot, and Durrell.
Surgeon Stephenson, and
Quarter-Master Holl.

On the 15th June instructions were sent from the War Office with respect to the discharge of sergeants who were unfit for duty, and those entitled to pensions from length of service were to be sent to Chelsea Hospital for examination.

The report of the Inspecting Officer of the Government upon the staff was sent to Colonel Onslow to guide him in his decision upon the discharge or retention of the sergeants who were reported by the officer as unfit for permanent embodiment-duty. Four sergeants were put on the pensioners' list of Chelsea Hospital, and granted 1*s.* a-day.

The copy of the new Acts was received in August, and recited that recruits were to be enrolled between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height, and resident in the county. The bounty was to be apportioned thus: 10*s.* on enrolment, 10*s.* at the end of first training, and after that at the rate of 2*s.* per month,

paid either monthly, quarterly, or otherwise, until the whole bounty of 6*l.* was paid. It was afterwards ordered—it being found difficult to pay the bounty in this manner—that 10*s.* should be paid on enrolment, and 1*l.* 1*s.* at the end of each training, except when embodied, when it was to be paid to them quarterly; the balance was to be paid at the end of enlistment, if fines had not absorbed it.

The Adjutant was to superintend all duties of enrolment and pay, and was to receive while absent from head-quarters, 8*s.* 6*d.* per day, with 4*s.* 6*d.* for extra duty, 5*s.* per day for expense of being at an inn, and 2*s.* for horse allowance. The Surgeon to accompany the Adjutant on enrolment duty was to receive 11*s.* 4*d.* per day; 5*s.* for expense of staying at an inn, and 2*s.* horse allowance.

The pay of a	Per diem. *s.*	*d.*
Sergeant-Major was to be . . .	2	0¾
Paymaster-Sergeant	2	0¾
Sergeants	1	6¾
Drummers and private men . . .	1	1

And an allowance of one penny a-day for beer money.

Marching allowance for each non-commissioned Officer and Drummer at 1*s.* 1*d.* a-day (which included the allowance to the Innkeeper for the hot meal) was to be made for each day's march, and one halfpenny a-day when detained in billet more than one day. A subsequent order granted 5*s.* to each person bringing a recruit, and 1*s.* to the Magistrate's clerk for attestation.

On the 19th October 210 men had been enrolled, and before the end of the year the establishment (in Privates) was 926. A later entry in the Regimental books gives the 10th December as the date when the Regiment was completed up to its establishment; but the Regiment did not assemble for training this year. The Permanent Staff was composed

of the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, 10 Sergeants, and 7 Drummers.

In August this year, Colonel the Honourable Thomas Cranley Onslow resigned the command of the Regiment, after a service of forty years, viz. from 1812 to 1852, and on the 14th of that month Lord Lovelace was appointed to the command; Viscount Cranley having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on the 9th November, 1850. Adjutant Pyner also resigned on the 14th September, 1852, after a service of thirty-three years, and Captain J. F. De Tessier was appointed Adjutant and acting Pay-master and Quarter-Master on the 16th September.

The first Regimental order issued by Colonel the Earl of Lovelace was on the 12th February, 1853, and was for a Board of Officers to assemble to examine and report upon the stores received for the use of the Regiment.

The Board was composed of

Captain	Geo. Best,	*President.*
,,	A. Marshall,	*Members.*
,,	J. F. De Tessier,	

The Board met on the 15th at eleven o'clock A.M., and having examined the clothing furnished for the use of the Regiment, reported that it was fit for the service.

On the 20th February Regimental orders were issued by Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, giving full and detailed instructions for the organization of the Regiment, and the rules to be observed on the men joining at Head-quarters. The Officers were posted to the Companies as follows:—

Names of Officers.		Names of Sergeants.	Companies.	
Captain J. L. Parratt	Lieutenant A. Acheson .	Sergeant J. Cunliffe	Grenadiers,	N.
„ T. D. Wright	„ R. W. Chadwick .	„ J. Anderson	1,	N.
„ A. Marshall	...	„ J. W. Edgar	2,	N.
„ W. T. Wight	...	„ H. Neal	3,	C.N.
„ W. B. Chadwick	...	„ F. Grells	4,	C.
„ Geo. Best	„ J. Godman .	„ W. Walker	5,	D.
„ H. Weston	...	„ F. J. Dobson	6,	E.
„ S. Nicholson	...	„ J. Pember	7,	F.
„ W. R. Bunes	„ J. B. Swan .	„ J. Hickey	8,	D.
„ J. H. E. Ridley	„ J. Dingwall .	„ J. Penfold	Light Infantry,	N.

The Staff-sergeants were to see the men's hair properly cut, and to order each man to change his civilian dress before being fitted with the regimental clothing; the men were to appear full dressed at evening parade on the day of joining, when the pay of 1*s.* would be issued to them. The Staff-sergeants were to act as Pay-sergeants, and the pay was to be issued to the men after the first day, in two instalments, 6*d.* after morning parade, and 6*d.* after evening parade, the men having to subsist themselves. There were to be two parades, each day, the first at 9 A.M. until noon, and the second at 3 P.M. until 5 P.M.: every man was to be in his billet by 9 P.M. or to be confined. Each man on joining was to have supplied to him, two shirts, and two pairs of socks, with boots, which if retained, were to be charged to him at the rate of 3*s.* per pair. Full instructions were given as to the keeping of company accounts, each company being furnished with one Ledger, one Pay-book, one Order-book, one Day-book, and one Infantry Manual.

On the 12th January a Circular was sent to the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Royal Surrey, from Sir A. W. Woods, Lancaster Herald and Inspector of Regimental Colours, asking to be furnished with any badge or pattern that the Regiment had, which would be proper to be used upon the Colours to be provided for the Regiment. On the 31st Captain De Tessier replied, that the old Colours had been destroyed in the fire at the Tower of London,* but he enclosed the new pattern, which had been approved by Lord Lovelace. On the 12th May, Lord Lovelace, not having received the Colours, wrote to the Secretary of State for War about them, and received a reply on the 19th from Sir Sidney Herbert, informing him that he had that day sent a sketch of the Colours of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia (received from the Inspector of Regimental Colours) to

* On the 30th October, 1841.

the Ordnance Department, with a request from the War Office that they might be supplied to the Regiment as soon as possible. The Regiment having been called out for training on the 16th, the Colours could not therefore be got ready for presentation at the first training.

A circular was issued from Whitehall on the 3rd March, 1853, authorising 27 new Regiments to be raised; amongst these 27 Regiments was the 3rd Surrey, which received, in the new distribution of Regimental numbers in 1855, the number 118.*

On the 16th April, a Board of Officers under the Presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Cranley, (the other members being Captain George Best, Adjutant J. F. De Tessier, and Lieutenant Joseph Dingwall,) assembled at Guildford as Band Committee, when it was resolved that the Band be composed of Drums, Fifes, and Bugles, and that two days' pay be granted by each Officer for the purchase of the Instruments, and three days' pay annually for the expenses of the Band.

The first mess meeting of the re-established 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was held at the White Hart Hotel, on the 16th of April, 1853, at half-past eleven A.M., the summonses being sent to Lord Cranley, Major Parratt, Captains Parratt, Wight, Marshall, Weston, Nicholson, Chadwick, Barnes, Ridley, and Best; Lieutenants Acheson, Chadwick, Godwin and Dingwall; and Surgeon Stephenson, and Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Taylor.

A letter of the Adjutant, Captain De Tessier, to the Secretary at War, dated 12th April, gives the strength of the

* On the disbanding of the 3rd Surrey Regiment, in December 1799, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 95 Privates, were, by marching order dated the 18th December, 1799, directed to march from Kingston to Plymouth, to join the 2nd Surrey Regiment.

Regiment as 993 Volunteers enrolled, but on the assembling of the Regiment in May, the return of the strength was,—

Officers.	Permanent Staff.	Rank and File.
14	20	599

394 of the enrolled Volunteers did not attend at the assembling of the Regiment, and this large defection was the subject of a correspondence with Government, who directed that measures should be taken to punish the deserters, and bring them under the strict rigour of the new laws just passed.

On the 14th April, the following circular was sent to the Officers, summoning them to the first training:—

"*Head Quarters, 2nd Royal Surrey,*
"*Guildford, 14th April,* 1853.

"SIR,—

"I am directed by the Earl of Lovelace, Commanding, to inform you that you are required to join the Head Quarters of your Regiment at Guildford on the 6th May, 1853, for 28 days' training.

"J. F. DE TESSIER,
"*Adjutant, 2nd Surrey Militia.*"

On the 20th April, Lord Lovelace wrote to the Chief Constable of Guildford, advising him that Her Majesty had fixed the 6th May for the assembling of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment, and requesting him to furnish the Billets for 19 or 20 Officers, and about 1000 Sergeants and Rank and File. The men present the first day were clothed by four o'clock in the afternoon, and it is pleasing to remark upon the good behaviour of the Regiment during the whole of this their first training; only one Court Martial being required to be held, and that for a deserter.

Forty Drill Instructors were attached from different

Regiments of the Line, to assist in drilling the men; they were composed of 2 Non-commissioned Officers, and 20 Rank and file, from Provisional Battalions; 1 Non-commissioned Officer, and 11 Rank and file from the 95th Foot; 1 Non-commissioned Officer, and 5 Rank and file from the 69th Foot, the whole being sent from Chatham.

The Regiment paraded on Sunday, the 8th May, for Divine Service at 2 P.M., and marched to St. Mary's Church, where service was conducted, and a sermon preached by the Rev. W. Bennett, curate to the Rev. Thos. Ludlam, Rector. The service took place the next Sunday in Holy Trinity Church, and so on alternately at each church while the Regiment remained embodied at Guildford.

The Permanent Staff had been increased, and on the 25th April consisted of—

1 Adjutant,
1 Sergeant-Major,
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
1 Paymaster-Sergeant,
17 Sergeants, and
7 Drummers.

The Drill Parades were held at the Cricket Field, Woodbridge Road, and were as follows:—

1st Parade, 7 A.M., under the Adjutant.
2nd ,, 11 A.M., } All Officers to attend these
3rd ,, 3 P.M., } Parades.

The officers' mess was at the White Hart Inn. Arms were issued to the men on the 15th May.

On the 30th May the Regiment was ordered, by Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, to Parade at 10.45 A.M. for Inspection by Colonel Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, who was pleased to express his great satisfaction at the creditable

appearance and drill of the Regiment; and on the 2nd June the Regiment was dismissed, when Colonel the Earl of Lovelace issued the following order:—

"*Guildford, 2nd June,* 1853.

"REGIMENTAL ORDER,

"BY THE EARL OF LOVELACE, COMMANDING."

"In consequence of the general good conduct shown by the Regiment both in Quarters and at Parades, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace feels himself justified in remitting all the fines imposed upon defaulters in the course of the training.

"Lord Lovelace hopes that the men who are thus excused will feel that it is due not only to their comrades for whose sake their fines are remitted, but to the service in which they are engaged, to make up at all future trainings for any deficiency they may have manifested on the present occasion.

"As the Corps he has had the honor to command is on the eve of disbanding, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace feels it his pleasing duty to record his sense of the good behaviour, regularity, and attendance manifested by the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia Regiment during this its first assembly for training. He need only remind them of the satisfaction evinced by the distinguished Officer, who did them the honor to address them personally on Monday the 30th inst., at the close of the inspection, at which they acquitted themselves so creditably; and he feels sure that the impressive observations as to the value of discipline as the foundation of all collective strength, will be duly treasured up by everyone who had the honor of hearing Colonel Colville speak to the Regiment.

"To the Officers, Lord Lovelace begs to offer his sincere and hearty thanks for the support and assistance they have at all times afforded him, and for the readiness with which

they have lent themselves to give effect to every wish on his part in respect of the service in which they have been engaged in common.

"To the non-commissioned Officers he is much indebted for the unremitting assiduity and good temper they have shewn in the performance of their varied and heavy duties.

"With the Privates, Lord Lovelace has every reason to be satisfied; their conduct has been already mentioned in a separate order. Their docility and aptitude on the day of Inspection elicited the approbation of many veteran Officers of Her Majesty's regular forces who witnessed with interest the progress of their younger brethren in arms.

"This progress has been mainly accomplished by the methodical system laid down by the Adjutant, Captain De Tessier, and carried out by him with such unceasing activity, industry, and forbearance, as to entitle him to the thanks of every officer and man who had the pleasure of serving with him.

"In bidding farewell to the officers and men, the Colonel trusts that all separate with the same kindly feelings of regard for each other that he entertains for them, and trusts that they will assemble next year with increased numbers and with the same determination to do their duty to their Queen and Country, and to be an honor to the County which they serve."

On the day of the disembodiment, viz., the 2nd June, the 40 non-commissioned Officers and men from Chatham were returned to their respective depôts.

The following Officers attended and passed through the training:—

Colonel, the Earl of Lovelace,
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Viscount Cranley,
Major H. M. Parratt,

Captain William T. Wight,
„ W. B. Chadwick,
„ J. H. E. Ridley,
„ George Best,
„ Samuel Nicholson,
„ W. R. Barnes,
„ Alex. Marshall,
„ Henry Weston,
„ T. D. Wright,
„ Joseph Dingwall,
Lieutenant Alfred Acheson,
„ Joseph Godman,
„ Chas. H. Chaplin (joined on the 20th),
„ William De Norman (joined on the 18th),
Adjutant, and Acting Paymaster, and Quarter-master, Captain J. F. De Tessier,
Surgeon William Stephenson,
Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Taylor (joined on the 28th).

The latter Officer was also included in the list of Lieutenants.

On the 5th November, the Mayor of Guildford, in view of the disturbances that usually occurred on that day (being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot treason), applied to Lord Lovelace for the assistance of the Permanent Staff of the Regiment, which was given at once; and on the 7th, a letter of thanks was received by the Adjutant, from the Clerk to the Magistrates, expressing the warmest thanks of the Mayor and Magistrates for the services rendered. In no former year was such order maintained, and the Adjutant was requested to convey to the men of the 2nd Royal Surrey, and to those of the Recruiting parties of other Regiments in Guildford, the sense they entertained of the services that had been rendered by the Military on that occasion.

On the 28th November the Mayor again requested the immediate attendance of all the Militia Staff to quell a sudden riot in the town, which was at once attended to, and the great inconvenience of having the Staff so separated in the town was by these sudden emergencies made so apparent, that Lord Lovelace, in replying to Captain De Tessier's report of the circumstances, promised that in the ultimate arrangements respecting the Militia Stores, the fact of the Staff not having hitherto had quarters should not be lost sight of.

A Circular having been issued on the 20th October, 1852, from the Horse Guards, with reference to Militia Officers being temporarily attached to Regiments of the Line for instruction, and it having been represented that part of the expense incurred thereby ought to be allowed to them, 5*s.* per day was, by letter dated the 1st July, allowed to Captains and Subalterns without reference to rank, during the time they were attached; but the total sum was not to exceed 7*l.* for Infantry, and 10*l.* for Artillery Officers.

Captain Weston availing himself of the permission given in the above-mentioned Circular, was attached to the 35th Regiment at Portsmouth, on the 1st September.

The year of the first training was not to pass without the mutterings of war.

The disputes between the Governments of Turkey and Russia had during the training come to such a pass that the *ultimatum* of the Russians was delivered to the Sultan on the 22nd May, and on the same day Prince Menzikoff, the Russian Ambassador, left Constantinople.

The English and French Fleets received orders on the 4th June to proceed to the Dardanelles without delay; but it was not until the 3rd December that they actually entered the Black Sea.

1854. Negotiations between Russia and France and

England went on until the end of January, 1854, when all efforts to avert the impending war having failed, the final rupture took place, and on the 6th February the Russian Ambassador withdrew from Paris; Baron Brunnow, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, following two days later.

On the 20th February the Grenadiers and Coldstream Guards embarked at Southampton for Turkey, and the nation had again to unsheath its sword, but this time allied with her former old enemy, so strange are the course of events.

Lord Lovelace, on the 5th March, sent instructions to Captain and Adjutant De Tessier to prepare for the assembly of the Regiment, informing him also that the Inspection would be in the last week of the training, the period of which was fixed at twenty-eight days. The men were to be exercised in blank firing.

Careful and detailed instructions were issued during the months of March and April for the guidance of Pay-Sergeants in marking and giving out Stores, &c. The prices of all articles in the Soldier's Kit were fixed as under:—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
1 Shirt . . .	2	0	1 Button Stick . .	0	1
1 Pair Socks . .	0	10	1 „ Brush .	0	4
1 Tin Blacking .	0	2	1 Razor and Case .	0	9
1 Pair Shoe Brushes	1	1	1 Sponge . . .	0	4½
1 Clothes „ .	0	10	1 Towel . . .	0	6½
1 Shaving „ .	0	3	1 Ball Pipeclay .	0	1
1 Comb . . .	0	4	1 Brass Brush . .	0	4
1 Pair Braces .	0	11			

The price for washing was to be one halfpenny per

day per man; 1*d.* was to be charged for hair-cutting during the training.

The Russian War prevented the Government sending Drill Instructors, as last year, to assist in the training, so Captain De Tessier made application to the War Office to be allowed to assemble 50 volunteers from the Regiment on the 10th of April, to teach them the duties of Drill Instructors. This was allowed, and they were carefully instructed in their drill, and other duties, by Captain De Tessier, and such of them as showed themselves efficient were promoted, and did good service during the training.

The Regiment assembled on Monday, the 8th May, at Head Quarters, for its second training, under the command of Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, the staff and volunteers having been paraded at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Officers present were—

Colonel the Earl of Lovelace.
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Viscount Cranley.
Major H. M. Parratt.
Captain William T. Wight.
„ W. B. Chadwick.
„ J. H. E. Ridley.
„ George Best.
„ Samuel Nicholson.
„ W. R. Barnes.
„ Alexander Marshall.
„ Henry Weston.
„ T. D. Wright.
„ Joseph Dingwall.
Lieut. Alfred Acheson.
„ Joseph Godman.
„ Charles H. Chaplin.

Lieut. William De Norman.
„ Wynne de Cerjat.
„ Wm. J. Sharp.
„ Wm. Pontifex.
„ Edw. G. Hartnell.
„ Wm. St. James Ball (was absent on duty).
Ensign John Richard Molineux.
Adjutant and acting Paymaster and Quarter-master Captain J. F. De Tessier.
Surgeon Henry S. Taylor.

The Regiment was repeatedly instructed in blank firing and Ball practice. The Parades were fixed at—

1st Parade, 6.30 A.M.
2nd „ 9.30 „
3rd „ 2.30 P.M.

The pay of the establishment was increased during training by the following amounts, viz.:

To Sergeant-Major $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ extra was allowed, including beer-money.
To Quarter-Master Sergeants, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ extra, ditto.
„ Paymaster's Clerk, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ extra, ditto.
„ Sergeants, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ extra, ditto.
„ Drummer, $2d.$ extra, ditto.
„ Boys, $1d.$ extra, ditto.

The New Colours of the Regiment were presented by Viscountess Cranley, on the 19th May, on the training-ground, Woodbridge Road. Previous to the ceremony a series of splendid entertainments were given by Colonel the Earl of Lovelace at his Mansion, East Horsley Towers, and by the officers at the White Hart Hotel, where they were quartered, and held their mess. The Regimental orders

QUEEN'S COLOUR.



REGIMENTAL COLOUR.



COLOURS, OLD PATTERN.

DIMENSIONS.
- 6 feet flying.
- 5 feet 6 inches deep on the Pike, which is surmounted by a spear head.
- No fringe.

COLOURS, NEW PATTERN,

As shewn on preceding page.

DIMENSIONS.
- 3 feet 9 inches flying.
- 3 feet deep on the Pike, exclusive of the fringe.
- Length of Pike, including Royal Crest, 9 feet 10 inches.

given the day before were, that the Regiment was to Parade at 2.30 P.M. Warning Bugle at 2 o'clock; orders were given that no person was to be admitted through the gate without a card from the Rev. W. Bennett, or from the officers; the Parade was to be in Forage Caps, Arms, and Accoutrements. Every man to be present, including Staff.

The day was most favourable, and there was a large assemblage of the *élite* of the neighbourhood to witness the interesting ceremony; a grand stand was erected, and tickets of admittance were issued.

The Officers present on this occasion were:—

Colonel The Earl of Lovelace.
Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Cranley.
Major H. M. Parratt.
Captains Barnes, Best, Chadwick, Dingwall, Marshall, Nicholson, Ridley, Weston, Wight, and Wright.
Lieutenants Acheson, De Cerjat, Chaplin, Godman, Hartnell, De Norman, Pontifex, and Sharp.
Ensign Molineux.
Adjutant Captain De Tessier. And
Surgeon H. S. Taylor.

At 3 o'clock Viscountess Cranley arrived accompanied by Lord Cranley, and a group having been formed in a centre of the hollow square, the Rev. W. Bennett proceeded to repeat the special service for the occasion, commencing with the 17th verse of the 90th Psalm, and after an eloquent address, and a prayer, concluded with the Benediction, given in a most forcible and solemn manner. Viscountess Cranley then advanced, and taking the colours, presented them to the Officers appointed to receive them, viz., Lieut. Acheson and Ensign Molineux. The guard being under the command

of Captain Ridley of the Grenadier Company. Lady Cranley then addressed the Regiment, saying:—

"I have the greatest pleasure in presenting these Colours to the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia: I feel sure you will nobly defend them in the service of your Queen and Country, and that they will always lead you in the path of duty and honour." The Colours are the same as are now in use by the Regiment.

Colonel the Earl of Lovelace in the name of the Regiment thanked Viscountess Cranley for presenting the Colours, and the Rev. W. Bennett for performing the ceremony; then turning to the soldiers he observed "that their Colours having been presented with the usual traditional ceremonies which accompanied the issue of banners to the various corps of the English Army for many generations, banners which had been covered with honour and victory in every land and climate on the surface of the globe in which they had been unfurled,—they must remember that wherever those Colours were borne it was their duty to follow;—and although they had not to carry them out of the country to foreign battle-fields, their calling being to protect the homes and hearths of our native land, yet whether they were returned blackened and torn by shot and shell, or only dusted and faded by the peaceful lapse of time, it was their duty to see that they were returned as free from spot or blemish, as exempt from reproach, as they were that day delivered to them." Lord Lovelace concluded by calling for three cheers for the Queen, which were most heartily given, the band then playing the National Anthem. The Regiment was then put through various evolutions which were, considering the men had only been a fortnight under drill, most creditably performed; after which the banners were borne over the ground several times, accompanied by the band, followed by the Regiment in Companies, and left the field shortly after 5 o'clock.

In the evening the Officers of the Regiment entertained

their friends at a sumptuous dinner at the White Hart Hotel, nearly 100 being present, and a ball in the evening brought the entertainments to a close.

The Regiment was inspected on Friday the 2nd June by Colonel Bush, K.H., Inspecting Field Officer for the London District. The Parade was ordered for 10 A.M., and the Inspection was to be at the training-ground, Woodbridge Road. 10 rounds of blank ammunition per man was supplied to each company, and 12 rounds per man to the Light Company. Colonel Bush came on the ground at 11.20: the Regiment being formed in line under the command of Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, received him with the customary honours. The Regiment then went through some evolutions, which were creditably performed; at the close of which—the Battalion having been left in quarter distance column right in front—the Left Wing was retired about thirty paces, and the Right Wing faced about, and Colonel Bush addressed the Regiment, saying how astonished he was to see a body of men who had been under instruction so short a time appear in such a creditable manner; and in the course of his remarks said, "The meeting of the lines is beyond everything that I had anticipated;" and expressed his intention of reporting to the authorities in town how well they had acquitted themselves. Colonel the Earl of Lovelace afterwards addressed the officers and men of the Regiment, remarking that he felt sure they must consider it a high honour to be spoken of in such a manner as they had been by Colonel Bush, and encouraged the men to take the invitation, and volunteer into the Regular Army, reminding them that the Country had entered upon a most arduous struggle, and needed all her brave children's help, eloquently putting before them the qualities that had always distinguished British soldiers, and quoting from Napier's *History of the Peninsular War*, that it is these noble qualities

that have made the "British Army bear with it an awful power."

He concluded by urging them to always remember, that although they might be fighting under other banners, yet the credit of the old Surrey Regiment was in their keeping, as well as in the keeping of those still serving; and any men that enlisted, though sorry to part with them, he should always be pleased to hear they were doing well.

Three cheers having been given for the Queen, which were so heartily rendered that Colonel Bush's horse took fright, and in spite of his efforts to retain his seat, he was thrown to the ground, but did not sustain any serious injury.

After the inspection, the Colonel and officers of the Regiment gave a *déjeûner* and ball to their friends, and to the ladies of Guildford and its neighbourhood. A most distinguished company of upwards of 200 sat down to breakfast in the large assembly-room of the White Hart Hotel, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace presiding. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, and the ladies retired, Major Parratt—Lord Lovelace having left the chair—proposed the health of Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, and afterwards that of the ladies, coupling it with the name of Viscountess Cranley, to whom they were so much indebted for the presentation of the Colours of the Regiment on the 19th, both toasts being most readily responded to; the ball soon after commenced, and was kept up for several hours. The music was by the band of the Regiment, under the leadership of Mr. Hughes; and the company separated at an early hour, after a most enjoyable day.

On the following day, Saturday, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace most kindly gave a dinner to the Sergeants and Corporals who had been called out for training for a month previous to the Regiment, and who had acted as Drill Instructors.

The day previous to the inspection, the Mayor of Guildford waited upon the Earl of Lovelace at the White Hart Hotel, and presented the following address, which sufficiently shows the high estimation the Regiment was held in on this and a former occasion :—

"Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Cranley, Major Parratt, and the Captains and other Officers of the Second Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

"We, the undersigned, Mayor and Magistrates of the Borough of Guildford, are desirous of testifying to the good behaviour and orderly conduct of the men under your command during the period they have been quartered in this Borough, and to the fact that during the former or present training no complaint has been made to us in our magisterial capacity of any disorderly conduct or infringement of the law on the part of any member of the force.

"And we beg to tender our thanks to your Lordship, as the Colonel, to the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captains, and especially to the Adjutant, Captain De Tessier, and other officers of the Corps, for the excellent arrangements carried out for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the Borough.

"And we further beg that your Lordship will convey these our sentiments to the officers and men under your command.

"Joseph Weale, Mayor.
S. Haydon, J.P.
Wm. Taylor, J.P.
Richard Molyneux, J.P.
Thomas Haydon, J.P.
James Stedman, J.P.
Cassteels Cooper, J.P.
Thos. Jenner Sells, J.P.

"*Guildford, 1st June*, 1854."

Colonel the Earl of Lovelace expressed to the Mayor and Magistrates how pleased both he and the officers were to receive an address so courteous to the officers, as it was cordial in its expressions of good-will towards the men of the corps, and concluded by saying, that "such expressions in the present attitude of the Country are most opportune, since the harmony of all classes adds materially to its strength in the contest which is at hand; and the unity of feeling between the local authorities, civil and military, is in itself an additional source of security and power."

A Circular, marked D. Militia, was sent on the 2nd June, informing all Commanding Officers of Militia that corporal punishment was not abolished; and stating that it is presumed, from the general good character the Militia Force has hitherto maintained, the necessity for such punishment will very rarely occur; but in no instance is it to be carried into effect without first obtaining the sanction of the officer commanding the district in which the Regiment is quartered.

Soon after the training was over in August, that dreadful scourge, the cholera, made its appearance in the staff quarters at Guildford, and carried off two sergeants and five children. Every precaution was at once taken by Captain De Tessier and Surgeon Taylor to prevent the disease spreading; the whole of the staff, with their families, were removed from the barracks and put under canvass, on high ground above the town. The cholera disappeared directly after the staff were removed into camp; but they were not moved into staff quarters again until October, the Barracks having in the meantime been thoroughly cleaned out, and purified from all contagion.

A Circular was sent from Whitehall on the 2nd November to the Lords-Lieutenant, stating that the Inspecting Officers had reported that in many Militia Regiments the

officers had not learnt or practised the sword exercise, and requested that, as it was important that the officers as well as the men should know how to use the weapon with which they were armed, at the next training arrangements should be made for instructing the officers in the use of their swords.

A Horse Guards Circular, $\frac{\text{Militia,}}{\text{V}}$ dated 19th December, gives instructions to officers commanding Militia, that as soon as the Corps were embodied, they were to give notice of their readiness to give volunteers to the Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, and Ordnance Corps, in order that an officer may be at once sent to assist in carrying into effect the transfer of the Volunteers.

1855. On the 8th January, 1855, the order for the embodiment of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia was sent. The following is a copy:—

"*Horse Guards, 8th January*, 1855.

$\frac{\text{Militia}}{\text{E}}$

"SIR,—

"Her Majesty having been pleased to command that the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia shall be embodied and placed under the orders of the General Commanding in Chief, I have it in command to refer you to the Queen's Regulations and orders for the Army, for information and guidance in regard to the various details of Regimental discipline and interior economy, as well as in regard to the periodical reports and returns which should be rendered to the Departments at the Head Quarters of the Army, and to the district in which the Regiment may be called upon to serve.

"You will immediately apply to the War Office for a supply of the several printed forms of the Monthly Returns,

Effective States, Daily Statement of Parades, Applications for leave of absence, Courts Martial, Arms and Ammunition, &c., as prescribed by the said Regulations, and transmit at once to this department one of the enclosed forms properly filled up, shewing the actual state of the Regiment on the day of its being embodied, and continue to transmit similar returns immediately after the 1st of every succeeding month.

"Whenever the Regiment shall not be stationed in any of the Military Districts, you will report direct to this Office, but not under other circumstances. I am to impress upon you the necessity of addressing yourself on all points of duty connected with the Regiment under your command to the General Officer under whose immediate orders you may be serving.

"I take this occasion to acquaint you that the General Commanding in Chief wishing to make the duties of the Officers of Militia as little irksome as possible, and knowing that they must have other avocations which the performance of Military duty may interfere with, leaves it to the discretion of General and Commanding Officers to dispense with the attendance of all in excess of two Officers per Company, and should circumstances render it necessary that more than that number should have leave of absence, a report thereof is to be made through the proper channel for his Lordship's information.

"Viscount Hardinge is also desirous that the duties should be so regulated as to allow the men at least four nights in bed, and that they should be relieved as much as possible from night sentry.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient humble Servant,

"J. W. Pipon, A. A. G."

A Circular dated 17th January, 1855, from the Horse Guards, gives *revised special instructions* for carrying into effect the volunteering from the Militia into the Line.

The number of men to be furnished from each Regiment was to be 25 per cent of their embodied establishment.

The height for recruits for the Guards was to be 5ft. 6in.; Cavalry, 5ft. 5½in.; Infantry, 5ft. 4in.; none to be taken over thirty years of age.

The Bounty was 1*l.* 1*s.*, and was to be given when the men were accepted; 10*s.* being also given in addition to Militia Sergeants in the Regiment from which the men volunteered, except in cases where the recruiting parties were specially permitted to be employed, when 15*s.* was to be allowed, half of which was paid to the Militia Sergeant, and the other half to the recruiting party.

The Regiment was embodied on the 1st February, and the same month the Russian Emperor ordered the organization and arming of the entire Militia of the Russian Empire for the defence of the "Orthodox Faith."

On the 2nd of February, Lieutenant-Colonel Parratt, who had been appointed from Major to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, on the resignation of Viscount Cranley (Captain Ridley succeeding to the Majority), wrote to George Thomas Nicholson, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Lieutenant of Surrey, informing him that on the day of assembly, 22 Officers and 580 Volunteers were present on parade, and that the men were continuing to arrive.

On the 28th March, a rather serious disturbance took place in consequence of a War Office Circular dated the 27th being read on Parade to the men, in which those who had enlisted under Lord Derby's Act* were to be allowed to go to their homes. The time for which they had enlisted to serve in

* 15 & 16 Vic. c. 50.

each year (viz., 56 days), having that day expired, all those who had enlisted previous to the 12th day of May, 1854, were to be re-attested for the remaining period of their five years' engagement, receiving an additional Bounty of 1*l.* All who declined to be re-attested were to be sent to their homes, but were to serve five days annually. The men who came under this arrangement were, on the morning parade of the 28th, ordered to fall out by companies on the left of the column. Two hundred and sixty men of these declining to be re-attested, were marched at once to the Barracks, and gave in their arms and accoutrements. One hundred and sixty-three of the men enrolled under the same Act consented to be re-attested, and took the Bounty. Some further instructions seem to have been received from the War Office during the day, which directed an alteration in the original order. The men who had declined to be re-attested were ordered to attend the afternoon parade; but they, having by this time become somewhat excited by drink, and the prospect of returning to their homes, refused to obey their Officers, and were assisted in their riotous behaviour by numbers of civilians who had been attracted by the uproar. The men had all assembled near the entrance to the drill field, and it was thought necessary to call out the guard. Lieutenant Hartnell having collected the remnant of the Grenadier Company, about 12 to 14 files, posted them under the command of Sergeant Cunliffe across the road, with fixed bayonets, and having given orders that no man was to be allowed to pass the entrance-gate of the drill field, he then went to the Barracks, and reported the riot and insubordination of the men to the Adjutant, Captain De Tessier. The guard was ordered to fall in, and was marched down at once to the scene of the disturbance under the command of Lieutenant Hartnell, assisted by Lieutenant Molineux and Captain De Tessier.

On arriving near the drill ground, the guard formed line across the road, and the civilians having been warned to leave the crowd (which warning had the desired effect of making the disorderly civilians beat a very undignified retreat), the guard steadily advanced against the men, pressing them back until their only alternative was either to go into the drill field or fall on to the bayonets of Sergeant Cunliffe's party. In a few minutes, all but a few who took refuge in the Prince of Wales Public House, and who were afterwards brought out by Sergeant-Major Gee, and one who escaped over a wall, were safely within the drill field. Twenty-four men of the Grenadier Company, and ten men of the guard, all resolute and armed, were quite sufficient to subdue and overawe the 260 who were creating the disturbance, even though assisted by a mob of disorderly civilians; and it is pleasurable to add that they behaved admirably, and never hesitated to assist the officers against their riotous comrades.

A subsequent order which arrived the same day ordered the men to be paid off. The actual number returned as paid off being 257. The number of men returned as being effective on the 15th April, after this large defection being only 394.

The officers' mess was held as before at the White Hart Hotel, but finding their quarters there rather indifferent, it was removed in the summer to the house of ex-Mayor Elkins, close to the drill field: now, in 1876, in the occupation of W. F. Synge, Esq., and called the Leas. In the autumn, the mess was removed to the Barracks, the Armoury there being fitted up as a mess-room. This room and the rest of the Adjutant's house was used entirely as officers' quarters, until the Regiment moved to Aldershot. Lodging allowance having been granted to the Officers by War Office Circular of 7th June, they took up their quarters in various

parts of the town; Drummond Row, from its proximity to the cricket field, or drill ground, being a favourite dwelling-place for the subs. Sword exercise having been ordered by Government to be more practised by Officers of Militia Regiments, single-stick became a favourite amusement of the subalterns and other officers, and many hard knocks were given and received.

The Drill of the Regiment was, before the end of the year, very perfect, for no pains had been spared by the Colonel and Adjutant to make it so. There were, for nearly the whole of the year, two Battalion drills a day, the morning drill being invariably commanded by Colonel the Earl of Lovelace. The Adjutant, Captain De Tessier, was most careful and painstaking in drilling the men, and his stentorian voice has been heard from the cricket field as far as that part of the Hog's Back where the entrance to the Cemetery is now. Although a strict disciplinarian, Captain De Tessier was a great favourite with the men, and was much liked by his brother officers.

During the Summer months of 1855, the Regiment was frequently marched out to the Merrow Downs, but the most pleasant march of the year was to East Horsley Towers, where the Regiment was entertained by the Earl of Lovelace.

During the latter part of 1855, and the beginning of the next year, the Regiment quite expected to be sent to the Crimea, as the whole Regiment had expressed their willingness to go there, the men only desiring that their officers should go with them. It was a great disappointment that their offer of active service was not accepted. Captain Chadwick resigned soon after the embodiment of the Regiment, being found too old for service; this officer, with Captain Wight, had served with the 2nd Royal Surrey during the Peninsular War embodiment, and was in Ireland in

1811–13. He had rather a reputation for closing to quarter column when the Regiment was marching in open column. He had in his youth lost an eye by a misadventure, and this, coupled with his long connexion with the Regiment, and the fact of his having served during the Peninsular War embodiment, got him the credit for having been wounded in action; but it was not so: his service had been wholly with the 2nd Royal Surrey.

On the 14th February, volunteering had commenced for the line, and 75 men having been transferred from the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment, Ensign T. H. Tragett, on the 13th April, received a commission as Ensign in the 57th Foot, and was afterwards killed by the natives in New Zealand. On the 1st September following, Ensign Eugene Sherwood was appointed to the Land Transport Corps, the 2nd October Lieutenant Chaplin was appointed to the Anglo-Turkish Contingent with the rank of Captain, and served as Captain of Engineers, and Captain and Adjutant of the 7th Regiment, and was stationed at Kertch, on the 1st November, 75 more men having volunteered to the line, Ensign Fleming Smythe was appointed to the 97th Foot. In addition to these Officers, Lieutenant S. R. Forster was promoted to the 48th Foot, and Ensign J. Brackenbury to the 32nd Foot, both commissions being dated the 23rd November, 1855. A further batch of 75 men having transferred their services to the line, a commission was, on the 1st February, 1856, given to Ensign Gilbert Walter Coventry, in the 39th Foot. On the 26th of the same month,—with 90 men transferred,—Lieutenant Frederick Rhodes Hazell received a commission in the 34th Foot, and on the 4th April, 1856, Ensign C. H. Kempson was appointed to the 7th Foot.

Captain Barnes also served in the Anglo-Turkish Contingent as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir R. Vivian. Lieutenant De Norman was appointed to the Horse Artillery

in the same force, but did not go to the Crimea. He was afterwards appointed an attaché in China, and was there cruelly murdered with two or three others of the Staff. The total number transferred from this Regiment to the Line during the Crimean War was 7 Officers and 315 men.

The following is a list of the Officers with the Companies to which they were posted when first embodied.

The complete list of Officers was as follows:—

Colonel . . . . . The Earl of Lovelace.
Lieutenant-Colonel . . H. M. Parratt.
Major . . . . . J. H. E. Ridley.

Capt. W. T. Wight	Lieut. E. G. Hartnell	Ens S. R. Foster	Grenadier Company
„ T. D. Wright	„ W. De Norman	„ T. H. Tragett	No. 1 „
„ A. Marshall	„ W. Pontifex		„ 2 „
„ A. Acheson	„ G. Brackenbury	„ J. Brackenbury	„ 3 „
„ W. B. Chadwick	„ W. De Cerjat	„ H. Marston	„ 4 „
„ J. K. Godman	„ J. R. Molineux		„ 5 „
„ H. Weston	„ T. Graham		„ 6 „
„ S. Nicholson	„ W. J. Sharp	„ E. Sherwood	„ 7 „
„ J. Dingwall	„ W. St. J. Ball		„ 8 „
„ W. R. Barnes	„ C. H. Chaplin	„ F. Smythe	Light Infantry „

Captain and Adjutant . J. F. De Tessier.
Surgeon . . . . . H. S. Taylor.

The strength of the Regiment as given in obedience to a command by Her Majesty in answer to an address from

the House of Commons asking for this information from all Militia Regiments was on the 30th April, 1855, as follows:—

	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Present ...	...	1	...	9	7	6	1	1	1	...	1	36	25	10	402
With leave	1	..	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257

The men on leave were those sent home by War Office Circular of 27th March, 1855, before referred to.

In April, a fire having broken out at Weston, on the property of Henry Drummond, Esq., a party of the 2nd Royal Surrey were so promptly on the spot to be ready to render any assistance that Mr. Drummond sent a letter giving his sincerest thanks for their aid. The house was gutted, but the fire was not extinguished when the Militia arrived, who worked hard for a long time, carrying water from the river in buckets which they had brought with them.

Orders were issued on the 11th April by the Colonel Commanding that on the Fire Drum sounding either by day or night all Officers were to fall in with their companies.

On the 9th August a General Order was issued from the Horse Guards with reference to the precedency of Militia Regiments, and giving a list of the numbers as definitely arranged at a Board of Militia Officers assembled at Aldershot.

This order did not change the numbers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Surrey Militia, but gave a number to the 3rd Surrey, the numbers being—1st Surrey, 29; 2nd Surrey, 11; and 3rd Surrey, 118.

The order, after referring generally to the proceedings of the Board, says further:—

"It is to be clearly understood that this list has reference merely to circumstances of parade. On all other occasions, Corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the General or other Officer Commanding may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

"When Regiments of British and Irish Militia are serving together, the priority of rank is to be considered, according to existing regulations, as belonging to the Militia of that part of the United Kingdom in which the Regiment may be quartered.

"In order to prevent confusion, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the *County Title* shall always be made use of in the headings, &c., of all Militia Returns and other documents; the *Regimental Number* is never to be made use of by itself, and only as a *subsidiary title.*

"By Command of the Right Honourable

"General Viscount Hardinge,
"*Commanding-in-Chief.*

"G. A. Wetherall,
"*Adjutant-General.*"

Order of Precedence of Militia Infantry.

1. 3rd West York	4. 5th West York
2. Huntingdon	5. 1st West York
3. 1st Durham	6. 1st Royal Cheshire

7. Royal Berks
8. Royal North Lincoln
9. Royal Cumberland
10. West Suffolk
11. 2nd Royal Surrey
12. East York
13. Essex Rifles
14. Rutland
15. South Mayo
16. 1st Somerset
17. Royal Westmoreland
18. Bedford
19. West Essex
20. 1st Royal Surrey
21. 2nd West York
22. North York
23. Royal South Gloucester
24. Royal Carmarthen
25. South Devon
26. Leicester
27. Northumberland
28. 5th Middlesex
29. Royal South Lincoln
30. Hertford
31. Royal Monmouth
32. Royal Flint
33. Royal Wiltshire
34. 2nd Derby
35. Royal Bucks
36. 1st Warwick
37. West Kent
38. Cornwall Rangers
39. West Norfolk
40. East Norfolk
41. 1st Devon
42. Dorset
43. 2nd Durham
44. Royal Glamorganshire
45. 1st Royal Lancashire
46. Royal Denbigh
47. 2nd Somerset
48. Northampton
49. East Kent
50. Royal Radnor
51. Oxford
52. Royal Sussex
53. 2nd Warwick
54. Shropshire
55. 3rd Royal Westminster, Middlesex.
56. Royal Carnarvon
57. Royal Montgomery
58. 2nd Stafford
59. Nottinghamshire
60. Royal Merioneth
61. Royal Anglesea
62. 1st Derby
63. 2nd Royal Middlesex
64. Royal Cardigan
65. 1st or Royal East Middlesex
66. 1st Stafford
67. Worcester
68. Cambridge
69. Royal North Gloucester
70. Carlow.
71. Fermanagh
72. Galloway

73. 3rd Stafford
74. 1st Royal Lanark
75. Armagh
76. Inverness
77. Royal North Down
78. 2nd Lanark
79. Antrim
80. Royal Tyrone
81. Dumfries, &c.
82. 6th Lancashire
83. Queen's Own Light Infantry
84. 4th Lancashire
85. Longford
86. Royal Perth
87. South Cork
88. Kildare
89. Royal Aberdeen
90. Stirling, &c.
91. Galway
92. Wicklow
93. Roscommon
94. Clare
95. Londonderry
96. Ross, &c.
97. King's Own Light Infantry
98. King's County
99. Wexford
100. Royal Dublin City
101. Cavan
102. Donegal
103. 2nd Cheshire
104. Queen's County
105. 2nd Tipperary
106. Royal London
107. Kerry
108. Louth
109. Dublin County
110. Hereford
111. Leitrim
112. Royal South Down
113. 2nd Royal Lancashire
114. Westmeath
115. Royal Ayr and Wigtown
116. North Cork
117. Argyll and Bute
118. 3rd Surrey
119. Royal Meath
120. North Mayo
121. Monaghan
122. Hampshire
123. Limerick County
124. Sligo
125. 3rd Royal Lancashire
126. Edinburgh
127. Kilkenny
128. 4th Middlesex
129. Renfrew
130. 7th Lancashire
131. 2nd Cornwall
132. Royal Brecon
133. 4th West York
134. 6th West York
135. 5th Lancashire

The Army List of the present day gives the following additional appellations of the above regiments, many of which distinctions are of a much earlier date:—

28. 5th Middlesex,	or Royal Elthorne.
35. Royal Bucks,	King's Own.
39. West Norfolk,	1st Norfolk.
40. East Norfolk,	2nd ditto.
58. 2nd Stafford,	King's Own.
59. Nottingham,	Royal Sherwood Foresters.
63. 2nd Royal Middlesex,	Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment.
66. 1st Stafford,	King's Own.
73. 3rd ditto,	Ditto.
76. Inverness,	Highland Light Infantry.
81. Dumfries, &c.,	Scottish Borderers.
83. Queen's Own Light Infantry,	2nd Royal Tower Hamlets.
85. Longford,	Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles.
89. Royal Aberdeen,	Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.
90. Stirling, &c.,	Highland Borderers Light Infantry.
96. Ross, &c.,	Highland Rifle Militia.
97. King's Own Light Infantry,	1st Royal Tower Hamlets.
115. Royal Ayr & Wigtown,	Prince Regent's.
126. Edinburgh (The),	Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry.
128. 4th Middlesex,	Royal South Middlesex.
129. Renfrew,	Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment.

REGIMENTS CHANGED TO "ROYAL."

28. 5th Middlesex.
59. Nottingham.
78. 2nd Lanark.
82. 6th Lancashire.
83. Queen's Own Light Infantry.
84. 4th Lancashire.
97. King's Own Light Infantry.
103. 2nd Cheshire.
118. 3rd Surrey.
128. 4th Middlesex.
130. 7th Lancashire.
135. 5th ditto.

The Regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Pipon, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces, on Friday, the 29th June, 1855. The Books and Documents were carefully inspected, and a highly satisfactory report was sent by the Inspecting Officer. The following appeared in Regimental Orders the next day:—

"Colonel the Earl of Lovelace congratulates the 2nd Royal Surrey upon the creditable appearance presented by the Regiment yesterday in every particular on the occasion of its first half-yearly Inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Pipon, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces.

"That Officer was pleased to express a most favourable opinion on the cleanliness and good conduct of the men, and their steadiness under Arms, and to intimate his intention of bringing it to the notice of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"Lord Lovelace feels sure that every officer and man belonging to the Corps will feel proud of the character they have received at Head Quarters, and that he may rely upon their determination to preserve it."

During the winter months the Regiment was often

practised in route-marching, throwing out Advanced and Rear Guards, &c. On one of these occasions when the Regiment marching with its fine band at its head, and playing a lively quick step, had just cleared the town of Guildford into the Shalford Road, a bull was seen to emerge from a bye lane, and came face to face with the band. The noisy challenge given by the big drum, and the daring gesticulations of the drummer, were too much for the bull's temper, who, with the impetuous courage and intrepidity of his race, instantly charged with *his bayonets*, and sent the poor drummer rolling for several yards; a second and more vigorous onslaught sent three or four more drummers sprawling in every direction, one being put quite *hors de combat*, and indeed so severely hurt that he had to be sent back to barracks in a cart. The bull having thus completely routed the men, and silenced the music which had led him on to victory, was seduced by the prospect of a feed of fresh grass to enter a field a little lower down the road, and the gate having been closed on him, he was thus persuaded to postpone for another occasion the entire annihilation of the 2nd Royal Surrey, and to permit it to resume its march and its music as far as was possible from the battered state of its instruments.

1856. On the 13th February the Regiment marched from Guildford to Aldershot camp to take up its quarters there. They were to leave Guildford at eleven o'clock, and to arrive in camp about three P.M. Ensign Elyard was left in charge of the depôt at Guildford, and was also to take charge of all recruits, and see that they were properly clothed and served out with Arms and Accoutrements, and marched over by road to the camp. The reason why the Regiment had remained so long in billets at Guildford was, that an epidemic of small-pox had broken out in the town during the early part of the year, and a number of the men in the

Regiment were attacked with it; even after the disease had disappeared, the authorities at the War Office were afraid of sending the Regiment into camp at Aldershot during the first year of the embodiment.

The Regiment did not actually start on their march to Aldershot until about one o'clock. It was a most miserable and wretched day; a drizzling rain fell the whole time. The route was up the road over the Hog's Back, down through Tongham, and over the canal near the present commissariat stores.

On arriving at their quarters in the North Camp, N. and O. Lines, the huts were found only just finished, the shavings from the carpenters' work not even cleared out, and the roads were so bad that the Regiment marched up to their ankles in mud. A trombone-player in the band had to be fished up out of a bog into which he had sunk up to his waist.

The Regiment arrived in camp, about four P.M., but although nearly dark, the men were at once set to work to get the quarters comfortable for the night, as far as possible. The lines were in a dreadful state, no roads or paths had been made, and locomotion between the huts was only possible by laying down pieces of bricks, which served as stepping-stones; by this means casualties such as befell the trombone-player were prevented.

The Earl of Lovelace at once made application for barrows and spades, and set the whole Regiment to work in making roads and paths, and in a little time the place began to assume a more civilized appearance.

The Regiment was—for purposes of drill, field-days, &c. —formed into the 6th Brigade, with the 1st Somerset, Cavan, and the Royal London Militia; but for camp purposes, guards, &c., they were brigaded with the 1st Somerset Militia, the 80th Regiment, and the 3rd Battalion of Rifle Brigade.

During one of the marches out, while the Regiment was passing through Farnham, a goat out of a flock that was being driven through the town, was so attracted by the band, and the splendid appearance of the Drum Major, that it could not be persuaded to "March away" with its kith and kin, so it was bought by the Officers for 10*s*., and ever afterwards during the embodiment it took its place by the Drum Major in marches past, &c., until killed by some malicious person. The Queen used to notice the animal frequently.

On the next day after arrival in camp, Regimental Orders instructed officers to attend all parades, and in full dress, and when on duty to be always in full dress. Undress was only to be worn when off parade. The Regiment paraded in full dress on the 15th February for Inspection by Lieutenant-General Knollys, General Commanding-in-Camp, and was highly commended. In the Regimental Orders of the same day, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace informed the Regiment that the General commanding the Camp had been pleased to state that the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia was one of the cleanest, one of the most steady Regiments of Militia under Arms that he had inspected. This testimony as to the good conduct of the Regiment, so soon after their arrival in camp, was very pleasing to the Officers and to the Regiment, particularly as on leaving Guildford on the 13th the bells of the Church of the Holy Trinity were rung in joy at their departure. It is only fair to the town of Guildford to add, that no time was lost, as soon as this discreditable and unjust action of a few individuals became known, before a courteous letter was written by the Rector, the Rev. Thos. Ludlam, M.A., and signed by the Mayor and many of the local authorities and respectable inhabitants, to Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, protesting against this act; and the address being communicated to the Officers, was received with much satisfaction.

On the 26th February, while the men were at dinner, an orderly galloped up to say that the Queen had arrived at Farnborough, and the whole Brigade was to turn out to meet her on the Queen's parade-ground. The 2nd Surrey lines being the furthest removed from the parade-ground—quite one-third of a mile—it is pleasant to be able to report that, as an instance of the thorough state of good discipline the Regiment was in, that in exactly twenty minutes from the time of receiving the order they were formed upon the Parade, and were the only Regiment ready to receive the Queen as she drove on to the ground. They were afterwards thanked in General Orders for the extremely successful manner in which they turned out.

Divisional orders of the 9th March ordered all the Troops in the North Camp, and the 6th Brigade, to march to the Military College, York Town, to practise outpost duty.

New clothing for the Regiment was received at Aldershot on the 29th day of March.

On the 4th April the following letter was received by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and is worthy of being copied here :—

"*Horse Guards, 4th April,* 1856.

"SIR,

"I am desired by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to communicate to you the great satisfaction His Lordship has derived from the admiration expressed by the inhabitants of Farnham of the orderly conduct of the troops under your command at Aldershot, and I am to request you will notify in Divisional Orders the gratification Viscount Hardinge has experienced from a testimony so creditable to the discipline of the Regiments of the Line, and of the large force of Militia in camp there.

"W. J. FORSTER,

"*Deputy Adjutant-General.*"

The Queen reviewed the troops again at Aldershot on the 16th April, and the following General Orders were issued by the Horse Guards:—

"*Horse Guards, 21st April,* 1856.

"The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's Commands to express her unqualified praise of the soldierlike appearance of the Troops of the Line and Militia at Aldershot when reviewed by Her Majesty on the 19th inst. The Queen admires the spirit of the Militia, and appreciates the Zeal of its Officers, by whose exertions that Force has attained so high a state of drill and discipline, as manifested by the steady and correct performance of extensive manœuvres on difficult ground, proving the great Attention which has been paid to its instruction, the successful issue of which could scarcely be expected from Troops so recently brought together in Camp, and which surpassed the sanguine expectations of Her Majesty. By Command of the Right Honourable Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, Commanding-in-Chief."

On the 28th April Lieutenant-Colonel Parratt wrote to the Secretary of State for War, asking for beating orders, to enable him to raise men by beat of drum in the County of Surrey.

A fire broke out in the lines of the 2nd Surrey Regiment a little after nine on the morning of the 26th May. It was in the hut occupied by the Officers' servants. The alarm was promptly given, and the men of the Regiment, assisted by the Fire Brigade, extinguished the fire in about an hour and a half. The piquet of the 1st Somerset, and a detachment of the 80th, who were on the ground, preserved order. The efforts of all were commended by Colonel the Earl of

Lovelace in his report to the Adjutant-General. A Regimental Court of Inquiry sat next day to investigate the cause of the fire, but nothing was elicited.

On the 29th February hostilities were suspended in the Crimea, pending the arrangements for peace opened at the Conference at Paris the 25th; but it was not until the 29th April that a definite Peace with Russia was officially proclaimed by a Herald in the streets of London. No one need be reminded of how our Army behaved during this struggle, and how gallantly our former enemies, the French, fought by our side, and added fresh lustre to their arms.

On the 8th May the Thanks of both Houses were sent to all the Regiments of Militia that had done embodied service. The following are copies of the two Resolutions:—

"*Die Jovis, 8vo Maii,* 1856.

"Resolved,

"Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,

"That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the zealous and meritorious Services which, at Home and Abroad, they have rendered to their Queen and Country.

"That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the Services of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain or Ireland during the course of the War, and that the same be communicated to them by the Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their patriotic conduct."

"HOUSE OF COMMONS,
"*Jovis*, 8 *die Maii*, 1856.

"OPERATIONS OF THE LATE WAR.

"Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

"That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered to their Queen and Country at home and abroad.

"Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

"That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services, at home and abroad, of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonel or Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

"Ordered,

"That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolutions respecting the Militia, by Letter, to Her Majesty's Lieutenant of each County, Riding, and Place in Great Britain, and to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland."

On the 2nd June, the 2nd Royal Surrey formed a part of the Division from the Camp who were in the field at Wellington College, and were reviewed by the Queen; and the following was afterwards published in Divisional Orders:

"*Aldershot Camp, June* 2, 1856.

"The Lieutenant-General Commanding has received the Commands of the Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to convey to the Division from the Camp who were in the Field this day at Wellington College, Her Majesty's Gracious Approbation of their appearance under Arms, their steadiness in moving over the heavy ground, and the precision with which their manœuvres were executed. His Royal Highness was pleased to add his own Testimony to the same effect.

"By order,

"J. S. Wood,
"*Lt.-Col., A.A.G.*"

On the 5th June the Regiment returned to Head Quarters, to prepare for disembodiment; but they were not allowed to leave Aldershot without the satisfaction of knowing that their last effort to serve their Country well in time of need had been duly appreciated, as the following copy of Divisional Orders will show:—

"3*rd June*, 1856.

"The Lieutenant-General having received a notification of the departure of several Regiments of Militia stationed at this Camp, takes this occasion to request the Regiments of Militia, viz., London, Somerset, Surrey, and Cavan to accept the expression of his thanks for their excellent conduct during the time he has had the honor to command them.

"It is difficult for Troops to have given less trouble to

their General than has been the case with the Militia who have been quartered at Aldershot. The unvaried zeal of all Ranks doing their duty, and the invariable attention the Lieutenant-General has experienced in meeting his wishes from the highest to the lowest, it would neither be consistent with justice, nor with his feeling to pass unacknowledged. The Country may be well proud of the Militia, and should another year's war have called for their services, the Lieutenant-General has been made practically acquainted, from the experience of the last year, how that call would have been answered. During that year the Lieutenant-General has had 27 Regiments of Militia, English and Irish, and there has not been one of those 27 Regiments whose general efficiency and capacity for all purposes of soldiers would not have done credit to any Regular Corps in Europe.

"By Order,

"J. S. Wood,

"*Lieut.-Col., A.A.G.*"

The Brigadier also sent the following flattering letter to Colonel the Earl of Lovelace:—

"*South Camp,*

"*June* 5, 1856.

"My Dear Lord,—

"Permit me, on your Regiment leaving this Camp, to express to them through you the high opinion I entertained of the good conduct of the men while attached to my Brigade in this Camp. Although composed of very young lads, their conduct has been everything that could be desired, and their Quarters have been a pattern of cleanliness and regularity.

"In taking leave of them, I can assure them of my sincere good wishes for their prosperity.

"I have the honour to be,
"My Dear Lord,
"Yours Faithfully,
"T. CROMBIE."

The following General Order* was sent from the Horse Guards to every Regiment that had been embodied during the war:—

"*Horse Guards,*
"*June* 9, 1856.

"The Militia Forces having been directed to be disembodied, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, previously to their return to their Counties, desires to offer to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, his best acknowledgments for the zeal and discipline which they have shown during the whole period of their service.

"They have not only performed every duty which fell to their share with the cheerful obedience of good soldiers, but they have in large numbers gallantly volunteered into the Line at the most critical period of the War, and, by thus reinforcing the British Army before Sebastopol, have essentially contributed to its success.

"Several Militia Regiments volunteered their services for the garrisons of the Mediterranean.

"The offers of 10 Regiments were accepted, thereby liberating an equal number of Regiments of the Line to proceed to the Crimea.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to mark her sense of these valuable services, by signifying her Commands, through the Secretary of State for War, that the

* Militia (Miscellaneous), No. 669.

following Militia Regiments, which volunteered their services abroad, be permitted to bear the word 'Mediterranean' on their colours, viz.:—

Royal Berkshire	Northampton
East Kent	Oxford
1st Royal Lancashire	1st King's Own, Stafford
3rd Royal Lancashire	Royal Wiltshire
3rd Royal Westminster, Middlesex	2nd West York

"The Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, congratulates these Regiments on the distinction thus accorded to them by Her Majesty.

"The Field Marshal has received constant reports from General Officers at home and abroad, of the excellent state of discipline of the Militia Regiments generally; and at this moment of their returning to their homes, he desires to express to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and private soldiers of every regiment embodied during the War, his thanks for their good conduct, and his best wishes for their welfare and happiness.

"By Command of the Right Honourable Field Marshal, Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL,
"*Adjutant-General.*"

The 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was disembodied on the 12th day of June, 1856; its strength on disembodiment being 577, including Permanent Staff. Colonel the Earl of Lovelace gave a grand ball at the end of the embodiment, and the Regiment was also entertained by Captain Pontifex, at his residence, Denby House, Haslemere. The undermentioned Officers served with the Regiment during embodiment, and remained until the time specified against their respective names.

Rank.	Name.	Period. From 1855.	To	Remarks.
Colonel	The Earl of Lovelace	1 April	12 June, 1856.	
Lieut.-Col.	H. M. Parratt	„ „	„ „	
Major	J. H. E. Ridley	„ „	„ „	
Captain	William T. Wight	„ „	„ „	
„	William B. Chadwick	„ „	1 Jan. „	Resigned 1 Jan. 1856.
„	Samuel Nicholson	„ „	12 June „	
„	Walter R. Barnes	„ „	1 July, 1855.	Resigned 1 July, 1855, and attached to Turkish Contingent.
„	Alexander Marshall	„ „	12 June, 1856	
„	Henry Weston	„ „	„ „	
„	Thomas D. Wright	„ „	„ „	
„	Josh. Dingwall	„ „	„ „	
„	Josh. Godman	„ „	15 Sept. 1855.	On leave from 15 Sep.
„	Alfred Acheson	„ „	6 Dec. „	Resigned 6 Dec. 1855, and appointed Captain 1st Regiment Italian Legion, 4 Jan. 1856.
	Wynne De Cerjat	8 Dec.	12 June, 1856.	
	Wm. J. Sharp	29 „	„ „	
Lieut.	Wm. De Norman	1 Apr.	12 Aug. 1855.	On leave, from 12 August.
„	Chas. H. Chaplin	„ „	2 Oct. „	Resigned 2 Oct. 1855, and appointed Captain, Turkish Congt.
„	Wynne De Cerjat	„ „	8 Dec. „	To Captain.
„	Wm. J. Sharp	„ „	29 „ „	To Captain.
„	Wm. Pontifex	„ „	12 June, 1856.	
„	Wm. St. James Ball	„ „	„ „	
„	Edw. G. Hartnell	„ „	„ „	
„	John R. Molineux	„ „	„ „	
„	Tempest Graham	„ „	24 April, 1855.	Resigned 24 April, 1855.
„	George Brackenbury	„ „	7 May, „	Resigned 7 May, 1855.
„	Seyton R. Forster	18 Sept.	22 Nov. 1855.	To 48th Foot 23 Nov. 1855.

Rank.	Name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
		1855.		
Lieut.	George Waugh	. 30 Nov.	12 June 1856.	
„	Fredk. R. Hazell	. 25 Dec.	25 Feb. „	To 34th Foot 26 Feb. 1856.
		1856.		
„	Henry Marston	. 11 Feb.	„ „ „	
„	Louis P. Goodchap	. 28 April	„ „ „	
„	Jas. Elyard	. 29 „	„ „ „	
„	Wm. D. Legge	. 30 „	„ „ „	
		1855.		
Ensign	Thos. H. Tragett	. 1 April	12 April, 1855.	Appointed to 57th Foot 13 Apr. 1855.
„	Seyton R. Foster	. „ „	18 Sept. „	To Lieutenant.
„	Joseph Brackenbury	„ „	22 Nov. „	To 32nd Foot 23 Nov. 1855.
„	Fleming Smythe	. „ „	31 Oct. „	To 97th Regiment 1 Nov. 1855.
„	Eugene Sherwood	. „ „	31 Aug. „	To Land Transport Corps 1 Aug. 1855.
„	Henry Marston	. „ „	27 June „	Resigned 27 June, 1855, reappointed 11 Dec. See below.
„	George Waugh	. „ „	30 Nov. „	To Lieutenant.
„	Fredk. R. Hazell	. „ „	5 Dec. „	To Lieutenant.
„	Gilbert W. Coventry	„ „	31 Jan. 1856.	To 39th Foot 1 Feb. 1856.
„	Henry Marston	. 11 Dec.	16 Feb. „	To Lieutenant.
„	Louis P. Goodchap	. „ „	28 April „	To Lieutenant.
„	Jas. Elyard	. 21 „	29 „ „	To Lieutenant.
„	Wm. D. Legge	. 28 „	30 „ „	To Lieutenant.
		1856.		
„	Carteret H. Kempson	10 Jan.	3 „ „	To 7th Foot 4 April, 1856.
		1855.		
Adjutant	Jas. F. De Tessier	. 1 April	12 June „	
Quarter-Master	Chas. H. Chaplin	„ „	2 Oct. 1855.	To Turkish Contingent 2 Oct. 1855.
		1856.		
„	Wm. D. Legge	. 1 Jan.	12 June, 1856.	
		1855.		
Surgeon,	Henry S. Taylor	. 1 April	„ „ „	
Assist.-Surgeon,	Morgan Culhane	„ „	„ „ „	
Paymaster,	Henry Edw. Legge	. „ „	„ „ „	

CHAPTER X.

FROM THE DISEMBODIMENT IN 1856 TO 1875.

CONTENTS.—No Training in 1857, only Staff Inspected—Training in 1858—Riot on Catherine's Hill—Distinction badge conferred on Regiment, 1860—Trainings and Inspections, 1860 to 1864—Encamped on Whitmoor Common—Inspected by Colonel Pipon—Trainings and Inspections 1865 to 1867—Regiment Marched to Aldershot; Quartered there during Training—Attend several Divisional Field Days—Militia Forces at Aldershot complimented by Duke of Cambridge—Also in Orders—Regiment in 1868 again Quartered at Aldershot—Takes part in Divisional Field Days—Ball given at Aldershot by Colonel the Earl of Lovelace and Officers—Again in 1869 Quartered at Aldershot—Presentation to Sergeant-Major Cook by Officers—1870, Regiment Quartered in Permanent Barracks at Aldershot—Captain Elyard presented with Silver Medal from Royal National Life-Boat Institution—1871. Trained at Aldershot under Canvas at Bourley Bottom—Took part in First Autumn Manœuvres—Manœuvres terminated by march past at Aldershot—1872. Regiment again Trained and Inspected at Aldershot—1873. Trained and Inspected at Aldershot—First Regimental Dinner for past and present Officers held at Star and Garter, Richmond—1874. Trained and Inspected at Aldershot—Took part in First Series of Summer Drills—1875. Trained and Inspected at Guildford—1876. Gold Medal of Royal National Life-Boat Institution conferred on Major Elyard—Review of length of embodied and other Service of 2nd Royal Surrey—Death and Military Funeral of Sergeant Swan—Finis.

1857. THE 2nd Royal Surrey were not called out for training after the disembodiment in 1856 until 1858, but the Permanent Staff was inspected by Colonel Douglas on the 1st May, 1857, and highly complimented by that officer. The Staff was also employed this year in recruiting for the Regular Army in compliance with instructions from the War Office,

dated 15th August. They raised 144 men. In this year, 1857, the Indian Mutiny broke out, and many Militia Regiments were embodied by an act passed on the 25th August. This heroic struggle of our arms against the rebels added imperishable names to the records of the various Regiments engaged. Time has softened the horror of the thought of that awful well at Cawnpore, but the heart of every true Englishman beats quicker when he thinks of the fearful odds his countrymen were pitted against during the Mutiny, and how against these odds victory was won, when he thinks of the gallant relief of Lucknow (where one of our old comrades—the late Lieutenant Brackenbury—fell). Slowly but surely treason and revolt, though aided by the most fiendish cruelty, gave way before the irresistible moral and physical force of our arms, with seasonable aid from native rulers who remained faithful to us, until Lord Clyde stamped out the last dying embers of the Mutiny, and India was again quiet; but at what a sacrifice!

1858. The Regiment assembled at Guildford for 20 days' training on the 9th September, and on the 27th was inspected by Colonel Ridley, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who several times in the course of the morning expressed to Lord Lovelace his satisfaction with the appearance, steadiness, manœuvres, and firing of the Regiment, and was pleased to express his gratification to the battalion, with the result of his inspection. Colonel the Earl of Lovelace at the end of the training, in consequence of the good conduct of the Regiment during the training, remitted all fines that had been incurred by men who had not come up on the day of assembly, and in dismissing the Regiment took occasion to compliment the Officers on their zeal and attention, and the non-commissioned Officers on their intelligence and the good example they had set to the men.

During the training, there being signs of a riot at St.

Catherine's Hill, the Mayor of Guildford applied for assistance to Lord Lovelace, who sent a picket of 80 men at 6 P.M. under the command of Lieutenant Hartnell, with orders to stay until all was quiet. The picket returned to barracks at 10 P.M.

On the 10th December, 1858, Captain W. T. Wight resigned after a service of fifty-two years in the Regiment, with permission to retain his rank and wear his uniform. He joined the Regiment in 1806, served during the embodiment, and went with the Regiment to Ireland in 1811, serving again in the embodiment in 1855-6 after an interval of over forty years. Up to the time of his retirement Captain Wight was quite capable of taking his part in a day's march, and was a fine specimen of an old-fashioned Militia Officer of the beginning of this century.

The Staff was again employed in recruiting for the Regular Army, and raised 157 men.

The strength of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment during the training was 20 Officers, 33 Sergeants, 32 Corporals, and 429 men.

1859. The Regiment assembled on the 7th July for 20 days' training, and was inspected by Colonel Walker, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards on the 25th July. The inspection was most satisfactory, and Colonel the Earl of Lovelace in dismissing the Regiment again thanked the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and men, for the zeal, intelligence, and good conduct by which they had maintained the high character the Regiment had always enjoyed. At the end of the year, Captain and Adjutant De Tessier resigned, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; he was succeeded in his duties as Adjutant by Captain James Pope, whose appointment was dated 20th December. 18 Officers attended the training with 32 Sergeants, 25 Corporals, and 311 men.

1860. The Regiment assembled on the 30th April for 27 days' training, and was inspected on Merrow Downs on the 24th May by Major General Lawrence, and dismissed on the 26th. The total strength during training was 22 Officers, 34 Sergeants, 33 Corporals, and 369 men. The number of absentees from training was only 15.

On the 11th May a letter from the Horse Guards was sent by the General Commanding-in-Chief, acquainting the Commanding Officers that the Grenadier and Light Companies no longer existed, and that all companies are to be dressed and sized alike.

On the 15th August a circular was received from the Secretary of State for War, conferring distinctive badges on Militia Regiments. The badge for the 2nd Royal Surrey was to be, Lion and Crown on appointments, Wreath of Oak on Cap, Oak-leaf and Crown on Forage Cap. Up to this time, only the Royal Star—conferred on the Regiment by the Duke of York at Ashford in 1803—had been worn on the buttons and appointments, but the Chako-plate on cap had in the centre of the Star, on a moveable plate, the County number in Roman figures; the Lion and Crown was now put on the Chako-plate in the place of the County number.

1861. The training this year was appointed to commence on the 6th May for 20 days, but the Recruits were to assemble on the 16th April, giving them 20 days' extra training. Captain Sharp and Lieutenants Molineux and Elyard were to come up with the Recruits and remain all through the 40 days' training. The Regiment was inspected on the 24th May, on the Merrow Downs, and dismissed on the 26th May. The total strength during training was 22 Officers, 34 Sergeants, 29 Corporals, and 539 men.

1862. The Regiment assembled for 21 days' training on the 8th May. Recruits came up on the 24th April. Colonel

the Earl of Lovelace on the assembling of the Regiment expressed himself much pleased with the appearance and drill of the Recruits. The Regiment was inspected on the 26th May on the Merrow Downs by Brigadier-Genl. Brown, who expressed himself in highly satisfactory terms on the state of the Regiment. On the 17th March, Captain and Adjutant Pope had been appointed Town Major of Montreal; and on the 18th, Captain E. A. Dawes, late of the 97th Foot, was appointed to succeed him. The total strength during training was 22 Officers, 41 Sergeants, 24 Corporals, and 561 men.

1863. The Regiment assembled for training on the 6th May for 21 days, the Recruits having come up on the 22nd April. Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, on the assembling of the Regiment, again congratulated the Officers and non-commissioned Officers who had charge of the Recruits during their preliminary training, on the appearance of the men. The Regiment was inspected on the 25th May by Brevet-Colonel J. R. Pipon, Inspector-General of Militia, who at the close of the Review addressed himself in a highly complimentary manner to the Regiment. The Mayor of Guildford congratulated Colonel the Earl of Lovelace on the exceeding good conduct of the men during training, no case of irregularity having been brought before him. The strength of the Regiment during training was 22 Officers, 36 Sergeants, 37 Corporals, and 629 men.

1864. The Regiment assembled on the 9th of May for 20 days' training, the Recruits having had 14 days' preliminary drill. The small-pox having broken out in Guildford, the Regiment was ordered to encamp on Whitmoor Common, and the camp having been prepared by the Recruits under command of the Officers attending recruit training, they were enabled to proceed to the camp on the day of assembly. The 2nd Royal Surrey is said to have been the first Militia Regi-

ment put under canvas since the re-establishment in 1852. The men, in addition to the usual drill, practised pitching and striking camp, and on the 26th were inspected by Brevet-Colonel Pipon. The Inspecting Officer rode on to the ground at about a quarter to twelve, and was received with the usual salute. After marching past, the Regiment was put through various evolutions, all of which were most creditably performed, and elicited from the gallant Colonel most flattering marks of approval. Colonel Pipon was equally pleased with his inspection of the regimental and company books, and praised the men very much for the cleanly and orderly appearance of their lines in camp. Not a single case of illness had occurred in camp, and the Regiment generally gained the good opinion of all who had watched its conduct during training. After the inspection the Officers entertained a large party at luncheon. The Regiment was dismissed on the 29th. The strength during training was 24 Officers, 40 Sergeants, 34 Corporals, and 563 men.

In October the War Office authorities sent a viewer of arms from the Tower of London to report upon the condition of the arms, who, after his inspection, pronounced them to be generally in a very satisfactory condition, and particularly clean. Out of a total of 29 rifles ordered for repair, 6 only were for defects in the barrels: the remaining 23 were for inner repairs. The total number of rifles examined was 833.

1865. The Recruits were ordered to assemble on the 1st May, for one week's preliminary training, and the Regiment on the 8th for twenty-seven days, the new arrangements giving a week less preliminary training for Recruits, and a week more for the full assembly of the Regiment, the full period being the same. They were inspected by Colonel Ramsey Stuart, C.B., 21st Fusiliers, on

the 1st June, on which occasion he highly congratulated the Regiment on its soldierlike appearance during the inspection. The strength during training was 23 Officers, 35 Sergeants, 31 Corporals, and 501 men.

This year, the Horse Guards, by order dated 10th June, ordered that companies were to be designated in the Infantry by letter from A to M (including J) for all purposes of interior economy.

1866. The Regiment assembled at Guildford on the 7th May for twenty-seven days' training, the Recruits having been called up for seven days' preliminary drill. The inspection this year was by Colonel W. Bayle, 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment, on Merrow Downs, who expressed himself much gratified with the appearance of the Regiment under arms, and the steadiness and regularity in which the manœuvres were executed, and intimated his intention of making a most favourable report to the authorities at Head-Quarters.

A War Office Circular, dated 20th August, orders that good-conduct stripes, similar to the Line, are to be worn by re-engaged men, and to be placed on the right arm, above the cuff. One stripe is to be added for each period of re-enrolment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parratt retired on the 23rd November this year, after a service of sixteen years in the 2nd Royal Surrey, and fourteen years in the Royal Artillery, and was permitted to retain his rank and wear his uniform on retirement. Major Ridley was appointed to the vacant Lieut.-Colonelcy on the 30th March the following year. Captain Charles Lennox Tredcroft, late Royal Horse Artillery, was appointed Adjutant on the 27th December, *vice* Captain E. A. Dawes, who retired on the 17th June. On the last day in this year the Horse Guards sanctioned the wearing of steel instead of leather scabbards by all Officers. The

strength of the Regiment during training was 25 Officers, 36 Sergeants, 28 Corporals, and 441 men.

1867. The Regiment assembled at Guildford on the 29th April for twenty-seven days' training, the Recruits having had fourteen days' preliminary drill. On the 30th, the Regiment proceeded to Aldershot, and were quartered in P, Q, and L lines, South Camp, and attached to the 1st Brigade, under the command of Major-General Ramsey, the other Regiments of Militia at Aldershot being the 1st Royal Surrey, the Royal Berks, the Oxfordshire, and the Hampshire. The 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was inspected on the 21st May by the General in command of the Brigade, who expressed a favourable opinion on their appearance on parade, and general behaviour and discipline. They also attended a Divisional Field Day on the 23rd May, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief being present. At the close of the Field Day His Royal Highness expressed to the General and Commanding Officers his satisfaction at the performance of the manœuvres and marches, and his agreeable surprise at the proficiency and steadiness of the Militia Regiments forming part of the Division. His Royal Highness felt convinced, notwithstanding the short time during which the force had been in training, and in spite of wind and dust, which rendered it difficult to see or to hear, that from their appearance and behaviour in the Field that day, the Militia Force present in it were quite fit to take their place side by side with the Line in defence of their Country should such a necessity arise; and in conclusion, desired the Commanding Officers to make known his observations to the Officers and men of the Regiments under their command. Colonel the Earl of Lovelace communicated these observations of His Royal Highness to the Regiment; expressed his great satisfaction at receiving such an opinion from the highest military authority in the country, and the further

pleasure he had in conveying to the Regiment that he had also received equally favourable opinions from the general Officers under whose authority the Regiment had been placed. The following letters giving the official report of this first training of the 2nd Surrey at Aldershot since the embodiment in 1855–6, are creditable alike to the other Militia Regiments engaged as well as to the 2nd Royal Surrey.

"*Aldershot, 28th May*, 1867.

"My Lord,—

"The regiments of Militia named in the margin having been quartered for their periodical training in this camp, and having now left, I consider it a duty to state, for the information of his Royal Highness, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that their conduct during their stay has been most praiseworthy. No additional trouble has been caused by them, and no crime of any description has been of sufficient magnitude to be brought under my notice. His Royal Highness, having reviewed them, with the remainder of the division, under very unfavourable circumstances as to weather, was pleased to express his satisfaction at the progress they had made in drill, which renders it unnecessary for me to point out

Royal Berks Militia.
1st Royal Surrey.
2nd Royal Surrey.
Oxfordshire.
Hampshire.

the diligence with which their instruction was carried out by the commanding and other Officers, all of whom appeared to enter zealously into the duties temporarily assigned to them.

"I have, &c.,

"J. Y. SCARLETT, *Lieut.-Gen.*,

"*Commanding Division.*

"*The Adjutant-General, &c.*"

"SIR, "*Horse Guards, 3rd June*, 1867.

"I have the honour, by desire of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for submission to the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying copy of a letter from Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, containing a most satisfactory report on the regiments of Militia quartered at Aldershot during their recent training period.

"His Royal Highness, having himself reviewed these regiments, with the rest of the Division, in a storm of wind and dust, very trying to the steadiness of young troops, is able to speak most favourably of them.

"He considers the progress they have made during the short period they were out as highly creditable to their Officers and non-commissioned Officers. The conduct of the men has been everything that could be desired; and the result of the experiment has been in every way such as to justify him in recommending that the system of sending the Militia to the camps of instruction should, in future years, be carried out at Shorncliffe as well as at Aldershot, and also at the Curragh when the Irish regiments are again assembled for training.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"*Brevet-Colonel Pipon, &c. &c. &c.*, "W. PAULET, *A.G.*

"*Inspector-General of Militia, War Office.*"

"*War Office, 18th June,* 1867.

"SIR,

"I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst. addressed to the Inspector-General of Militia, inclosing a report from the Lieutenant-General commanding the division at Aldershot upon the five regiments of Militia recently quartered in the camp at that station during their annual period of training. In reply, I am to request that you will express to His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief Sir John Pakington's gratification at receiving so very favourable a report, not only of the progress made by these regiments, but also of their conduct during their stay at Aldershot.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"LONGFORD.

"*The Adjutant-General.*"

The undress double-breasted blue frock coat was abolished in March, and the present blue patrol jacket substituted. On the 20th August the Militia Reserve Act was passed, which authorised one-fourth of the quota of the United Kingdom, or 30,000 men, to be enlisted for five years; the men were to receive one pound additional bounty for enlisting into the reserve. The pay of the Militiaman also increased twopence per day. The strength of the Regiment during training was 22 Officers, 37 Sergeants, 35 Corporals, and 513 men.

1868. The Regiment was ordered to assemble on the 27th April for twenty-seven days' training, the recruits

having had fourteen days' preliminary drill; and on the 28th they proceeded to Aldershot. They were quartered in the East Infantry Barracks, and attached to the 2nd Brigade under the command of Major-General G. Campbell, C.B. They were inspected on the 2nd May by Major-General Ramsey, who was pleased to express his satisfaction on parade to the whole Regiment for its steadiness and soldier-like appearance under arms, and distinguished good conduct during the whole of its service at Aldershot.

Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, at the end of the training, expressed his great satisfaction at the orderly appearance and behaviour of the Regiment whilst moving from Aldershot to Head Quarters. While at Aldershot the Regiment took part in a divisional day under the inspection of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the staff. The Militia Regiments present were the Royal Berks, the 2nd Tower Hamlets, 2nd Middlesex Royal Rifles, 1st Royal Surrey, 2nd Royal Surrey, the Oxfordshire and Hampshire Militia. The Infantry Brigade, including the Militia, were formed up in line of contiguous columns. Line Regiments were furnished with fifteen rounds, and Militia Regiments with ten rounds of blank ammunition per man. After the general inspection and march past, some divisional movements were executed and volley-firing, the firing of the 40th and 80th Regiments being reported excellent, the 2nd Royal Surrey "good." After some more brigade and divisional movements, the division advanced in review order and halted. His Royal Highness riding to the centre of the division, assembled the Generals, Staff Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, and after addressing some few remarks on the day's manœuvres, specially thanked the Militia Officers for the attention paid, and the efficiency attained by their respective Regiments.

The following order was issued in the evening:—

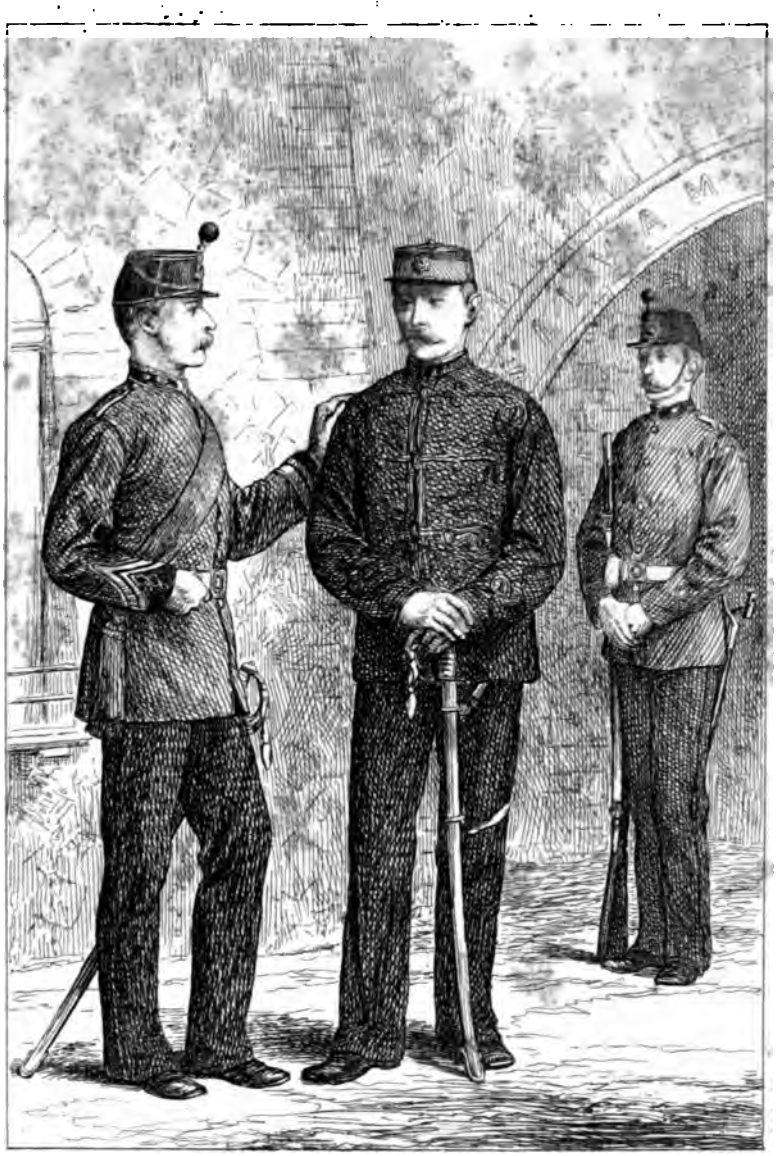
"The Lieutenant-General Commanding has much pleasure in informing the division that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief expressed great satisfaction at the movements of the troops this day, especially of the Militia Regiments, taking into consideration the very short period they have been in training."

A ball was given by Colonel the Earl and Countess of Lovelace, and the Officers of the 2nd Royal Surrey, at the Club-house, Aldershot, on Wednesday, the 20th May, to the Officers of the division, and the *élite* of the neighbourhood—over 200 guests were present. The Officers of the Regiment acted as stewards, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

In September of this year the tunic of the Militia was altered, the buttons being removed from the sleeves, which were to be braided with lace; the buttons were also removed from the skirt, and the full dress, lace, belts, sash, &c., as at present worn, were at the same time sanctioned. The Regiment was dismissed on the 24th of May. The strength during the training was 19 Officers, 36 Sergeants, 32 Corporals, and 641 men.

1869. The Regiment assembled on the 26th April for twenty-seven days' training and exercise; the recruits having come up for the usual fortnight's preliminary drill. On the 27th, the Regiment marched to Aldershot Camp, and were quartered in the South Camp, K lines; the mess-house was in I lines. They were attached to the 3rd Brigade, under the command of Major-General Horsford, C.B., who inspected the Regiment, and was pleased to express his satisfaction.

The 2nd Royal Surrey, while at Aldershot, took part in a Divisional Field-day, on the 20th May, under the personal command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,



OFFICERS AND PRIVATE, 1876.





when the appearance and performance of the Regiment elicited the marked approbation of the head of the Army, who at the close of the field-day addressed some gracious words of satisfaction and encouragement to the Officers and men. In dismissing the Regiment, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace thanked the Officers for the zeal and attention they had displayed in the discharge of their duties during the training.

A pleasing incident took place at the end of the day. The officers of the Regiment assembled in their mess-tent, and having sent for Sergeant-Major Cook, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace addressing him, said, "The officers felt that he (the Sergeant-Major) had, by the great zeal, energy, and tact which he had manifested during the training, contributed much to the high efficiency which the Regiment had attained. He had also been of much assistance to the Officers in carrying out their duties, and it afforded him (Colonel the Earl of Lovelace) much pleasure in handing him a small testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver teapot, and a 5*l.* note which had been subscribed for by all the Officers of the Regiment as a recognition of his services."

The Regiment was exercised at Ball practice during the training, the figure of merit obtained was 25·76. The strength of the Regiment during the training was 19 Officers, 37 Sergeants, 30 Corporals, and 635 men.

Various important changes were made this year in the Militia force. An Act* passed on the 13th May finally abolished the property qualifications for Officers. They were to be allowed to retain their rank and wear the uniform of the Regiment on retiring after fifteen years' service, ten of which had been in the Militia. A step of honorary rank was given to Field Officers after twenty years' service, of which fifteen had been in the Militia; Captains after twenty years'

* 32 Vic. c. 13.

service, ten of which had been in the Militia; Lieutenants after twenty years' service, of which ten had been in the Militia. Lodging allowance was granted during training to Officers when not provided with quarters as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
	Per Diem.	
Field Officers Commanding . . .	4	0
Other Field Officers	3	0
Captains	2	3
Subalterns	2	0
Surgeons	3	0
Assistant Surgeons	2	0

The pay of Militia Officers was made the same as Officers of the Line, with 4*s.* mess-allowance per diem. If in public quarters half lodging allowance was given to provide furniture, &c. A new pattern Chaco was adopted this year, smaller in size, with a curb chain and lace for Officers.

The old scroll badge for forage cap was this year changed for the Royal Star (at the expense of the officers) conferred on the Regiment in 1803 (see p. 148), and up to this time only worn on the buttons, and chako-plates, and officers' forage caps. The staff sergeants had worn the Star badge on their forage caps since 1864. The old scroll badge, which was worn by nearly all Militia Regiments, was in design as ugly as the cap it adorned!! was unbecoming. It was simply a half-circle band, with the name of the Regiment, and a slight attempt at ornament was made at each end of the scroll.

1870. The Regiment assembled on the 18th April for 27 days training and exercise, the Recruits having had their usual 14 days preliminary drill. On the 19th they proceeded to Aldershot, and were quartered in the East Infantry and part of the West Infantry Barracks, the Officers' Mess was at the Victoria Hotel.

The Regiment was attached to the 3rd Brigade under the command of Major-General Carey, C.B., who inspected the Regiment on Rushmoor Bottom on the 13th May, after which, on the same day, they returned to Guildford.

During their stay at Aldershot they took part in a Divisional day—under the command of the Duke of Cambridge. The Oxford, Royal Berks, and 2nd Royal Surrey Regiments of Militia, were complimented on their steadiness in marching past. The Commander-in-Chief, in addressing the Militia, advised all young Officers to avail themselves of the schools of instruction about to be established, and, at the close of his address, expressed himself as much pleased with the three Regiments of Militia.

On the 15th April, to the great regret of the Officers and Permanent Staff, Colonel the Earl of Lovelace resigned the command of the Regiment after a service of 17 years energetically and faithfully performed, and dating from the reorganization of the Regiment in 1852. In the Regimental Orders of the 21st April, his Lordship takes leave of the Regiment in the following graceful terms :—

"Colonel the Earl of Lovelace, finding himself no longer equal to the command of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, he feels it is his duty to forward his resignation, which has been accepted. He remains, henceforth, connected with the Regiment as its Honorary Colonel.

"It is not without regret that Lord Lovelace retires from the active command, in which, for 17 years, he has earnestly laboured to promote the efficiency and discipline of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

"It is satisfactory to him to feel that the command will devolve on his valiant friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert, of whose ability and experience the Regiment has so long enjoyed the benefit, and under whom it will be sure to main-

tain the character it has so justly earned. In taking leave of the Regiment, Lord Lovelace begs to apprise his old companions in Arms that he will never cease to take a warm interest in their prosperity and success."

Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert had been appointed from Major, and Captain Sharp to Major, on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Ridley on the 3rd February. The latter Officer, in consideration of his services, had been granted a step of honorary rank, and permission to wear his uniform. Colonel Calvert on the retirement of Lord Lovelace was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. The Regiment went through the annual course of ball practice, the figure of merit was 29·18; the best shot being Private Callingham, H Company, who made a score of 82 points out of 30 rounds. The stores of the Regiment were, by order of the Secretary of State for War, inspected just before the training; the officials sent down for that purpose reporting that after careful and minute examination of the stores and Quartermaster's books, they were well satisfied with the manner in which that Officer had discharged his duties, and that they highly approve of the system he had adopted for arranging and examining the stores.

An interesting ceremony took place while the 2nd Royal Surrey was at Aldershot. The Regiment being assembled on Parade, Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert called out Captain James Elyard, and in a few short, soldierly words, expressed the pleasure it gave him to present him with the Silver Medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for his gallant conduct in saving life at Sea on the 9th of October, 1869. Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert, in making the presentation, read the following letter which had been sent to Lord Lovelace as Colonel of the Regiment:—

"My Lord,—

"I beg to acquaint your Lordship that the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have had the honour of granting its Silver Medal, accompanied by a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum to Captain James Elyard of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, in acknowledgment of his prompt and gallant services in being one of the first to volunteer and to go off in the Broadstairs lifeboat, and afterwards saving, under very perilous circumstances, thirteen of the crew of the ship *Frank Shaw*, of North Shields, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands in a strong northerly gale and very heavy sea on the 9th October."

The Regiment before the end of the year sustained another very severe loss by the death of Colonel Calvert, who died on the 29th July, having only commanded the Regiment during one training, and regretted by all who had the pleasure to know him. Major Sharp was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on the 29th November.

The Schools of Instruction for Officers were established by special War Office circular, dated 29th August. A circular, dated 25th June, sanctions honorary rank being conferred whilst serving, but which was not to confer higher command. The strength of the Regiment during training was 21 Officers, 37 Sergeants, 30 Corporals, and 641 men.

1871. The Recruits enlisted since the training of last year assembled on the 11th of May for 28 days' training, and were encamped in the Chalk Pits. Fever and small-pox being very prevalent in London about that time, and Guildford having been selected as the place where the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show was to be held this year, the Mayor wrote to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, representing the danger of billeting the men in town: Colonel Sharp in his reply informed the Mayor that he had made arrangements

with the Authorities at the War Office, that the Recruits were to be put under canvas; but that there was little danger of the Recruits bringing the infection, as the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia did not recruit in London, and drew very few recruits from that side of the County. While the recruit training was going on, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Agricultural Show, on which occasion the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, the Sergeant Major, 8 Colour-Sergeants, and 60 Rank and file. His Royal Highness expressed himself well pleased with the soldier-like appearance of the guard.

The Regiment assembled on the 21st August for four weeks' training, and proceeded with the recruits the same day to Aldershot. The recruits came up again on the 28th August for 28 days' training, to join the Regiment, and proceeded by rail the same day to Aldershot. The whole Regiment was encamped in Bourley Bottom, at the foot of Cæsar's Camp, and was ordered out in this month in order that it might take part in the Autumn Manœuvres which were tried for the first time this year.

On the 6th September, the whole of the Militia appointed to take part in the manœuvres, and encamped at Aldershot, were inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Prince Arthur and a numerous Staff. The Regiments were,—

1st Brigade,

Major General Lysons, C.B., Commanding.

1st Royal East Middlesex, Major W. F. Northey, Commanding.

2nd Royal Tower Hamlets, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. C. Halkett, Commanding.

Royal London, Colonel Sir. W. A. Rose, Commanding.

2nd Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment, Major H. L. Grenfell, Commanding.

2ND BRIGADE,

Major General Carey, C.B., Commanding.

1st Royal Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Evelyn, Commanding.

2nd Royal Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Sharp, Commanding.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Hunter, Commanding.

3RD BRIGADE,

Major General Maxwell, C.B., Commanding.

3rd Royal Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Terry, Commanding.

3rd Royal Westminster, Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Penton, Commanding.

1st Royal Tower Hamlets, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Grant, Commanding.

While encamped at Bourley Bottom, the Regiment took part in a Divisional Day and Sham Fight at Sandhurst. The Division marched with tents, and encamped at Sandhurst. On returning the same day to Aldershot, the Camps were pitched in the same places as before. This was to practise the Militia in such duties in preparation for the manœuvres. It was surprising how well the Militia bore the fatigue of a very trying day, including the march to Sandhurst and back.

The Commander-in-Chief, at the close of the Inspection,

complimented the Commanding Officers on the appearance of the Regiments; the 2nd Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment coming in for a special share of approbation.

On the 8th the tents were struck at an early hour, and the Regiment which formed part of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Stavely, marched at 7 A.M. with the whole of that Division, to Frensham Common, passing through the village of Tilford. The Camp was pitched near to Frensham little pond, and the Division remained there all night. On the 9th, tents were struck at 4 A.M., and the Division marched off to Woolmer, where they remained from Saturday until the following Tuesday, taking part while there in three Divisional Field Days, two of which were Sham Fights.

On Thursday morning the 14th September the Division was marched back to Frensham, the Camp being in the same place as before, but on the following day the Camp was removed to Hankley Common, just across the road leading from Tilford to Churt, and which divides Hankley Common from Frensham Common. On the same day there were some Divisional and Brigade movements, and the Division had a visit from the great German General Blumenthal, who expressed himself much pleased with the evolutions of the Cavalry attached to it. On Saturday, 16th, the Division marched from Hankley Common to Pirbright, and had a Sham Fight on the road. The Division remained encamped at Pirbright until Monday the 18th, when it fought its way to Chobham, and encamped there until the 21st; on which day the Division of Sir Hope Grant was divided between the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, the latter being made the defending force for Aldershot, the 2nd Division the attacking force. The Camp at Chobham was struck at an early hour and a forced march was made until the troops arrived in the vicinity of Six Hills, when they were attacked

by the 2nd Division. The fight commenced early, and continued nearly the whole of the day, the Regiment arriving at the old Camp at Bourley Bottom about 6 P.M.

The Autumn Manœuvres of 1871 were terminated by a Grand March Past in the Long Valley of the whole of the troops that had been engaged. The 2nd Royal Surrey after the March Past proceeded to Guildford by rail from the North Camp Station, and were billeted for the night in the town. On Saturday the 23rd the men were paid off and sent to their homes. The strength during training was 24 Officers, 36 Sergeants, 32 Corporals, and 509 Private men.

The Regulations of the Forces Act* was passed on the 17th August, which transferred the command of the Militia from the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties to the Crown, the Officers having their Commissions direct from the Queen, instead of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. Preliminary drill for Recruits could be extended by the order of the Commanding Officer to six months if required, but not beyond that time.

1872. On the 15th April the Recruits assembled for 28 days' preliminary drill, and were again encamped in the Chalk Pits, Stoke Road, Guildford. On the 13th May they proceeded by Rail to Aldershot, and were encamped on Cove Common. The Regiment having assembled on the 13th May for 27 days' training, proceeded by rail to Aldershot on the 14th, and encamped with the Recruits. The Regiment was attached to the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Major General Maxwell, C.B., and which consisted of the

2nd Battalion 4th Regiment.
27th Regiment.
46th Regiment.

* 34 & 35 Vic. c. 86.

102nd Regiment.
3rd Royal Westminster Middlesex Militia.
4th Royal South Middlesex ,,
2nd Royal Surrey ,,

On the 1st June the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment took part in the Queen's birthday celebration in the Long Valley with all the other Troops at Aldershot. On the 4th the 2nd Royal Surrey was inspected by Major General Maxwell, who expressed himself satisfied with what he had seen. On Wednesday the 5th the Duke of Cambridge had the whole of the Troops at Aldershot out for a field day, and was pleased to compliment Colonel Sharp on the appearance of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment; he said the bearing of the men was very good, and their marching excellent. The Right-half Battalion only went through Ball practice, the figure of merit was 28·79. The strength of the Regiment during training was 24 Officers, 40 Sergeants, 25 Corporals, and 621 Private men. The Regiment returned to Guildford on the 7th, and were paid off on the 9th June, and the men sent to their homes.

In February, this year, a general order directed that pantaloons and high boots, also a sabretache, were to be worn by mounted officers of Infantry. In this month also a circular was issued ordering that Subalterns, unless they had served for one year in the Regular Army, were to pass an examination within a fixed period after their appointment. A Subaltern was not to be promoted to the rank of Captain unless he had passed three trainings. Commissions in the Line were offered to Subalterns of Militia who had served two trainings, and who were between nineteen and twenty-two years of age. One commission was to be given each year to every Regiment of ten companies. In May a War Office circular directed that for the future the Militia, Yeomanry,

and Volunteers, were to be styled the "Auxiliary Forces;" the Pensioners and Army Reserve were to be styled the "Reserve Forces."

1873. The Recruits of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment assembled on the 14th April at Guildford for 28 days' preliminary drill, and were again encamped in the Chalk Pits, Stoke Road, Guildford. On the 10th May they proceeded to Aldershot by Rail, and were encamped on Cove Common, not far from the Swan Inn, Farnborough Road. On the 12th May the remainder of the Regiment assembled at Guildford for 27 days' training, and proceeded the same day by special train at 3.45 P.M. to the Camp formed by the Recruits, who had been assisted in this duty by a party of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment. The Regiment was attached to the 3rd Brigade, under the command of Major General Herbert, C.B. On Saturday the 31st the Regiment took part in a Divisional field day. The troops were formed up on the Queen's Birthday Parade Ground about 10 A.M., and were in two lines, the first line composed of eleven Battalions of Line Regiments, and the second line consisting of seven Regiments of Militia, including the 2nd, 4th, and 5th Middlesex, the Hants, Oxford, Royal Berks, and 2nd Royal Surrey. The whole Division was formed up in quarter column and supplied with ten rounds of blank ammunition per man. The Militia Regiments earned the approval of the Commander-in-Chief; the Oxford Militia and the 2nd Royal Surrey coming in for a special share of praise for their steadiness in marching past.

The 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was inspected by Major-General Herbert, C.B., on the 4th June, who was much pleased with the cleanliness, steadiness, and good conduct of the men while in Camp in his Brigade; and His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief expressed to Colonel Sharp his satisfaction at the

favourable report he had received from the Inspecting Officer as to the general efficiency of the Regiment. The Staff were also reported to be efficient. The left half Battalion only went through the annual course of Ball practice, the figure of merit obtained was 27·17. Colour-Sergeant Taylor won a prize of 10*l.* at the National Rifle Association Prize Meeting at Wimbledon this year, and Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Redman a prize of 2*l.*

In April a circular was received from the War Office, contained in the Auxiliary and Reserve Force Circular 1873, stating that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct that from the 1st April, the several Regiments of Militia and Rifle Volunteer Corps shall be severally attached to, and form part of, the respective Brigades or Corps of the Army. The 2nd Royal Surrey Militia was brigaded with the 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, the 2nd and 19th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and 3rd and 4th Administrative Battalions Surrey Rifle Volunteers, the whole (together with a 2nd Battalion of Militia, to be called the 4th Surrey, not yet raised) forming the 48th Sub-District, under Colonel Lane Fox, late of the Scots Fusileer Guards.

A Circular of the 28th May abolished the rank of Second Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns in the Auxiliary Forces. Officers were to be appointed as Sub-Lieutenants to serve two years in probation. The period of service in the Militia, and Militia Reserve, was extended by two circulars, dated 22nd November and 5th December, from five to six years. The strength of the Regiment on assembling, including recruits, was 26 Officers, 35 Sergeants, 29 Corporals, and 565 Private men.

The Officers, past and present, of the 2nd Royal Surrey had their first Annual Regimental Dinner on Thursday, 24th July, at the Star and Garter, Richmond; there were present, Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, Major Hartnell, Captains Nichol-

son, S. Hodgson, Doherty, Molineux, Atkinson, Elyard, Tredcroft, and Davis, Lieutenants Weston, Matthison, and C. D. Hodgson. After dinner, Captain Nicholson, who retired from the Regiment in February 1863, after expressing how much pleasure it gave him to meet the Officers of his old Regiment, and hearing that they had decided to reconstitute the band and buy new instruments, generously offered to contribute 100*l.* towards the band fund, which was accepted. It was afterwards decided that a portion of this handsome donation should be expended in a piece of plate for the mess-table to commemorate this evidence of the kindly feeling evinced by Captain Nicholson towards the Regiment, in the service of which he had formerly been engaged, and in which he served in the embodiment during the Crimean War.

1874. The Recruits assembled at Guildford on the 20th April for 28 days' preliminary drill, and were billeted in the town. The Regiment assembled on the 18th May for 41 days' training and exercise, and were ordered to take part in the first series of Summer Drills. The Regiment, including the Recruits, proceeded to Aldershot on Wednesday the 20th May, and were encamped on Cove Common, in almost the same place as in the previous year. They were brigaded with the 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment and the Herts Militia, the Brigade being under the command of Brigadier-General Elrington. On the 9th of June, a part of the Camp was struck, and the Regiment marched to Sandhurst with the 2nd Division, and having encamped there, afterwards took part in a Sham Fight, and returned to Cove Common at 6 P.M., the camp being re-formed immediately on their return. Divisional field days were held in the Long Valley on the 10th, 13th, and 15th June, in all of which the Regiment took a part, each day returning to Camp about 2 P.M.

On the 19th June the Regiment attended a Divisional

Field Day in drill order, and upon the completion of the Manœuvres, it was inspected by the General in Command of the Brigade. At 3.35 P.M. the same day, the Regiment was again inspected in marching order by the Brigadier. On the next day they were again out for a Field Day and Sham Fight, being formed up on their private parade, at 6.15 A.M., the Regiment returned to Camp at 3.30 P.M. On the 22nd June the Regiment, with the whole of the 2nd Division, struck their tents at 4.30 A.M. and marched to Woolmer at 6 A.M., arriving and encamping there after a tedious march at 12.25 P.M. The next day the Division rested, and on the 24th the Regiment struck tents at 5.45 A.M., and marched with the whole of the Division to Frensham, where it took part in a Sham Fight, after which the march was resumed, and the Regiment arrived at Cove Common about 5.25 P.M., and encamped. On the 26th June the Regiment again attended — in marching order — a Divisional Field day and Sham Fight. After which the whole of the troops at Aldershot marched past in the Long Valley before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and returned to Camp about 2.30 P.M., when the Camp was struck, and the Regiment marched to North Camp Station, and went by Rail to Guildford, arriving there at 5.30 P.M. On Saturday, the 27th June, the Regiment was paid off, and the men sent to their homes.

Only two Companies attended Ball practice (owing to the men being engaged in the Manœuvres), the figure of merit obtained was 29·68. Sergeants Taylor, Horner, and Elligett, were awarded prizes of 30*s.* each, in accordance with Appendix 10, Militia Orders 1874, for having obtained 22 points and upwards.

A Scarlet Patrol Jacket for Officers was approved in General Orders in September, but was abolished in August





1. Old original Button, after distinction conferred on the Regiment in 1803.
2. Buttons of a later date.
3. Present Shako badge.
4. Present Forage Cap Badge.
5. Officers' Buttons, 1876.
6. Universal Militia Buttons for Privates, 1876.

of the following year; Kersey Frocks were this year introduced for Privates.

On the 23rd April a letter had been received by the Commanding Officer, from Colonel Bulwer—for the Inspector-General of Auxiliary and Reserve Forces—requesting him, by command of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to submit a device or badge—if one had not been already approved—for the Glengarry Caps, for His Royal Highness's consideration and approval. On the 28th, Colonel Sharp replied by forwarding the Extract from the Regimental Records of 1803—see p. 148—and in a note accompanying it, said that the distinctive badge therein referred to had been worn on the buttons and appointments ever since that date. No answer was received to Colonel Sharp's letter; but the Star badge, as shown in illustration of badges and buttons on opposite page, has since been issued from the Clothing Department of the War Office, and is now worn both on the Glengarry caps and the collars of the men's coats.

The change made by the substitution of the Glengarry caps in place of the unbecoming old-fashioned skull-cap was approved by almost all commanding officers of Militia, as it not only improved the appearance of the men, but was more easily kept in shape when folded and put under the knapsack-straps.

The strength at the assembling of the Regiment was 27 Officers, 53 Sergeants, 56 Corporals, and 440 Private men. A circular from the War Office, dated in May, authorised the addition of one Sergeant and one Corporal to each Company. The Annual Regimental Dinner was held this year at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on the 1st July, eleven Officers being present.

1875. The Recruits of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment assembled on the 12th April, for 28 days' preliminary drill,

and the Regiment assembled on the 10th May for 27 days' training and exercise. The Regiment, including the Recruits, were billeted during the whole training in Guildford. On the 3rd June the Regiment was inspected on the Merrow Downs by Colonel Lane Fox, C.B., commanding the 48th Sub-district, who was pleased to state that he was entirely satisfied with the steadiness and efficiency of the Regiment, both Officers and men. The Officers' mess was at Alleyne House, where, after the inspection, they entertained Colonel Lane Fox and a large party of their friends at Luncheon. This was the first time since 1867 that the Regiment had trained at Guildford, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that only three men belonging to it were brought before the Magistrates, and the general conduct of the men left nothing to be desired. The Recruiting during the training has showed the advantage of having the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Guildford; the number of Recruits who enlisted while the Regiment was out being three times more than enlisted during the training period of 1874. On Saturday, the 31st May, the Regiment celebrated the Queen's birthday Parade, and fired a *feu de joie*. After the ceremony Colonel Sharp called out Private Dowling, C Company, to whom, after expressing his own and the Officers' appreciation of his courage and humanity, he presented a purse of money subscribed for by the Officers of the Regiment as an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in jumping into the Mill Pond at Guildford, without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing but his coat, and supporting a drowning man in 12 feet of water until assistance arrived, and they were both rescued.

The Annual Regimental Dinner took place this year at the Ship at Greenwich on the 10th June, 11 Officers being present.

The strength of the Regiment on the day of assembling

was 25 Officers, 47 Serjeants, 45 Corporals, and 420 Private men.

1876. The Recruits of the Regiment assembled at Guildford on Monday, the 10th April, for four weeks' preliminary drill, and the Regiment assembled on Monday the 10th May for 27 days' training and exercise. The Regiment, including Recruits, were billeted at Guildford.

On the 27th May, Colonel Lane Fox, commanding the 48th sub-district, held a review of the forces under his command on Merrow Downs. The whole of the forces included in the sub-district (except the 4th Surrey Militia, not yet formed) were formed up on the Downs in lines of contiguous columns soon after 5 o'clock p.m., and included, besides the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia,

The 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers,
The 3rd Surrey Administrative Battalion Volunteers,
The 4th „ „ „ „
The 19th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Some few Brigade movements were gone through; after which there was a sham fight, ending with a march past. The Brigade was then formed in line of contiguous columns, quarter distance; and the 2nd Royal Surrey, on the right of the Brigade, having been wheeled to the left, and the Battalions of Volunteers on the left of the Brigade having been wheeled to the right, Colonel Lane Fox called out Major Elyard of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, and read out to the Brigade a communication he had received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, enclosing a report of a meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, held at its house, John Street, Adelphi, when the Gold Medal of the Institution was voted to Major Elyard, in acknowledgment of a series of gallant and determined deeds extending over a period of eight years. (The Silver Medal had been conferred on Major

Elyard in 1870. See p. 286.) During this time Major Elyard and the crew of the Broadstairs Lifeboat had saved 49 lives from different shipwrecks, under the most trying and perilous circumstances, after enduring great exposure and privations. On 7th December, 1875, on hearing of the *Deutschland* wreck on the Kentish Knock Sands, they set out at once to see if they could render any assistance, and went 50 miles in the lifeboat. The last service of Major Elyard and his brave companions was on the 12th February, when the Broadstairs lifeboat, during a most severe gale, took the distressed schooner *Lion* of Goole and her crew of four men safely into Dover Harbour; they were exposed, while engaged in this humane duty, all night in the Downs in the open lifeboat, and 24 hours without provisions. (*The Gold Medal of the Institution is only awarded for exceptionally brave and extraordinary services in saving life from shipwreck.**)

The order from Sir Garnet Wolseley stated that the medal was to be presented to Major Elyard on the first field day, and on handing it to him, Colonel Lane Fox expressed the pleasure it gave him to bestow upon Major Elyard this distinctive reward. Afterwards Private Dowling, C Company, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, was called out by Colonel Lane Fox, in front of the Brigade and presented also, by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a vellum record from the Royal Humane Society for his bravery and humanity in saving life at Guildford, during the training in 1875. See p. 297.

The local papers, in noticing these two presentations, said, "We have great pleasure in recording these two circumstances, as it proves in a most convincing manner of what stuff our Militia soldiers are made of, and that it only wants the occasion to call forth all that daring and pluck

* *Times*, April 12th, 1876.

that has so pre-eminently distinguished our soldiers in all times. Guildford and Surrey may well be proud of their County Regiment, when it can show such examples as Major Elyard and Private Dowling."

On Tuesday, the 30th May, Colonel Lane Fox inspected the clothing, kits, and the books of the Regiment, and tested the proficiency of the subalterns in company drill, and on Thursday he completed his inspection of the Regiment at a full dress parade on Merrow Downs. The senior Major having put the Regiment through the Manual and firing exercises, and the Captains having manœuvred the Regiment in Battalion drill, the Regiment marched past the Inspecting Officer; at the close of his inspection, he expressed to Colonel Sharp and the Regiment how perfectly satisfied he was at their efficiency, and especially with the conduct of the men throughout the training, and said it would give him great pleasure to make a favourable report at Head Quarters. Colonel Lane Fox especially commented upon the fact that not a single recruit had been brought before the magistrates for drunkenness or any other offence during the whole training. After the Inspection the officers entertained their friends at luncheon at the White Hart Hotel. Several pleasing entertainments were given to the men of the regiment by gentlemen in the neighbourhood who had interested themselves before the training commenced in collecting funds to enable them to hire the New Temperance Hall for this purpose. Their efforts to provide instructive amusement free of cost for Militiamen when they come up for their training, are well worthy of imitation in other towns where Militia Regiments are quartered, and the men of the 2nd Royal Surrey evinced their gratitude for this kind interest in their welfare by their attendance in good numbers, and by their frequent and hearty applause.

The strength of the Regiment at the training this year was 27 Officers, 45 Sergeants, 44 Corporals, and 437 private men.

The Annual Regimental Dinner took place this year at the Pall Mall Restaurant, Regent Street, fourteen Officers being present.

Up to the present year, 1876, when these records end, the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia has, since its first organization in 1759, seen nearly 21 years' embodied service, and dates from its first constitution nearly 117 years. It has we think not unworthily taken its part in the great scenes of our history during that time; and could a record be made of the services of the men who volunteered from the 2nd Royal Surrey, and have in other regiments fought England's battles, it would be found that the heart of the County had always beat healthily and vigorously through its County Regiment. A little occasional national obstinacy has sometimes shown itself to laws that for want of being properly understood seemed to press rather hardly upon the men, yet it has never shrunk from its place as a county defence force, and a national one in time of peril. A link of the Regiment with the stirring past has just passed away, and the Staff has borne to an honoured rest and given a soldier's funeral to one who fought in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and for over thirty-three years served on the Staff, and who dated his first enlistment as a private in the 2nd Royal Surrey from the 1st October, 1810. Henry Swan, the name of this veteran, went with the Regiment to Ireland in 1811, and in 1812 volunteered into the first Battalion Grenadier Guards. He went with his Regiment to the Peninsula, took part in the battles of Nive and Nivelle, and was present at the siege of St. Sebastian, escaping without any wounds. He returned with his Regiment to London in September, 1814; and in March, 1815, was

drafted into the 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, fought at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a slight wound. He was discharged on the 4th May, 1819, and on his returning to Guildford was taken on the Staff as sergeant, and remained in the Regiment until 28th October, 1852, being then discharged on a pension of 1*s*. per day. He had the Waterloo Medal and the Peninsular Medal, with clasps for Nive and Nivelle. Henry Swan must have fought at Waterloo side by side with his old comrades of the Surrey Militia, who, as before stated, are reported to have been sent so hurriedly to join the Army, that they actually fought in their Surrey Militia jackets.

The 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment bears no proud names of battles inscribed on its colours; and except the service in Ireland in 1811, and the draft sent with the 1st Provisional Battalion to France in 1814, has never been out of England: but if "The Glory of Arms"* has been denied to the Regiment, it has always evinced a patriotic alacrity in the defence of the nation when threatened by foreign foes, and will no doubt as worthily take its place in any future emergencies. Loyal it is and has always been; and as a Royal Regiment we finish these records with the loyal motto placed on the entrance to the Barrack Yard:—

"SALVAM DOMINE FAC VICTORIAM."

* The Glory of Arms which cannot be obtained without the exercise of Honour, Fortitude, Courage, Obedience, Modesty, and Temperance, excites the brave man's patriotism, and is a chastening correction for the rich man's pride. Napier's *History of the Peninsular War*, vol. vi. p. 199.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT FROM 1759 TO 1876, WITH AN INDEX.

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Honorary Colonel:	
LOVELACE, WILLIAM, EARL OF. From Colonel.	11 Apr. 1870
Officers Commanding:	
ONSLOW, HON. GEORGE. Colonel. From Lieut.-Colonel. *Appointed Colonel of the Single Regiment 26th Feb.* 1763. *Resigned 20th Oct.* 1765.	3 Nov. 1759
ONSLOW, HON. THOMAS. Colonel Commandant. Appointed to rank as Colonel in the Army 31st Dec. 1798. Succeeded his father as second Earl, 17th May, 1814. Resigned 13th March, 1812. M.P. for Guildford from 1784 to 1807.	2 Jan. 1797

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Officers Commanding (continued):	
ONSLOW, HON. THOMAS CRANLEY. Colonel Commandant. Late Captain, 3rd Regiment Foot Guards, commission dated 26th April, 1805. Succeeded his father as Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment. Served during the embodiment till 1814. Colonel of the Disembodied Regiment until its re-organization in 1852. Resigned 14th Aug. 1852.	15 Mar. 1812
LOVELACE, WILLIAM, EARL OF. Colonel. Retired from active command, and appointed Honorary Colonel 11th April, 1870.	14 Aug. 1852
CALVERT, CHARLES WILLIAM. Lieut.-Colonel Commandant. From Lieut.-Colonel. Late Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards. 2nd Lieut. 23rd Foot, 6th Nov. 1840, by purchase. Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards, 31st Mar. 1843, by purchase. Captain, ditto, 16th Nov. 1849, by purchase. Died 29th July, 1870.	11 April, 1870

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Officers Commanding (continued):	
SHARP, WILLIAM JAMES. Lieut.-Colonel. From Major. Now serving.	29 Nov. 1870
Lieut.-Colonels:	
ONSLOW, HON. GEORGE. Lieutenant-Colonel of Single Regiment before it was divided into two. To Colonel, 3rd Nov. 1759.	3 Mar. 1759
FREDERICK, SIR JOHN. Resigned 26th Oct. 1804.	2 Jan. 1797
SUTTON, SIR THOMAS. From Major. Superv. Lieut.-Col. 17th Mar. 1800. Resigned March, 1809. Appointed Colonel 1st Regiment Surrey Local Militia, 17th Mar. 1809.	25 Oct. 1804
FREDERICK, SIR RICHARD. From Major. Volunteered on the 25th Oct. 1799,* when Captain, to the 9th Foot, put on half-pay 25th May, 1802. Re-appointed to the Regiment on the 24th Oct. 1802. Served during the embodiment until 1814. * Commission in Army dated 27 Nov. 1799.	28 Mar. 1809

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Colonels (continued):	
FREDERICK, SIR RICHARD (*continued*): In command of the Regiment in Ireland, 1811–13 Resigned, 1850.	
CRANLEY, LORD VISCOUNT. From Major. Resigned Jan. 1855.	9 Nov. 1850
PARRATT, HILLEBRANT MEREDITH. From Major. Late Lieutenant Royal Artillery. 2nd Lieut. Royal Artillery, Oct. 1808, without purchase, from Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 1st Lieut. ditto, July, 1811. Served at Walcheren in 1809, and in the Peninsula from 1811 to the end of that war in 1814, including the defence of Cadiz, siege of San Sebastian, battles of Nive and Nivelle, actions at Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, and battles of Orthes and Toulouse. Received the war medal with five clasps. Highly commendatory report from Sir Alex. Dickson, Col. Commanding the Artillery with the Army under the Duke of Wellington to the Master-General of Ordnance, as having served with that Army for a long period, highly	30 Jan. 1855

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointmen
Lieut.-Colonels (continued):	
to his satisfaction, and recommending him for appointment to Royal Horse Artillery as a most efficient and meritorious officer. Appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery attained accordingly, May, 1814. Letter addressed to Adjt.-Gen. of Art. dated April, 1813, recorded in Adjt.-Gen. office at Woolwich. Retired from the service in 1822 upon commuted half-pay. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 23rd Nov. 1866, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Regiment.	
RIDLEY, JOHN HENRY ELLIS. From Major. Late Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards. 2nd Lieut. 60th Rifles, 23rd Sept. 1836, by purchase. Lieut. 7th Fusiliers, 12th June, 1840, by purchase. Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Oct. 1841, paying the difference. Resigned 3rd Feb. 1870, with rank of Colonel, and permission to wear the uniform of the Regiment.	30 Mar. 18(

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Colonels (continued):	
CALVERT, CHARLES WILLIAM. From Major. To Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 11th April, 1870.	3 Feb. 1870
Majors:	
HUNTER, THOMAS ORBY. Name does not appear after 1761.	Mar. 1759
SUTTON, THOMAS. Supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel, 17th Mar. 1800. To Lieut.-Colonel, 25th Oct. 1804.	2 Jan. 1797
WYATT, EDGELL. From Captain. Resigned April, 1802.	24 Apr. 1800
HUDSON, ROBERT. From Captain. Resigned 4th Dec. 1808.	24 Oct. 1802
FREDERICK, RICHARD. From Captain. To Lieut.-Colonel 28th March, 1809.	20 Dec. 1808
BUDGEN, THOMAS. From Captain. Resigned 24th June, 1812. Appointed Major 1st Royal Surrey Militia, 22nd Sept. 1813.	28 Mar. 1809

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Majors (continued):	
PAYNE, GEORGE. From Captain. Supposed to have resigned 1846.	4 Aug. 1812
CRANLEY, ARTHUR VISCOUNT. From Captain. To Lieut.-Colonel 9th Nov. 1850.	30 Oct. 1846
PARRATT, HILLEBRANT MEREDITH. Late Lieut. Royal Artillery. To Lieut.-Colonel 30th Jan. 1855.	2 Dec. 1850
SPICER, JOHN WILLIAM GOOCH. Late Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards. Cornet 9th Lancers, 20th April, 1836, by purchase. Lieut. ditto, 5th May, 1837, by purchase. Captain, ditto, 18th May, 1841, by purchase. Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, 16th July, 1841. Transferred to Major 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, 22nd April, 1853.	24 Sept. 1852
RIDLEY, JOHN HENRY ELLIS. From Captain. To Lieut.-Colonel 2nd April, 1867.	16 Oct. 1854

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Majors (continued):	
CALVERT, CHARLES WILLIAM. From Captain. To Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Feb. 1870.	10 May, 1867
SHARP, WILLIAM JAMES. From Captain. To Lieut.-Colonel 29th Nov. 1870.	3 Feb. 1870
WEGUELIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER REES. From Captain. Late Lieut. 16th Lancers, and Capt. Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. Cornet 16th Lancers, 29th May, 1835. Lieut. ditto, June, 1837. Capt. Osmanli Irregular Cavalry, 1855. Died 7th April, 1872.	11 Apr. 1870
PONTIFEX, WILLIAM. From Captain. Resigned 2nd May, 1876, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the uniform of the Regiment.	31 Dec. „
HARTNELL, EDWARD GEORGE. From Captain. Now serving.	4 May, 1872

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Majors (continued):	
ELYARD, JAMES. From Captain. Has received the Gold and Silver Medals of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for exceptionally brave and extraordinary services in saving life from shipwreck. (*See* pp. 286, 287, 298, 299.) *Honorary Major*, 21st Oct. 1874. Now serving.	8 May, 1876
CHAPLAIN, CHARLES HOWARD. *Honorary.* From Captain. Resigned 2nd Oct. 1855, and appointed Captain of Engineers, Anglo-Turkish Contingent. And Captain and Adjutant of the 7th Infantry Regiment T. C., Jan. 1856. Served in the Crimea with the Anglo-Turkish Contingent in the occupation of Kertch and Euycoli until the end of the war, when the force was handed over again to the Sultan's Government. Turkish Crimean Medal. Now serving.	4 July, 1873
MOLINEUX, JOHN RICHARD. *Honorary.* From Captain. Resigned 14th March, 1874.	23 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains :	
LEWIS, EDWARD. Resigned in May, 1760.	Mar. 1759
SPENCER, HENRY. Resigned on disembodiment, 1762.	„ „
HAYDON, WILLIAM. Resigned on disembodiment, 1762.	„ „
FOSTER, THOMAS (No. 1). Resigned in May, 1760.	„ „
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES. Resigned on disembodiment, 1762.	17 May, 1760
LEWIS, THOMAS. From Lieut. Resigned on disembodiment, 1762.	21 „ „
WYATT, EDGELL. To Major, 24th April, 1800.	30 Jan. 1797
DILLON, JOHN TALBOT. Resigned 20th Dec. 1798.	2 Feb. „
FLETCHER, JAMES. On the re-embodiment of the Regiment, 11 March, 1803, was reduced in rank to Capt.-Lieut. and promoted Captain 25th Nov. same year, but he retained the date of his first rank as Captain, viz. 2nd Feb. 1797. Resigned June, 1806.	„ „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
HUDSON, ROBERT. To Major 24th Oct. 1802.	2 Feb. 1797
LINTALL, THOMAS. Resigned 25th April, 1799.	„ „ „
PENN, WILLIAM. Displaced 25th June, 1798.	20 „ „
HODGES, WILLIAM. Resigned Dec. 1799.	20 Feb. 1798
ELLIS, SAMUEL. From Capt.-Lieutenant. Resigned on disembodiment in 1802.	24 June, „
EYRE, DANIEL. From Lieutenant. Resigned 3rd July, 1804.	24 Dec. „
FREDERICK, RICHARD. From Lieutenant. To Major 20th Dec. 1808.	25 Apr. 1799
SEWELL, THOMAS BIRMINGHAM. Was transferred to 2nd Surrey from 3rd Surrey when it was disbanded in Dec. 1799. Resigned 24th July, 1801.	25 Dec. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
MAWBEY, SIR JOSEPH. Was in the 3rd Surrey Militia, but resigned in 1799. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 25th Feb. 1805. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel, 1st Regiment of Surrey Local Militia, 27th Mar. 1809. Colonel 4th Regiment of Surrey Local Militia, 1812.	24 Oct. 1802
BUDGEN, THOMAS. To Major 28th March, 1809.	26 „ „
PAYNE, GEORGE. To Major 4th Aug. 1812.	27 „ „
MONTFORT, HENRY LORD. Resigned 25th Nov. 1804. Appointed Major 1st Royal Surrey Militia, 2 May, 1812.	28 „ „
BOWLES, HUMPHREY. From Lieutenant. Name appears in 1831, as having been summoned.	17 Apr. 1803
WILLIAMS, JAMES O. Resigned 25th May, 1806.	3 July, 1804

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
WIGHTWICK, FRANCIS. Resigned 12th Jan. 1807.	8 Dec. 1804
FOSTER, JOHNATHAN. From Lieutenant. Name does not appear after 1808.	25 Feb. 1805
GARTHWAITE, GEORGE. From Ensign. Resigned Sept. 1812.	31 July, 1806
BALCHIN, JOSEPH M. To Adjutant 2nd Surrey Local Militia. 26th April, 1809.	24 Sept. „
BARNES, JOSEPH. Resigned, 2nd Sept. 1809.	23 Apr. 1807
BARNES, MICHAEL WILLIAM. Present at training in 1831.	25 Apr. 1808
BACCHUS, WILLIAM HENRY. Joined the first Provisional Battalion under the Marquis of Buckingham, 4th Feb. 1814, and went to the Peninsula, returned with the detachment to Guildford 4th July, 1814. *See* pp. 196–9. Name appears as having been summoned to training in 1831.	25 July, „
JAMES, CHARLES. From Lieutenant. Resigned 6th May, 1810.	1 Mar. 1809

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
VARDEN, WILLIAM. And Adjutant. From Lieutenant. Resigned, Sept. 1819. See ADJUTANTS.	5 Mar. 1809
WIGHT, WILLIAM TEMPEST. From Ensign. Volunteered to 1st Provisional Battalion in 1814. Served during the embodiment from 1807 till 1814, and was with the Regiment in Ireland, 1811–13. Resigned 10th Dec. 1858,—after a service of over 52 years,—with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Regiment.	28 „ „
RICE, FREDERICK. To 51st Foot with temporary rank, 8th Jan. 1814. Died 12th Oct. 1829.	27 May, „
VARDEN, THOMAS. From Lieutenant. Name appears up till 1820.	1 Sept. „
CHADWICK, WILLIAM BARCLAY. From Lieutenant. Served during the Peninsular War embodiment, and was in Ireland in 1811–13.	30 May, 1810

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
Resigned 1st Jan. 1856, after a service of over 52 years.	
FREDERICK, THOMAS.	29 Sept. 1812
Name ceases to appear after 1814.	
BOULTON, HENRY.	10 Feb. 1814
Resigned 4th Dec. 1830.	
PYNER, FRANCIS.	10 Dec. 1819
And Adjutant.	
Late Captain 58th Foot.	
Ensign 58th Foot 25th Feb. 1807.	
Lieut. ditto, 25th March, 1808.	
*Capt. ditto, 4th April, 1813.	
Placed on half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816.	
Resigned, 14th Sept. 1852.	
See ADJUTANTS.	
GROVER, JOHN.	25 Sept. 1820
From Lieut. H.P. 12th Foot.	
Died 1847–8.	
JAMES, THOMAS.	26 May, 1824
Never joined.	
MANNING, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.	12 Oct. 1829
Was written to in 1852, but did not join training of 1853.	
MANGLES, CHARLES EDWARD.	4 Dec. 1830
Was written to in 1852, but did not join training of 1853.	
* Commission in Army dated 29th July, 1813.	

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
CRANLEY, ARTHUR VISCOUNT. To Major, 30th Oct. 1846.	15 June, 1842
TESSIER, THE BARON JAS. FITZHERBERT DE. And Adjutant. Acting Paymaster and Quarter-master. Late Captain half-pay, 6th Foot. Ensign 17th Foot, 13th Sept. 1833, by purchase. Lieut. ditto, 1st April, 1836, without purchase. Capt. 3rd West India Regiment, 6th May, 1842, by purchase. Capt. 65th Regiment, 1843. On account of ill health without difference. Special service in Scinde, in command of a detachment, protecting the stores and ammunition of the Army tracked up the Indus. Served also in the Light Company of the 17th during the campaign in Affghanistan, and Beloochistan, and was present at the storm and capture of the fortresses of Ghuznee and Khelat, for which he has received the medal. To Honorary Lieut.-Colonel on retirement 20th Dec. 1859.	16 Sept. 1852
PARRATT, EVELYN LATIMER. Late Captain 85th King's Light Infantry.	24 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
Ensign 85th Regiment, King's Light Infantry 4th Oct. 1839, by purchase. Lieutenant ditto, 31st March, 1843, by purchase. Captain ditto, 28th Dec. 1846, by purchase. Retired from the Service 7th Nov. 1851. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia 19th April, 1853, and appointed Captain and Adjutant 3rd Royal Surrey Militia.	
RIDLEY, JOHN HENRY ELLIS. Late Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards. To Major 16th Oct. 1854.	2 Oct. 1852
BEST, GEORGE. Resigned 13th Nov. 1854.	4 „ „
NICHOLSON, SAMUEL. Resigned 10th Feb. 1863.	5 „ „
BARNES, WALTER RICHARD. Late Captain 27th Bengal Native Infantry. Resigned 1st July, 1855, and attached to Turkish Contingent. Rejoined the Regiment as Lieutenant from Major Turkish Contingent, 16th May,	6 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued) :	
1863. (*See* Lieuts.) Promoted to Captain 10th June, 1865. Served with a convoy commanded by Colonel Southley, C.B., that proceeded from Sukah in Scinde through Cutch Gundara and the Bolar Pass to Quettah in Beloochistan, from October to December, 1841. Served with the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, in Southern Affghanistan, and was attached to the right column of attack in the engagement of the 28th April, 1842, in Pisheer Valley. Accompanied Lieut.-General Sir George Wymer's Brigade from Kandahar for the destruction of the enemy's Forts in the Urghundal Valley, including relief of Kelat-i-Ghilzil. Served with Gen. Nott's force at Kandahar (Medal) and in the actions of 28th Aug. near Godine, and 5th Sept. before Ghuznil; recapture of that fortress (Medal). Re-occupation of Cabul (Medal), and all the affairs in which Sir Wm Nott's division of the army of Affghanistan was engaged in the Coma, Cabul, Tazeen, Jugdulluk, and Kyber Passes. Served	

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
with the rank of Major in the Crimea as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Robt. Vivian, K.C.B. commanding Turkish Contingent till his return to England, and then as A. D. C. to his successor, Major-General Sir J. Mitchell, C.B. till the end of the war. (Turkish Crimean Medal.) Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 22nd May, 1868.	
MARSHALL, ALEXANDER. Resigned 15th May, 1862.	7 Oct. 1852
WESTON, HENRY. Late Bengal Native Infantry. Served the Punjaub Campaign. Resigned 10th Dec. 1858.	8 „ „
WRIGHT, THOMAS DONOGHUE. Late Lieut. 89th Foot. Ensign 15th Foot, 12th May, 1827, without purchase. Lieut. 7th Fusiliers, 4th Dec. 1832, without purchase. Lieut. 60th Rifles, 14th June, 1833, without purchase. Lieut. 89th Foot, 26th Feb. 1836, without purchase. Died 6th June, 1862.	5 Nov. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued) :	
DINGWALL, JOSEPH. Resigned, 6th May, 1859.	3 May, 1853
GODMAN, JOSEPH. From Lieutenant. Resigned 6th May, 1859.	28 Nov. 1854
ACHESON, ALFRED. From Lieutenant. Resigned 6th Dec. 1855. Appointed Captain 1st Regt. Italian Legion, 4th Jan. 1856.	29 Jan. 1855
CERJAT, WYNNE DE. From Lieutenant. Resigned 16th June, 1865.	8 Dec. „
SHARP, WILLIAM JAMES. From Lieutenant. To Major, 3rd Feb. 1870.	29 „ „
WEGUELIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER REES. Late Lieutenant 16th Lancers and Captain Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. To Major, 11th April, 1870.	22 July, 1859
PONTIFEX, WILLIAM. From Lieutenant. To Major, 31st Dec. 1870.	23 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
POPE, JAMES. And Adjutant. Late Staff Captain Invalid Depôt, h.p. Appointed Ensign and Adjutant 44th Foot, 31st March, 1848. Exchanged to Ensign 84th Foot, 15th Feb. 1850. Exchanged to Ensign 3rd Buffs, 19th April, 1850. Appointed Adjutant, ditto, 10th Jan. 1851. Lieut. and Adjutant ditto, 11th Nov. 1852. Depôt Paymaster ditto, 1st Oct. 1854. Appointed Staff Adjutant Invalid Depôt, 1st June, 1855. Staff Captain ditto, 11th Jan. 1859. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey, and appointed Town-Major of Montreal, 17th April, 1862. See ADJUTANTS.	20 Dec. 1859
CALVERT, CHARLES WILLIAM. Late Captain 2nd Dr. Gds. To Major, 10th May, 1867.	2 May, 1860
SUMNER, ARTHUR HOLME. Resigned 7th May, 1863.	5 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
BALL, WILLIAM ST. JAMES. From Lieutenant. Resigned 6th June, 1865.	14 May, 1861
DAWES, EDWARD ALLEYNE. And Adjutant and Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster. Late Captain and Adjutant Royal Aberdeenshire Highland Militia. Ensign 62nd Foot, 6th July, 1849, by purchase. Ditto 89th ditto, 3rd August, 1849, by transfer. Lieutenant ditto, 5th Nov. 1852, by purchase. Ditto 97th ditto, 15th July, 1853, by exchange. Captain ditto, 3rd Jan. 1855, without purchase. Retired by sale of Commission, 24th July, 1857. Captain and Adjutant Royal Aberdeenshire, Highland Militia, 15th April, 1858. Resigned from ditto, Nov. 1861. Served with the 97th Regiment in the trenches at the siege of Sebastopol, from 20th Nov. 1854, to 16th July, 1855; as Captain in command of a party of	18 Mar. 1862

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
the 97th, succeeded in repelling a sortie against the advanced trenches on our right attack on the night of the 15th April; present also with the Regiment in reserve, in the advanced trenches right attack during the assault on the Redan, on the 18th June. Crimean Medal, and Clasp for Sebastopol. Displaced from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 17th June, 1866.	
HARTNELL, EDWARD GEORGE. From Lieutenant. To Major, 4th May, 1872.	28 June, 1862
MOLINEUX, JOHN RICHARD. From Lieutenant. To Honorary Major, 23rd July, 1873.	31 Mar. 1863
ELYARD, JAMES. From Lieutenant. To Major, 8th May, 1876.	" " "
COVENTRY, GILBERT WALTER. Resigned from Ensign, 1st Feb. 1856, and was appointed Ensign 39th Foot, without purchase. Exchanged to 84th Foot, 2nd Feb. 1858.	7 May "

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued) :	
Exchanged to Ensign, 79th Foot, 31st Aug. 1858. Lieutenant ditto, by purchase, 18th Dec. 1860. Resigned Commission by sale, 28th Aug. 1862. Rejoined the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia as Captain, 7th May, 1863. Resigned 21st April, 1868.	
PONTIFEX, FREDERICK. From Lieutenant. Resigned 6th May, 1873.	13 June, 1865
TREDCROFT, CHARLES LENNOX. And Adjutant, and Acting Paymaster. Late Captain Royal Horse Artillery. 2nd Lieutenant Royal Artillery, June, 1852. (From Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.) 1st Lieutenant ditto, Feb. 1854. 1st ditto Royal Horse Artillery, Aug. 1857. 2nd Captain Royal Artillery, May, 1859. 2nd ditto Re-appointed Royal Horse Artillery, July, 1863. Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol, in the trenches with the siege	27 Dec. 1866

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
train, and at the bombardment of April. Medal and Clasp 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal. Now serving.	
BAILLIE, JAMES BARON. From Lieutenant. Late Lieutenant 78th Highlanders. Ensign 78th Highlanders, 30th March, 1858. Lieutenant ditto, 25th Feb. 1862. Resigned, by sale of Commission, 11th Sept. 1863. Died 6th Dec. 1868.	21 Sep. 1867
HODGSON, WILLIAM SANFORD. From Lieutenant. Resigned 12th April, 1871.	27 July, 1868
CAZALET, WILLIAM CLEMENT. From Lieutenant. Resigned 15th April, 1871.	„ „ „
ATKINSON, JAMES. From Lieutenant. Now serving.	3 Feb. 1870

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued) :	
DOHERTY, HENRY. Late Captain 3rd Hussars. Cornet 4th Light Dragoons, 28th Oct. 1858, without purchase. Ditto 3rd Light Dragoons, 13th Feb. 1859, by transfer. Lieutenant 3rd Hussars, 17th May, 1861, by purchase. Captain ditto, 26th Oct. 1868, by purchase. Aide de Camp to General Commanding at Aldershot, 1st Dec. 1863. Retired from the Service, 17th Nov. 1869. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 21st Jan. 1872.	3 Feb. 1870
CHAPLIN, CHARLES HOWARD. From Lieutenant and Quarter-Master. To Honorary Major, 4th July, 1873.	23 „ 1871
GODWIN-AUSTIN, EDWARD G. From Lieutenant. Now serving.	„ „ „
MITCHELL, HENRY DIGBY. From Lieutenant. Now serving.	12 April „
LEIGHTON, EDWARD WILLIAM FOSTER. From Lieutenant. Late Captain 9th Foot.	30 May „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
Ensign 9th Foot, 7th Sept. 1858. Lieutenant ditto, 22nd Feb. 1861. Captain ditto, 23rd Jan. 1869. Retired from the Service, 24th Sept. 1869. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 16th Sept. 1874.	
DAVIS, JOHN. From Lieutenant. Now serving.	4 May, 1872
RITCHIE, CHARLES THOMSON. From Lieutenant. Now serving. M.P. for Tower Hamlets.	24 July „
NEWENHAM, WILLIAM THOMAS WORTH. From Lieutenant. Resigned 10th July, 1874	6 Aug. 1873
JOLLIFFE, HON. SPENCER HYLTON. From Lieutenant. Now serving.	15 „ 1874
MATHISON, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON. From Lieutenant. Now serving.	24 Feb. 1875
LLOYD, HENRY OLIVER. Late Captain 23rd Welsh Fusiliers. Ensign 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 5th Oct. 1858.	14 Aug. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Captains (continued):	
Lieut. 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 8th Feb. 1863.	
Capt. ditto, ditto, 17th April, 1869.	
Retired by sale of Commission, Oct. 1871.	
Now serving.	
Capt.-Lieutenants:*	20 Feb. 1798
ELLIS, SAMUEL.	
To Captain, 24th June, 1798.	24 June „
ONSLOW, ARTHUR GEORGE.	
From Lieutenant.	
Name does not appear after Dec. 1798.	
FOSTER, EDWARD BROUGHTON.	24 Dec. „
From Lieutenant.	
Late of the Single Regiment of Surrey Militia, to which he was appointed Lieutenant, 1st May, 1789, and Quarter-master, 5th Dec. 1792.	
Ceased to hold rank as Captain-Lieutenant, and resigned the Quarter-mastership on disembodiment, 25th April, 1802.	
Appointed Adjutant, 1st Surrey Local Militia, 6th April, 1809.	
See ADJUTANTS.	

* The rank of Captain-Lieutenant was abolished in 1802 by the 42 George III. c. 90.

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants:	
BOWLES, JOHN. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	Mar. 1759
LEWIS, THOMAS. To Captain, 21st May, 1760.	„ „
STREET, RICHARD. And Quartermaster. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	„ „
GROSE, FRANCIS. (*Appointed Adjutant of the Single Regiment of Surrey Militia on the two Regiments being joined into one. Commission dated 2nd Mar.* 1763. *Captain, 2nd April,* 1765. *Died 9th May,* 1792.) See Biography, Appendix G.	3 Nov. „
LOCK, THOMAS. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	4 Feb. 1760
HOUGH, JOHN. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	„ „ „
SHEPHEARD, RICHARD. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	„ „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
SIBTHORPE, THOMAS. Never joined.	1 Feb. 1797
STEEL, WILLIAM. Never joined.	2 „ „
ONSLOW, ARTHUR GEORGE. To Captain-Lieutenant, 24th June, 1798.	„ „ 1798
FOSTER, EDWARD BROUGHTON. And Adjutant and Quartermaster. To Captain-Lieutenant, 24th Dec. 1798.	17 „ „
FREDERICK, RICHARD. To Captain, 25th April, 1799.	20 „ „
EYRE, DANIEL. To Captain, 24th Dec. 1798.	„ „ „
PEARCE, CHARLES HENRY JOHNSTONE. Gazettedon detatchment to 9th Foot, 28th Oct. 1799.	„ „ „
RIDOUT, JOHN C. And Paymaster. Resigned on disembodiment, 25th April, 1802.	„ „ „
RIDOUT, JOSEPH. Resigned 25th May, 1799.	„ „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (*continued*):	
YONGE, JAMES EDWARD. And Surgeon. Resigned 25th April, 1802.	20 Feb. 1798
ANDREWS, THOMAS CHARLES. Resigned 25th April, 1799.	„ „ „
HUGHES, JOHN THOMAS. Resigned 25th Sept. 1798.	„ „ „
COXWELL, HENRY. To 9th Foot, on detachment, 25th Nov. 1799. Captain 14th Foot, 25th Dec. 1813.	25 Aug. „
DAVIS, WILLIAM HANBURY. Appointed to 9th Foot, 25th Oct. 1799.	7 Nov. „
DUPRIE, JOSEPH WILLIAM. From Ensign. To 9th Foot, on detachment, 25th Nov. 1799.	25 Dec. „
SMITH, CHARLES. And Asst.-Surgeon. From Ensign. Promoted to Surgeon 11th March, 1803. Died at Ramsgate Feb. 1809. See SURGEONS.	24 Feb. 1799

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
VARDEN, THOMAS. From Ensign. To Captain, 1st Sept. 1809.	25 Mar. 1799
FOSTER, EDGAR MOODY. From Ensign. Resigned 25th Feb. 1801.	24 Nov. „
PEARCE, THOMAS. From Ensign. Resigned, 25th Sept. 1803.	„ „ „
RIDOUT, C. GEORGE. From Ensign. Resigned 25th Jan. 1801	„ „ „
BULKELEY, EDWARD. From Ensign. To 44th Foot, 28th Feb. 1800.	„ „ „
DODD, CHARLES JOHN. Resigned on disembodiment in 1802.	„ „ „
VARDEN, WILLIAM. From Ensign. To Captain and Adjutant 5th Mar. 1809.	24 Dec. „
PARKER, JOHN E. From Supernumerary Lieutenant. Resigned on disembodiment in 1802.	25 Jan. 1801

Name, Rank, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
JAMES, CHARLES. From Ensign. To Captain, 1st March, 1809.	24 Feb. 1801
MANNERS, JOHN. From Ensign. Displaced 25th July, 1804.	7 Mar. 1803
BENSON, THOMAS. From Ensign. Superseded through mental illness, 25th June, 1803.	8 „ „
WOULDS, WILLIAM. From Ensign. To 56th Foot, 26th Aug. 1807.	9 „ „
BOWLES, HUMPHREY. To Captain, 17th April, 1803.	10 „ „
SHARP, JOHN. And Paymaster. Displaced 1819.	11 „ „
BIRD, J. P. Resigned 25th Jan. 1804.	„ „ „
FOSTER, JOHNATHAN GEORGE. From Ensign. To 95th Foot, 18th April, 1809.	25 Apr. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
CLARKE, JOSEPH (No. 1). From Ensign. To 1st Surrey Local Militia, 25th April, 1810.	24 June, 1803
FOSTER, JOHNATHAN. To Captain, 25th Feb. 1805.	24 Sep. „
WILSON, EDWARD L. Resigned 19th July, 1804.	25 „ „
CHADWICK, WILLIAM BARCLAY. From Ensign. To Captain, 30th May, 1810.	10 Feb. 1804
VARDEN, JAMES. From Ensign. To 51st Foot, 10th April, 1809.	19 July „
ROBISON, SAMUEL. From Ensign. Died 12th Aug. 1808.	24 „ „
PALMER, JOHN APPLEBY. From Ensign. Resigned 9th April, 1807.	25 Feb. 1805
ELTON, ARTHUR. From Ensign. Excused at Training of 1831, in consequence of extreme old age.	30 Apr. 1807

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
BLATCH, JOHN. From Ensign. Present at Training, 1831.	25 Aug. 1807
DAWS, JOHN. From Ensign. Present at Training, 1831.	25 Oct. „
BARFORD, JOHN. Resigned 19th Oct. 1810, and joined the East London Militia.	„ „ „
FOSTER, EDWARD HARVEY. Appointed Quartermaster 1st Surrey Local Militia, 15th April, 1809.	14 Aug. 1808
TICE, JOHN. From Ensign. To 7th Foot, 9th May, 1811	31 May, 1809
SHARP, ABBATHULE. From Ensign. Died 1819.	1 June „
BUCHANAN, JOHN. From Ensign. To 73rd Foot, 9th May, 1811.	2 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
GREGG, THOMAS ROBERT. And Assistant-Surgeon. From Ensign. Died 29th May, 1823.	29 June, 1809
HODGSON, CHARLES ORLANDO. From Ensign. Quartermaster, 25th July, 1811. Paymaster, 21st July, 1819. Effective in 1831.	30 „ „
STOKES, THOMAS. From Ensign. Resigned 2nd Oct. 1811.	25 Oct. „
GIBBS, JOHN. From Ensign. Displaced 20th Aug. 1810.	30 May, 1810
MARTIN, HENRY. To Ensign 51st Foot, 3rd June, 1812.	20 Aug. „
THURSTON, CHARLES. From Ensign. To 51st Foot, 4th June, 1812.	15 Feb. 1811
FITZWILLIAMS, JAMES. From Ensign. Was written to in 1852, but did not join training in 1853.	25 July „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
HUGHES, GEORGE. From Ensign. To 73rd Foot, 29th April, 1813.	7 Oct. 1811
RYAN, WILLIAM. From Ensign. To 69th Foot, 26th Aug. 1813.	7 July, 1812
BUCHANAN, CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY. From Ensign. To Lieutenant 69th Foot, with temporary rank, 25th Dec. 1813.	8 „ „
PERCIVAL, HON. JOHN. Never joined.	29 „ „
HATCH, JOHN. From Ensign. Name appears up to 1852, but did not join training in 1853.	29 Apr. 1813
MOORE, HENRY. From Ensign. To 69th Foot, 1815.	26 Aug. „
WARNER, ROBERT DUNCOMBE. From Ensign. Resigned 1820.	4 Feb. „

Name, Rank, and Regiment	Date of Appointment
Lieutenants (continued)	
[illegible] Wilmot 2nd Queen's Regt Effective 11 1857.	12 July, 1850
Walter Edward Yates Promoted to 58th Foot, 22nd April, 1858.	24 Sept [illegible]
Sidney Lee Jones. Ensign. Resigned 1st Nov 1858.	26 Feb 1858
Percy Wilmot. Ensign. Transferred when Ensign to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 4th Feb. 1874,* and proceeded to the Peninsula with the Brigade under the command of the Marquis of Londonderry. Resigned & Published 18th July, 1874. Died 11th May, 1876.	29 May, 1872
Chadwick Edward Weller Ensign. Resigned 1882.	1 Nov 1878
Charles Augustus Charley Did not join regiment in 1882.	11 May, 1880

* Transferred to Army List 28th March, 1874

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
ROBINSON, ARTHUR. Did not join training in 1853.	22 Apl. 1838
ACHESON, ALFRED. To Captain, 29th Jan. 1855.	14 Dec. 1852
GODMAN, JOSEPH. To Captain, 28th Nov. 1854.	23 Feb. 1853
TAYLOR, HENRY SHARP. And Asst.-Surgeon. To Surgeon, 6th May, 1854.	3 May „
NORMAN, WILLIAM DE. Temporarily appointed to Horse Artillery, Turkish Contingent. Resigned 17th Feb. 1860. Appointed an attaché in China, and was there cruelly murdered with two or three others of the Staff of the Embassy.	7 „ „
CHAPLIN, CHARLES HOWARD. And Quartermaster. Resigned 2nd Oct. 1855, and appointed Captain of Engineers Anglo-Turkish Contingent. And Capt. and Adjutant of the 7th Infantry Regiment, T.C. Jan. 1856. Rejoined 2nd Royal Surrey as Lieutenant, July, 1856. To Captain, 23rd Feb. 1871. For Services, see MAJORS.	11 „ „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
BARCLAY, ROBERT. Retired 1855.	2 June, 1853
CERJAT, WYNNE DE. To Captain, 8th Dec. 1855.	8 July „
SHARP, WILLIAM JAMES. To Captain, 29th Dec. 1855.	6 Mar. 1854
PONTIFEX, WILLIAM. To Captain, 23rd July, 1859.	3 April „
BALL, WILLIAM ST. JAMES. To Captain, 14th May, 1861.	4 „ „
HARTNELL, EDWARD GEORGE. To Captain, 28th June, 1862.	21 „ „
MOLINEUX, JOHN RICHARD. From Ensign. To Captain, 31st Mar. 1863.	27 June, „
GRAHAM, TEMPEST. Resigned 24th April, 1855.	19 Oct. „
BRACKENBURY, GEORGE. Resigned 7th May, 1855.	5 Feb. 1855
FOSTER, SEYTON RALPH. From Ensign. To 48th Foot, 23rd Nov. 1855.	18 Sep. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
WAUGH, GEORGE. From Ensign. Resigned on disembodiment, Dec. 1857—Jan. 1858.	30 Nov. 1855
HAZELL, FREDERICK RHODES. From Ensign. To 34th Foot, 26th Feb. 1856.	5 Dec. „
MARSTON, HENRY. From Ensign. Resigned 20th May, 1862.	11 Feb. 1856
GOODCHAP, LOUIS PERRE. From Ensign. Resigned 17th Feb. 1860.	28 April „
ELYARD, JAMES. From Ensign. To Captain, 31st Mar. 1863.	29 „ „
LEGGE, WILLIAM DOUGLAS. From Ensign. Promoted to 5th Foot, 19th Feb. 1858.	30 „ „
JONES, RICHARD WALTER. Late Ensign British German Legion. Resigned 6th June, 1865. See also INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.	5 Feb. 1861

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
BRUCE, JOHN. Displaced 29th June, 1866.	6 July, 1861
BARNES, WALTER MICHAEL A. Resigned Aug. 1865.	24 Mar. 1862
PONTIFEX, FREDERICK. To Captain, 13th June, 1865.	16 May, 1863
BARKWORTH, THOMAS. Resigned 25th June, 1867.	22 „
JACKSON, ALEXANDER COSBY. Resigned, and appointed Ensign 23rd Fusileers, 3rd June, 1864.	4 Mar. 1864
PEARSON, EDWARD JAMES. Resigned 25th June, 1867.	6 Aug. „
BAILLIE, JAMES BARON. Late Lieutenant 78th Highlanders. To Captain, 21st Sept. 1867.	4 May, 1865
DOLMAGE, JONAS AUSTIN. Late Ensign 87th Foot. Resigned 16th April, 1867.	7 Aug. „
CAZALET, WILLIAM CLEMENT. To Captain, 27th July, 1868.	6 Dec. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
HODGSON, WILLIAM SANFORD. To Captain, 27th July, 1868.	16 Mar. 1866
ATKINSON, JAMES. To Captain, 3rd Feb. 1870.	14 Apr. „
CHAMPNEYS, THOMAS WALPOLE. Resigned 19th Nov. 1869.	27 „ 1868
GODWIN-AUSTIN, EDWARD G. To Captain, 23rd Feb. 1871.	31 Mar. 1869
MITCHELL, HENRY DIGBY. To Captain, 12th April, 1871.	10 July „
GLADSTONE, ROBERT FRANCIS. Never joined.	11 Nov. „
LOWE, HENRY WILLIAM. Resigned July, 1871.	9 Feb. 1870
DAVIS, JOHN. To Captain, 4th May, 1872.	17 Mar. „
RITCHIE, CHARLES THOMSON. To Captain, 24th July, 1872.	16 June „
NEWENHAM, WILLIAM THOMAS WORTH. To Captain, 6th Aug. 1873.	30 Nov. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
SYNGE, ROBERT FOLLETT. Resigned 21st Jan. 1872.	23 Feb. 1871
LEIGHTON, EDWARD WILLIAM FOSTER. Late Captain 9th Foot. To Captain, 30th May, 1871.	17 Mar. „
JOLLIFFE, HON. SPENCER HYLTON. To Captain, 15th Aug. 1874.	12 Apr. „
WARD, HENRY FLORENCE. Displaced Dec. 1875.	„ „ „
WESTON, HENRY M. Resigned 10th Aug. 1872.	16 June „
JENKINS, HERBERT C. Resigned, and appointed Lieutenant 17th Lancers, 13th June, 1874.	18 July „
MATHISON, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON. To Captain, 24 Feb. 1875.	19 Oct. „
ORR, CHARLES JAMES. Resigned, and appointed to 1st Battalion 14th Regiment of Foot, 23rd June, 1875.	„ „ „
TOLER, FRANCIS. Resigned, and appointed to 5th Dragoon Guards, 23rd April, 1873.	18 Mar. 1872

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
BATEMAN, FREDERICK FOSTER. Now serving.	20 July, 1872
FARRANT, FRANCIS CAMPBELL BURSTEAD. Now serving.	3 Aug. „
HODGSON, CHARLES DURANT. Now serving.	12 Feb. 1873
RADCLIFFE, ELPHINSTONE HART. Promoted from Sub-Lieutenant, 23rd July, 1875. Resigned 1875.	23 July „
FLOWER, GEORGE A. Promoted from Sub-Lieutenant, 23rd July, 1875. Now serving.	16 May, 1874
HARRISON, REYNOLD. Promoted from Sub-Lieutenant, 20th Nov. 1875. Exchanged to Royal Glamorganshire Light Infantry Militia, 8 May, 1876.	„ „ „
PORTER, REG W. Promoted from Sub-Lieutenant, 18th July, 1876. Late of the Royal Glamorganshire Light Infantry Militia. Transferred to 43rd Regiment of Foot, 5 Sept. 1876.	17 Feb. 1875

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Lieutenants (continued):	
ADAMS, JOSEPH Wood Richards. Now serving.	16 Aug. 1876
Supernumerary Lieutenant:	
PARKER, JOHN E. To Lieutenant, 25th Jan. 1801.	24 Mar. 1800
*Ensigns:**—	
WAKEFORD, WILLIAM. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	Mar. 1759
BOWLES, JOHN. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	" "
SPENCER, LOWTHER. Appointed a Cornet in Lieut.-Colonel Burgoyne's Dragoons.	Jan. 1760
SANDALL, HENRY. And Surgeon. Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	Mar. "

* The rank of Ensign was abolished and Sub-Lieutenants first appointed in May, 1878.

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
CLARK, JOSEPH (No. 2). Name does not appear after disembodiment in 1762.	23 Sep. 1760
FOSTER, EDGAR MOODY. To Lieutenant, 24th Nov. 1799.	20 Feb. 1798
RIDOUT, C. GEORGE. To Lieutenant, 24th Nov. 1799.	„ „ „
SMITH, CHARLES. To Lieutenant, 24th Feb. 1799.	„ „ „
DUPRIE, JOSEPH WILLIAM. To Lieutenant, 25th Dec. 1798.	„ „ „
PEARCE, THOMAS. From 1st Surrey Militia. To Lieutenant, 24th Nov. 1799.	„ „ „
BULKELEY, EDWARD. To Lieutenant, 24th Nov. 1799.	„ „ „
VARDEN, THOMAS. To Lieutenant, 25th Mar. 1799.	25 Nov. „
BASSETT, ——. Resigned 24th Mar. 1799.	25 Jan. 1799

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
PEACOCK, ROBERT. Resigned 25th Jan. 1800.	25 Jan, 1799
DODD, CHARLES JOHN. To Lieutenant, 24th Nov. 1799.	25 Apr. „
VARDEN, WILLIAM. Transferred from Ensign 3rd Surrey Militia. To Lieutenant, 24th Dec. 1799.	24 Nov. „
JAMES, CHARLES. To Lieutenant, 24th Feb. 1801.	„ „ „
SMITH, ——. Never joined.	„ „ „
FOSTER, JOHNATHAN GEORGE. To Lieutenant, 25th Apl. 1803.	25 Jan. 1800
MANNERS, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 7th March, 1803.	„ „ „
CLARK, JOSEPH (No. 1). To Lieutenant, 24th June, 1803.	26 „ „
BENSON, THOMAS. To Lieutenant, 8th March, 1803.	25 Feb. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
GYFFORD, E. Resigned 24th Dec. 1800.	25 May, 1800
WOULDS, WILLIAM. To Lieutenant, 9th March, 1803.	25 Dec. „
FOSTER, EDWARD HARVEY. Resigned 25th July, 1803, and rejoined as Lieutenant, 14 Aug. 1808. See LIEUTENANTS.	15 Jan. 1801
PALMER, WILLIAM. Resigned 25th Feb. 1804.	11 Mar. 1803
CHADWICK, WILLIAM BARCLAY. To Lieutenant, 10th Feb. 1804.	24 „ „
VARDEN, JAMES. To Lieutenant, 19th July, 1804.	25 April „
PALMER, JOHN APPLEBY. And Assistant-Surgeon. To Lieutenant, 25th Feb. 1805.	25 June „
GRAHAM, LEWIS. Displaced Feb. 1805.	25 Sep. „
ROBISON, SAMUEL. To Lieutenant, 24th July, 1804.	24 Feb. 1804

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
DUNBAR, NATHANIEL. Resigned 7th Nov. 1806.	25 Feb. 1804
ELTON, ARTHUR. To Lieutenant, 30th Apl. 1807.	„ „ „
SMITH, FRANCIS. To Quarter-Master, 25th May, 1805.	25 July „
PEAT, CLEMENT. Resigned 25th Jan. 1805.	17 Sept. „
GARTHWAITE, GEORGE. To Captain, 31st July, 1806.	25 Jan. 1805
BLATCH, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 25th Aug. 1807.	4 April „
DAWS, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 25th Oct. 1807.	27 June „
BARFORD, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 25th Oct. 1807.	4 Oct. „
WIGHT, WILLIAM TEMPEST. To Captain, 28th March, 1809.	4 Sep. 1806
SCOTT, ROBERT. And Asst.-Surgeon. Resigned 15th April, 1808.	9 April, 1807

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
TICE, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 31st May, 1809.	20 May 1807
PEARCE, CHARLES HENRY. To 56th Foot, 24th Sep. 1807.	27 Aug. „
CHRISTIE, RICHARD. To 56th Foot, 26th April, 1809.	25 Oct. „
SHARP, ABBATHULE. To Lieutenant, 1st June, 1809.	„ „ „
READ, HENRY. To Lieutenant, 1st Royal Surrey Militia, 12th Mar. 1809.	15 Mar. 1808
DAYKIN, JAMES MEAKIN. To Quarter-Master 2nd Surrey Local Militia, 28th March, 1809.	25 Apr. „
JONES, RICHARD ROBERT. To 63rd Foot, 20th Oct. 1808.	25 May „
BUCHANAN, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 2nd June, 1809.	24 June „
KENNEDY, FREDERICK. To 51st Foot, 13th Apl. 1809.	15 Nov. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns continued	
[illegible] Thomas Lindsay And Surgeon's Mate To Lieutenant, 25th June, 1809.	19 Mar. 1809
Hudson, Charles Chilson. To Lieutenant, 25th June, 1809.	28 „ „
Stokes, Thomas. To Lieutenant, 25th Oct. 1809.	7 June „
Gunn, John. To Lieutenant, 26th May, 1810.	8 „ „
Dunbar, Thomas. To Lieutenant, 62nd Foot, 1st Feb. 1810.	20 July „
Greenfield, John Courtly. Displaced, 26th Dec. 1809.	1 Aug. „
Lacey, William. Name does not appear in 1810.	30 „ „
Horne, John. Displaced, 11th Jan. 1810.	19 Oct „
Thurston, Charles. To Lieutenant, 15th Feb. 1811.	25 Nov. „
Fitzwilliams, James. To Lieutenant, 25th July, 1811.	11 Dec. „

Name, Rank, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
HUGHES, GEORGE. To Lieutenant, 7th Oct. 1811.	27 Dec. 1809
RYAN, WILLIAM. To Lieutenant, 7th July, 1812.	11 Feb. 1810
BUCHANAN, CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY. To Lieutenant, 8th July, 1812.	" " "
CROXALL, VINCENT. Died May, 1810.	15 " "
COX, THOMAS. Never joined.	" " "
HATCH, JOHN. To Lieutenant, 29th Apl. 1813.	13 June "
MARTIN, FRANCIS. Volunteered as Lieutenant to the 1st Provisional Battalion, 4th Feb. 1814. Name does not appear afterwards.	20 Aug. "
TAYLOR, EDWARD JAMES. To 51st Foot, 25th Jan. 1813.	28 " 1811
SADLER, WILLIAM HOLLAMBY. Volunteered as Ensign to the 1st Provisional Battalion, 4th Feb. 1814, and proceeded to the Peninsula with the Brigade under the command of the Marquis of Buckingham. Returned to Guildford, 13th July, 1814. Died 16th Oct. 1821.	4 Oct. "

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
USHER, WILLIAM. To Lieutenant, 29th May, 1823.	7 July, 1812
HANDCOCK, ELIAS. Resigned 24th Feb. 1813.	8 „ „
WARNER, ROBERT DUNCOMBE. To Lieutenant, 4th Feb. 1814.	25 Jan. 1813
LATHAM, WILLIAM. Died 1815.	18 May, „
MOORE, HENRY. To Lieutenant, 26th Aug. 1813.	24 June, „
HALL, SAMUEL. Name does not appear after 1814.	27 Sep. „
BURTON, S. ORMSBY. To 35th Foot, 8th Apl. 1814.	4 Feb. 1814
SHARP, LEE BOO. To Lieutenant, 26th Feb. 1820.	15 April, „
HARWOOD, WILLIAM. Name does not appear in 1821.	19 May, 1815
POTTS, THOMAS BAILEY. Transferred to 1st Royal Surrey Militia, 15th Dec. 1815.	30 June, „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
RAMSEY, JOHN. Resigned 31st Mar. 1831.	1 July, 1815
COOK, CHARLES. Died May, 1825.	4 „ 1822
SWABEY, CHARLES. Never joined.	20 Jan. 1823
PHILLIPS, RICHARD. Resigned 4th Feb. 1831.	30 April, „
HAY (OR HOY), JOHN ALLEN. Resigned 25th Jan. 1831.	19 Dec. „
STEELE, CHARLES. Was summoned in 1831.	7 May, 1825
SANDERS, GEORGE OAKLEY. Resigned 26th Mar. 1831.	25 Oct. 1828
CHADWICK, RICHARD WELLER. To Lieutenant, 1st Nov. 1833.	23 Feb. 1830
JEVISON, WILLIAM CHARLES. Resigned 13th Nov. 1832.	25 Jan. 1831
HARBROE, THOMAS. Died Sept. 1833.	4 Feb. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued). :	
EVANSON, ABRAHAM. Never joined.	26 Mar. 1831
GARDINER, ANDREW. Late Lieutenant 27th Foot, H.P. Present at training of 1831.	31 „ „
LANGFORD, CHARLES EDWARD JERVOISE. Was written to in 1852, but did not join training of 1853.	22 June „
LONSDALE, WILLIAM. Name does not appear in summons of 1852.	13 Nov. 1832
HODGSON, WILLIAM. Name does not appear in summons of 1852.	25 Sep. 1833
PERROT, J. HENRY DIVE. Was written to in 1852, but did not join training of 1853.	1 Nov. „
DURRELL, FREDERICK THOMAS. Was written to in 1852, but did not join training of 1853.	31 July, 1841
MOLINEUX, JOHN RICHARD. To Lieutenant, 27th June, 1854.	17 April, 1854

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
TRAGETT, THOMAS H. To Ensign 57th Foot, 13th Apl. 1855 Killed by natives in New Zealand in 1863 (see p. 249).	27 Jan. 1855
FOSTER, SEYTON RALPH. To Lieutenant, 18th Sep. 1855.	" " "
BRACKENBURY, JOSEPH. To Ensign 32nd Foot, 23rd Nov. 1855. Killed in action at the relief of Lucknow (see p. 249).	" " "
SMYTHE, FLEMING. To 97th Foot, 1st Nov. 1855.	1 Feb. "
SHERWOOD, EUGENE. To Qr.-Master Land Transport Corps, without purchase, 1st Sept. 1855.	" " "
MARSTON, HENRY. Resigned, 27th June, 1855, and appears to have been re-appointed Ensign 11th Dec. 1855. To Lieutenant, 11th Feb. 1856.	14 " "

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Ensigns (continued):	
WAUGH, GEORGE. To Lieutenant, 30th Nov. 1855.	26 Feb. 1855
HAZELL, FREDERICK RHODES. To Lieutenant, 5th Dec. 1855.	11 Apr. „
COVENTRY, GILBERT WALTER. To 39th Foot, 1st Feb. 1856, as Ensign without purchase. Rejoined 2nd Royal Surrey Militia as Captain 7th May, 1863. See CAPTAINS.	25 „ „
GOODCHAP, LOUIS PERRE. To Lieutenant, 28th Apl. 1856.	11 Dec. „
ELYARD, JAMES. From 3rd Royal Surrey Militia. To Lieutenant, 29th Apl. 1856.	21 „ „
LEGGE, WILLIAM DOUGLAS. To Lieutenant, 30th Apl. 1856.	28 „ „
KEMPSON, CARTERET HOUSTOUN. To 7th Foot, 4th Apl. 1856.	10 Jan. 1856

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
*Sub-Lieutenants :**	
RADCLIFFE, ELPHINSTONE HART. To Lieut. 23rd July, 1875.	23 July, 1873
CABRERA, RAMON ALEXANDER LEOPOLD. Never joined.	24 Sep. „
FLOWER, GEORGE A. To Lieutenant, 23rd July, 1875.	16 May, 1874
HARRISON, REYNOLD. To Lieutenant, 20th Nov. 1875.	„ „ „
TAYLOR, CHARLES GEORGE. Resigned 20th March, 1875.	18 „ „
LIGHTFOOT, HENRY T. S. Now serving.	4 Nov. „
PHILLIPS, WALTER E. Now serving.	12 May, 1875
FYLER, JAMES I'ANSON. Died 20th Jan. 1876.	13 Nov. „
CURRY, MONTAGUE C. To the Royal Anglesea Militia 15th May, 1876.	„ „ „

* Sub-Lieutenants first appointed in May, 1873.

Name, Rank, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment
Sub-Lieutenants (continued) :	
FARQUHAR, FITZROY J. W. Now serving.	4 Dec. 187
SYNGE, ROBERT F. M. F. M. Now serving.	29 „ „
POCKLINGTON, HARRY E. S. Now serving.	26 Feb. 187
LIGHTFOOT, CHARLES B. Now serving.	19 Apr. „
PORTER, REG. W. From the Royal Glamorganshire Light Infantry Militia, commission dated 17th Feb. 1875. To Lieutenant, 18th July, 1876, taking date of first commission in Militia.	8 May „
JENKINS, ATHERTON EDWARD. Now serving.	3 Oct. „
BRODRICK, HON. WILLIAM ST. JOHN FREEMANTLE. Now serving.	7 Nov. „

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Paymasters:	
GROSE, FRANCIS. Lieutenant and Adjutant. (*Appointed Adjutant of the Single Regiment of Surrey Militia on the two Regiments being joined into one, commission dated 2nd March*, 1763. *Captain 2nd April*, 1765. *Died, 9th May*, 1792.) See Biography, Appendix G.	3 Nov. 1759
RILOUT, JOHN C. And Lieutenant. Resigned on disembodiment 25th April, 1802.	20 Feb. 1798
SHARP, JOHN. And Lieutenant. Displaced July, 1819.	11 Mar. 1803
HODGSON, CHARLES ORLANDO. Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Effective in 1831. See LIEUTENANTS.	12 June, 1819
TESSIER, THE BARON JAS. FITZHERBERT DE. Late Captain, h.p. 6th Foot. Captain and Adjutant, and Acting Quartermaster. To Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, 20th Dec. 1859. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	16 Sept. 1852
LEGGE, HENRY E. B.A. of Ch. Ch. Oxford; Student of Law, Inner Temple. Resigned 10th Aug. 1858.	1 April, 1855

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Paymasters (continued):	
DAWES, EDWARD ALLEYNE. Captain and Adjutant, and Acting Quartermaster. Displaced 17th June, 1866. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	18 Mar. 1862
TREDCROFT. CHARLES LENNOX. Late Royal Horse Artillery. Captain and Adjutant. Now serving. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	27 Dec. 1866
Instructor of Musketry:*	
JONES, RICHARD WALTER. And Lieutenant. Late Ensign British German Legion. Ensign and Acting Instructor of Musketry 1st Light Infantry, British German Legion, 15th May, 1855. 1st Class Certificate, No. 1063, W.O. $\frac{\text{A}}{\frac{\text{2nd Surrey.}}{135}}$ Resigned 6th June, 1865, and appointed Quartermaster 3rd Royal Surrey Militia 7th June, 1865.	23 Apr. 1863

* Instructors of Musketry were first appointed in 1853.

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Adjutants:	
GROSE, FRANCIS. Lieutenant, and Paymaster. (*Appointed Adjutant of the Single Regiment of Surrey Militia on the two Regiments being joined into one, commission dated 2nd March*, 1763. *Captain 2nd April*, 1765. *Died 9 May*, 1792.) See Biography, Appendix G.	3 Nov. 1759
FOSTER, EDWARD BROUGHTON. Also Capt.-Lieutenant and Quartermaster. *Late of the Single Regiment of Surrey Militia, to which he was appointed Lieutenant*, 1 *May*, 1789, *and Quartermaster* 5 *Dec.* 1792. Ceased to hold rank as Capt.-Lieutenant according to Act 42 Geo. III. c. 90, and resigned the Quartermastership on disembodiment, 25 April, 1802. To Adjutant 1st Surrey Local Militia, 6th April, 1809. See CAPT.-LIEUTENANTS.	17 Feb. 1798
VARDEN, WILLIAM. And Captain. Resigned Sep. 1819. See CAPTAINS.	5 Mar. 1809

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Adjutants (continued):	
PYNER, FRANCIS. And Captain. Late Captain 58th Foot. Resigned 14th Sept. 1852. See CAPTAINS.	10 Dec. 1819
TESSIER, THE BARON JAS. FITZHERBERT DE. And Captain. Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster. Late Captain, h.p. 6th Foot. To Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, 20th Dec. 1859. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	16 Sep. 1852
POPE, JAMES. And Captain. Late Staff Captain Invalid Depôt h. p. Resigned, and appointed Town-Major of Montreal, 17th April, 1862. See CAPTAINS.	20 Dec. 1859
DAWES, EDWARD ALLEYNE. And Captain. Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster. Displaced 17th June, 1866. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	18 Mar. 1862
TREDCROFT, CHARLES LENNOX. Captain and Acting Paymaster. Now serving. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	27 Dec. 1866

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Quartermasters:	
STREET, RICHARD. And Lieutenant. Name ceases to appear after disembodiment in 1762.	3 Nov. 1759
FOSTER, EDWARD BROUGHTON. Adjutant and Capt.-Lieutenant. See ADJUTANTS.	17 Feb. 1798
FOSTER, THOMAS (No. 2). Resigned 24th July, 1803.	11 Mar. 1803
GUNN, GEORGE. Resigned 24th May, 1805.	24 July „
SMITH, FRANCIS. From Ensign. Died 6th July, 1811.	25 May, 1805
HODGSON, CHARLES ORLANDO. To Lieutenant, 30th June, 1809. Paymaster, 21st July, 1819. Effective in 1831. See LIEUTENANTS.	25 July, 1811
HOLL, WILLIAM. And Lieutenant. Staff reduced, no Quartermaster after June, 1829, but appears as Quartermaster in training 1831.	21 „ 1819

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Quartermasters (continued):	
TESSIER, THE BARON JAS. FITZHERBERT DE. Captain and Adjutant, and Acting Paymaster. Late Captain h.p. 6th Foot. To Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, 20th Dec. 1859. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	16 Sep. 1852
LEGGE, WILLIAM DOUGLAS. And Ensign. To Lieutenant, 30th April, 1856. Promoted to 5th Foot, 19th Feb. 1858.	1 Jan. 1856
CHAPLIN, CHARLES HOWARD. And Lieutenant. To Captain, 23rd Feb. 1871; no Quartermaster appointed since. Adjutant does the duty. To Honorary Major, 4th July, 1873. For Services, see MAJORS.	14 Feb. 1860
DAWES, EDWARD ALLEYNE. Captain and Adjutant, and Acting Paymaster. Displaced 17th June, 1866. For Services, see CAPTAINS.	18 Mar. 1862

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Surgeons :	
SANDALL, HENRY. And Ensign. Name ceases to appear after disembodiment in 1762.	Nov. 1759
YONGE, JAMES EDWARD. And Lieutenant. Resigned on disembodiment, 25th April, 1802.	20 Feb. 1798
SMITH, CHARLES. And Lieutenant. From Assistant-Surgeon. Died at Ramsgate, Feb. 1809.	11 Mar. 1803
TAYLOR, JOHN HOLLAMBY. Resigned 1831.	8 Mar. 1809
STEPHENSON, WILLIAM. Resigned 6th May, 1854.	15 Oct. 1831
TAYLOR, HENRY SHARP. From Assistant-Surgeon. Now serving.	6 May, 1854

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
*Assist.-Surgeons :**	
SMITH, CHARLES. And Ensign. To Surgeon, 11th March, 1803.	20 Feb. 1798
PALMER, JOHN APPLEBY. And Ensign. To Lieutenant, 25th Feb. 1805.	5 July, 1803
SCOTT, ROBERT. M.D. Resigned 15th Apl. 1808.	9 April, 1807
GREGG, THOMAS ROBERT. To Ensign, 10th March, 1809. Died 29th May, 1823.	24 Dec. 1808
TAYLOR, HENRY SHARP. To Surgeon, 6th May, 1854.	8 May, 1853
CULHANE, MORGAN. M.B. Resigned, and appointed Surgeon 1st Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, 21st Nov. 1857.	23 Apr. 1855

* Assistant Surgeons were styled Surgeons' Mates down to 1814.

Rank, Name, and Remarks.	Date of Appointment.
Assist.-Surgeons (continued):	
SHIRLEY, HENRY. Late Asst.-Surgeon Cavalry Depôt Canterbury. As.-Surgeon Worcester Militia, 1855. Surgeon ditto May, 1855. Lieutenant ditto May, 1857. Acting Asst.-Surgeon to Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury, May, 1859. Resigned from 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 23rd Apl. 1861.	14 Feb. 1860
ROSS, FREDERICK DUMARESQUE. Resigned 16th Apl. 1867.	8 May, 1861
MORTON, JOHN. M.B. Now serving.	29 Apr. 1867

[redacted]

NAME.	Rank, and Number of Page.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	Staff.
Blatch, John	...	...	...	...	339	354	
Boulton, Henry	...	...	...	319			
Bowles, Humphrey	...	...	...	316	337		
Bowles, John	...	...	...	...	333	350	
Brackenbury, George	...	...	...	...	344		
Brackenbury, Joseph	...	...	...	...	...	361	
Brodrick, Hon. William St. John Freemantle	...	...	...	...	...	364	
Bruce, John	...	...	...	...	346		
Buchanan, Charles William Henry	...	...	...	...	341	357	
Buchanan, John	...	...	...	...	339	355	
Budgen, Thomas	...	...	310	316			
Bulkeley, Edward	...	...	...	...	336	351	
Burton, S. Ormsby	...	...	...	...	...	358	
C.							
Cabrera, Ramon Alexander Leopold	...	...	...	...	...	363	
Calvert, Charles William, Lieut.-Col. Comdt.	306	310	312	325			
Cazalet, William Clement	...	...	...	329	346		
Cerjat, Wynne De	...	...	...	324	344		
Chadwick, Richard Weller	...	...	...	...	342	359	
Chadwick, William Barclay	...	...	...	318	338	353	
Champneys, Thomas Walpole	...	...	...	...	347		
Chaplin, Charles Howard	...	...	313	330	343	...	Q.-M. 37
Christie, Richard	...	...	...	...	...	355	
Clarke, Joseph, No. 1	...	...	...	...	338	352	
Clarke, Joseph, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	350	
Cook, Charles	...	...	...	...	...	359	

NAME.	RANK, AND NUMBER OF PAGE.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	STAFF.
Coventry, Gilbert Walter .	...	...	...	327	...	362	
Cox, Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	357	
Coxwell, Henry . . .	...	...	...	...	335		
Cranley, Arthur Viscount .	...	308	311	320			
Croxall, Vincent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	357	
Curry, Montague C. . .	...	...	...	...	...	364	
Culkane, Morgan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	As.-Surg. 372
D.							
Davis, John	...	...	...	331	347		
Davis, William Hanbury .	...	...	...	...	335		
Dawes, Edward Alleyne . .	..	...	...	326	...	...	P.-M. 366 Adj. 368 Q.-M. 370
Daws, John	...	...	...	...	339	354	
Daykin, James Meakin . .	...	...	..	...	...	355	
Dillon, John Talbot . .	...	...	...	314			
Dingwall, Joseph . . .	...	...	...	324			
Dodd, Charles John . .	...	...	...	...	336	352	
Doherty, Henry . . .	...	...	...	330			
Dolmage, Jonas Austin . .	...	...	...	...	346		
Dunbar, Nathaniel . . .	...	...	...	...	...	354	
Dunbar, Thomas . . .	...	...	...	...	...	356	
Duprie, Joseph William . .	...	...	...	...	335	351	
Durrell, Frederick Thomas .	...	...	...	...	...	360	
E.							
Ellis, Samuel	...	...	...	315	332		
Elton, Arthur	...	...	...	...	338	354	
Elyard, James . . .	...	...	313	327	345	362	
Evanson, Abraham . . .	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Eyre, Daniel	...	...	...	315	334		

NAME.	RANK, AND NUMBER OF PAGE.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	STAFF.
F.							
Farquhar, Fitzroy J. W. .	...	...	...	...	...	364	
Farrant, Francis Campbell Burstead . .	...	...	...	...	349		
Fitzwilliams, James . .	...	...	...	...	340	356	
Fletcher, James . . .	...	...	...	314			
Flower, George A. . . .	...	...	...	...	349	363	
Foster, Edgar Moody . .	...	...	...	...	336	351	
Foster, Edward Broughton .	...	...	...	{	332	...	Adj. 367
				{	334	...	Q.-M. 369
Foster, Edward Harvey . .	...	...	...	...	339	353	
Foster, Johnathan . . .	...	...	...	317	338		
Foster, Johnathan George .	...	...	...	...	337	352	
Foster, Seyton Ralph . .	...	...	...	...	344	361	
Foster, Thomas, No. 1 . .	...	...	...	314			
Foster, Thomas, No. 2 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Q.-M. 369
Frederick, Sir John . .	...	307					
Frederick, Sir Richard . .	...	307	310	315	334		
Frederick, Thomas . . .	...	...	...	319			
G.							
Gardener, Andrew . . .	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Garthwaite, George . .	...	...	...	317	...	354	
Gibbs, John	...	...	...	...	340	356	
Gladstone, Robert Francis .	...	...	...	...	347		
Godman, Joseph . . .	...	...	...	324	343		
Godwin-Austin, Edward G. .	...	...	...	330	347		
Goodchap, Louis Perre . .	...	...	...	...	345	362	
Graham, Lewis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	353	
Graham, Tempest . . .	...	...	...	...	344		
Greenfield, John Courtly .	...	...	...	...	...	356	
Gregg, Thomas Robert . .	...	...	...	...	340	356	As.-Surg. 372

NAME.	RANK, AND NUMBER OF PAGE.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub Lieuts.	STAFF.
Grose, Francis	...	...	...	...	333	...	P.-M. 365 Adj. 367
Grover, John	...	...	...	319			
Gunn, George	...	...	...	...	...	...	Q.-M. 369
Gyfford, E.	...	...	...	...	...	353	
H.							
Hall, Samuel	...	...	...	...	...	358	
Handcock, Elias	...	...	...	...	...	358	
Harbroe, Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Harrison, Reynold	...	..	...	...	349	363	
Hartnell, Edward George	...	...	312	327	344		
Harwood, William	...	...	...	...	...	358	
Hatch, John	...	...	...	...	341	357	
Hay or Hoy, John Allen	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Haydon, William	...	...	...	314			
Hazell, Frederick Rhodes	...	...	...	...	345	362	
Hodges, William	...	...	...	315			
Hodgson, Charles Durant	...	...	...	...	349		
Hodgson, Charles Orlando	...	...	...	...	340	356	P.-M. 365 Q.-M. 369
Hodgson, William	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Hodgson, William Sanford	...	...	...	329	347		
Holl, William	...	...	...	...	342	...	Q.-M. 369
Horne, John	...	...	...	...	...	356	
Hough, John	...	...	...	...	333		
Hudson, Robert	...	...	310	315			
Hughes, George	...	...	...	...	341	357	
Hughes, John Thomas	...	...	...	...	335		
Hunter, Thomas Orby	...	...	310				
J.							
Jackson, Alexander Cosby	...	...	...	...	346		

NAME.	RANK, AND NUMBER OF PAGE.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	STAFF.
James, Charles	...	...	...	317	337	352	
James, Thomas	...	...	...	319			
Jenkins, Atherton Edward	...	...	...	..	...	364	
Jenkins, Herbert C.	...	...	...	...	348		
Jevison, John Charles	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Jolliffe, Hon. Spencer Hylton	...	...	...	331	348		
Jones, Richard Robert	...	...	...	...	...	355	
Jones, Richard Walter	...	...	...	...	345	...	I. M. 366
K.							
Kempson, Carteret Houstoun	...	...	...	...	...	362	
Kennedy, Frederick	...	...	...	...	...	355	
L.							
Lacey, William	...	...	...	...	...	356	
Langford, Charles Edward Jervois	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Latham, William	...	...	...	...	...	358	
Legge, Henry E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.-M. 365
Legge, William Douglas.	...	...	...	...	345	362	Q.-M. 370
Leighton, Edward William Foster	...	...	...	330	348		
Lewis, Edward	...	...	...	314			
Lewis, Thomas	...	...	...	314	333		
Lightfoot, Charles B.	...	...	...	...	...	364	
Lightfoot, Henry T. S.	...	...	...	...	...	363	
Lintall, Thomas	...	...	...	315			
Lloyd, Henry Oliver	...	...	...	331			
Lock, Thomas	...	...	...	...	333		
Lonsdale, William	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Lovelace, William Earl of *Hon. Col.*	305 306						
Lowe, Henry William	...	...	...	...	347		

[illegible]

NAME.	RANK, AND NUMBER OF PAGE.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	STAFF.
Onslow, Hon. Thomas Cranley } Col.-Comdt. }	306						
Orr, Charles James . .	...	...	...	...	348		
P.							
Palmer, John Appleby . .	...	...	...	...	338	353	As.-Surg. 372
Palmer, William . . .	...	...	...	...	...	353	
Parker, John E. . . .	...	...	...	{	336 350		
Parratt, Evelyn Latimer . .	...	...	...	320			
Parratt, Hillebrant Meredith .	...	308	311				
Payne, George . . .	...	...	311	316			
Peacock, Robert . . .	...	...	...	...	...	352	
Pearce, Charles Henry . .	...	...	...	...	...	355	
Pearce, Charles Henry Johnstone . . . }	...	...	...	...	334		
Pearce, Thomas . . .	...	...	...	...	336	351	
Pearson, Edward James . .	...	...	...	...	346		
Peat, Clement . . .	...	...	...	...	...	354	
Penn, William . . .	...	...	...	315			
Percival, Honourable John .	...	...	...	...	341		
Perrot, J. Henry Dive . .	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Phillips, Richard . . .	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Phillips, Walter E. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	363	
Pocklington, Harry E. S. .	...	...	...	...	...	364	
Pontifex, Frederick . . .	...	...	...	328	346		
Pontifex, William . . .	...	...	312	324	344	...	
Pope, James	...	...	...	325	.	...	Adj. 368
Porter, Reg. W. . . .	...	...	...	...	349	364	
Potts, Thomas Bailey . .	...	...	...	...	...	358	
Pyner, Francis . . .	...	...	...	319	...	...	Adj. 368

NAME.	Rank, and Number of Page.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	Staff.
R.							
Radcliffe, Elphinstone Hart	...	...	...	...	349	363	
Ramsey, John	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Read, Henry	...	...	...	...	...	355	
Rice, Frederick	...	...	...	318			
Ridley, John Henry Ellis	...	309	311	321			
Ridout, C. George	...	...	...	...	336	351	
Ridout, Joseph	...	...	...	...	334		
Ridout, John C.	...	...	...	...	334	...	P.-M. 365
Ritchie, Charles Thomson	...	...	...	331	347		
Robison, Samuel	...	...	...	..	338	353	
Robinson, Arthur	...	...	...	...	343		
Ross, Frederick Dumaresque	...	...	...	...	...	...	As.-Surg. 373
Ryan, William	...	...	...	...	341	357	
S.							
Sadler, William Hollamby	...	...	...	...	...	357	
Sandall, Henry	...	...	...	...	...	350	Surg. 371
Sanders, George Oakley	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Scott, Robert	...	...	...	...	...	354	As.-Surg. 372
Sewell, Thomas Birmingham	...	...	...	315			
Sharp, Abbathule	...	...	...	...	339	355	
Sharp, John	...	...	...	...	337	...	P.-M. 365
Sharp, Lee Boo	...	...	...	...	342	358	
Sharp, William James Lieut.-Col.	307	307	312	324	344		
Shepheard, Richard	...	...	...	...	333		
Sherwood, Eugene	...	..	...	...	...	361	
Shirley, Henry	...	...	...	...	...	...	As.-Surg. 373
Sibthorpe, Thomas	...	...	...	...	334		

NAME.	RANK, AND NUMBER OF PAGE.						
	Officers Commanding.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain-Lieuts. and Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.	STAFF.
Smith, ——	...	...	...	...	...	352	
Smith, Charles	...	...	...	...	335	351	As.-Surg. 372 Surg. 371
Smith, Francis	...	...	...	...	...	354	Q.-M. 369
Smythe, Fleming	...	...	...	...	...	361	
Spencer, Henry	...	...	...	314			
Spencer, Lowther	...	...	...	...	...	350	
Spicer, John William Gooch	...	...	311	...	...		
Steel, William	...	...	...	...	334		
Steele, Charles	...	...	...	...	...	359	
Stephenson, William	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surg. 371
Stokes, Thomas	...	...	...	...	340	356	
Street, Richard	...	..	...	...	333	...	Q.-M. 369
Sumner, Arthur Holme	...	...	...	325			
Sutton, Sir Thomas	...	307	310				
Swabey, Charles	.	...	...	...	...	359	
Synge, Robert Follett	...	...	...	...	348		
Synge, Robert Follett M. F. M.	...	...	...	...	...	364	
T.							
Taylor, Charles George	..	...	...	...	...	363	
Taylor, Edward James	...	...	...	...	342	357	
Taylor, Henry Sharp	...	...	...	...	343	...	As.-Surg. 372 Surg. 371
Taylor, John Hollamby	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surg. 371
Tessier, Baron James Fitzherbert De	...	...	...	320	...	...	P.-M. 365 Adj. 368 Q.-M. 370
Thurston, Charles	...	...	...	...	340	356	
Tice, John	...	..	...	...	339	355	
Toler, Francis	...	...	...	...	348		
Townshend, Charles	...	...	...	314			
Tragett, Thomas H.	...	...	...	...	...	361	

Name.	Rank and Promotion in Posts.						Remarks.
	Officers of Commission	Lieut.-Colonels	Majors	Captains	Captains, Lieuts. and Lieutenants	Engineers and Sub-Lieuts.	
Tredcroft, Charles Lennox	...	...	...	329	—	...	P.-M. 366 Adj. 368
Tyler, J. T. A.	...	...	—	...	—	363	
U.							
Usher, William	...	...	...	...	342	356	
V.							
Varlen, James	—	...	...	—	339	353	
Varlen, Thomas	...	...	—	315	330	351	
Varlen, William	...	...	...	315	330	352	Adj. 367
W.							
Wakeford, William	...	—	—	...	...	350	
Ward, Henry Florence	...	...	...	...	348		
Warner, Robert Drummond	...	...	...	...	341	356	
Waugh, George	...	...	...	...	343	362	
Wegmann, John Christopher Rees	...	...	312	324			
Weston, Henry	...	...	...	323			
Weston, Henry M.	...	...	...	...	348		
Wight, William Tempest	...	...	...	318	...	354	
Wightwick, Francis	...	...	...	317			
Williams, James O.	...	...	...	316			
Wilson, Edward L.	...	...	...	...	338		
Woulds, William	...	...	...	...	337	353	
Wright, Thomas Donoghue	...	...	...	323			
Wyatt, Edgell	...	...	310	314			
Y.							
Yonge, James Edward	...	...	...	...	335		Surg. 371

APPENDIX B.

SUCCESSION OF LORDS LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY, FROM THE FIRST EMBODIMENT OF THE 2ND ROYAL SURREY MILITIA TO THE PRESENT DAY, 1876.

1741.	13th November.	RICHARD, LORD ONSLOW.
1776.	20th November.	GEORGE, EARL OF ONSLOW.
1814.	15th July.	GEORGE, VISCOUNT MIDDLETON.
1830.	27th September.	CHARLES GEORGE, LORD ARDEN.
1840.	17th July.	WILLIAM, EARL OF LOVELACE.

APPENDIX C.

Enrolled Strength of the Regiment from 1759 *to* 1876.

Date and Year.	Field Officers.			Company Officers.			Regimental Staff Officers.					Non-Com. Officers.			Privates.					Transferred to Line to 31 Dec.	Enrollments to 31 Dec.		
	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieutenants.	Paymaster.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Assist.-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Effective Strength.	Absent from Training.	Total Enrolled Strength.	Wanting to complete.	Total Quota.		Enrolled each Year.	Re-enrolled in each Year.	Total Enrollments
19 June, 1759[1]	1	1	1	8	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	40	...	20	653	...	...	147	800	...			
31 Jan. 1760[2]	...	1	1	4	5	2	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	9	372	...	...	28	400	1			
1 Nov. 1761	...	1	...	4	5	3	...	1	1	1	...	19	...	10	251	...	...	149	400	...			
1762[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1763 to 1797[4]	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24 Dec. 1798[5]	1	1	1	7	8	6	1	1	...	1	1	39	38	25	700	...	...	140	840	292			
" " 1799	1	1	1	7	8	6	1	1	...	1	1	35	25	23	370	...	...	131	501				
" " 1800	1	2	1	5	8	6	1	1	...	1	1	31	26	23	366	...	...	135	501				
" " 1801	1	2	1	4	7	6	1	1	...	1	1	29	25	22	350	...	...	151	501	9			
25 April, 1802[6]	1	2	1	4	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	29	27	23	342	...	...	159	501	9			
24 Dec. 1803[7]	1	1	1	8	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	36	28	19	474	...	...	194	668	11[8]			
" " 1804	1	1	1	8	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	36	29	19	505	...	...	385	890				
" " 1805	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	41	35	20	576	...	...	92	668				
" " 1806	1	1	1	8	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	32	27	19	537	...	...	131	668	1[8]			
" " 1807	1	1	1	8	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	29	22	18	527	...	...	...		69			
" " 1808	1	1	1	9	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	45	34	23	589	...	...	...	varying quotas.				
" " 1809	1	1	1	10	12	8	1	1	1	1	1	32	32	17	318	...	...	...		233			
" " 1810	1	1	1	10	13	9	1	1	1	1	1	45	39	23	528	...	...	...					
" " 1811	1	1	1	9	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	36	33	21	387	...	...	281	668				
" " 1812	1	1	1	8	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	36	33	21	399	...	...	269	668	130			
" " 1813	1	1	1	8	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	35	26	18	347	...	...	121	668				

" "	1829	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	20	23	11	...	...	...	...	668		
9 Oct.	1830[12]	1	1	1	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	20	9	274	...	...	304	668		
4 June,	1831[13]	1	1	1	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	17	9	316	...	...	332	668		
24 Dec.	1832[11]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	17	16	6	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1833	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	18	19	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1834	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	17	17	7	...	...	...	...	668		
21 June,	1835[14]	1	1	1	6	9	4	1	1	1	1	...	20	20	11	359	...	...	309	668		
24 Dec.	1836[11]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	17	16	9	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1837	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	20	20	8	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	17	17	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	668		
7 June,	1842[15]	1	1	1	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	...	18	8	10	305	...	...	333	668		
31 Mar.	1843[16]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1844[11]	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	668		
" "	1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	668		
" "	1851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	8	...	..	...	...	..	...	668		
" "	1860	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		
" "	1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	668		

[1] This is the double battalion, before it was divided.
[2] First return, after division, of the 2nd Surrey.
[3] No return to be found. The Regiment was disembodied 22 Dec.
[4] 1st and 2nd Surrey re-formed into one Regiment, called "Surrey Militia."
[5] Re-establishment of the 2nd Surrey.
[6] Disembodied 25 April.
[7] Re-embodied 11 March.
[8] To Royal Navy.
[9] The Regiment became a "Royal Regiment" 23 July.
[10] Disembodied 24 June.
[11] Disembodied Staff.
[12] Trained for 28 days, from 12 Sep. to 9 Oct.
[13] Trained for 21 days, from 15 May to 4th June.
[14] Trained for 28 days, from 25 May to 21 June.
[15] Trained for 28 days, from 11 May to 7 June.
[16] No return for 15 months (from 31 Dec. 1831 to 31 March, 1833).

APPENDIX C. (*continued*).

Enrolled Strength of the Regiment from 1759 *to* 1876.

Date and Year.	Field Officers.			Company Officers.			Regimental Staff Officers.					Non-Com. Officers.			Privates.					Transferred to Line to Dec. 31	Enrollments to 31 Dec.		
	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Sub-Lieutenants.	Paymaster.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Assists.-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Effective Strength.	Absent from Training.	Total Enrolled Strength.	Wanting to Complete.	Total Quota.		Enrolled each Year.	Re-enrolled in each Year.	Total Enrollments.
31 Dec. 1852[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	5	926	...	926	64	990	...	926	...	926
2 June, 1853	1	1	1	10	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	17	17	7	582	394	976	14	990	1	182	...	182
4 „ 1854	1	1	1	10	9	1	...	1	...	1	...	35	29	8	611	120	731	259	990	74	321	...	321
31 Dec. 1855[2]	1	1	1	9	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	41	37	12	568	275	843	147	990	207	554	...	554
12 June, 1856[3]	1	1	1	9	9	...	1	1	1	1	1	46	36	12	457	281	738	252	990	119	162	1	163
31 Dec. 1857[4]	1	1	1	10	9	..	...	1	...	1	...	31	33	9	683	...	...	307	990	89	244	19	263
29 Sept. 1858	1	1	1	8	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	33	32	10	429	257	686	304	990	96	60	19	79
27 July, 1859	1	1	1	6	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	32	25	10	311	261	572	418	990	16	74	4	78
26 May, 1860	1	1	1	10	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	34	33	10	369	15	384	606	990	54	262	71	333
„ „ 1861	1	1	1	10	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	34	29	10	539	44	583	407	990	16	273	26	299
28 „ 1862	1	1	1	9	6	...	..	1	1	1	1	41	24	10	561	63	624	366	990	17	170	24	194
26 „ 1863	1	1	1	10	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	36	37	10	629	53	682	308	990	30	143	16	159
28 „ 1864	1	1	1	10	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	40	34	6	563	46	609	381	990	43	127	56	183
3 June, 1865	1	1	1	8	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	35	31	6	501	36	537	453	990	32	132	63	195
2 „ 1866	1	1	1	10	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	36	28	5	441	32	473	517	990	31	240	32	272
25 May, 1867	1	1	1	9	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	37	35	8	513	75	588	402	990	37	296	33	329
23 „ 1868	1	1	1	9	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	36	32	10	641	105	746	244	990	30	356	42	398
22 „ 1869	1	1	1	9	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	37	30	10	635	71	706	284	990	23	147	50	197
14 „ 1870	...	1	2	9	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	37	30	10	641	66	707	283	990	77	207	58	265
23 Sept. 1871	...	1	2	10	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	36	32	10	509	121	630	360	990	30	209	43	252
8 June, 1872	...	1	2	9	9	...	...	1	...	1	1	40	25	10	621	77	698	302	1000	48	324	30	354
7 „ 1873	...	1	2	10	10	...	...	1	...	1	1	35	29	10	565	76	641	359	1000	45	175	19	194
27 „ 1874	...	1	2	9	8	4	...	1	...	1	1	53	56	10	440	61	501	499	1000	48	146	12	158
5 „ 1875	...	1	2	9	5	5	...	1	...	1	1	47	45	10	420	52	472	528	1000	52	194	12	206

APPENDIX D.

The Hundreds of Blakheth, Tanrigge, Reygate, and Wotton, in the Countie of Surr̃.

Dom. Cap. Westm. Musters. Com̄. Surr̃. 30 Hen. VIII.

A
2
9.

Surr̃. The vewe and Musters of Abilmen, harnes and wepons mett to s^{v}e the Kyng our so^{v}egn lord in his warres, had and takyn bifore S^{r} Mathewe Broun, Knyght, Rob̃t. Wyntreshull, esquyer, and John Skynner, com̄issions of seyd so^{v}egn Lord by his l̃res patents, amongs other in the seyd Countie therunto assigned. At Shire, the xxviith day of Marche, in the yere of our seyd so^{v}egn lord regn } the xxxth.

Hundred de Blakheth.

Shyre. Sm̄ { of Archers ..... xiiij / of Bilmen ..... xjx } xxxiij Abilmen.

Sm̄ of Harnes, x: vz. jx bills, j bowe.

Aldebury.

S̄m { of Archers ..... vij̄ / of Bilmen ..... xvj } xxiij̄ Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes. vij̄ : vz. ij̄ bowis, v bills.

Dunsfold.

S̄m { of Archers ..... vij̄ / of Bilmen ..... xiij̄ } xx Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes. vj : vz. v bowis, j byll.

Wonersbe.

S̄m { of Archers ... xiij̄ / of Bilmen ..... xxxj } xliij̄ Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes in Wonersbe, xiij̄ :
vz. iiij Bowis & jx Billes.

Alfold.

S̄m { of Archers ..... iiij / of Bilmen ..... xj } xv Abilmen.

S̄m Harnes, iiij : ij Bowes, ij bills.

Hascombe.

S̄m { of Archers .... iiij / of Bilmen ..... xij } xvj Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes, vj : ij bowys, iiij bills.

Ewhurst.

S̄m { of Archers ... vij / of Bilmen ... xxvij } xxxiiij Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes, vj for Bilmen.

Cranley.

S̄m { of Archers ..... vj / of Bilmen ..... xiij } xjx Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes, vij : vz. ij bowis, v bills.

Bromley.

S̄m { of Archers..... xij / of Bilmen ..... xiiij } xxvj Abilmen.

S̄m of Harnes, xv : vz. v archers, x bills.

Shaldeford. Sm̄ {of Archers ..... xj / of Bilmen ..... xj} xxij Abilmen.

Sm̄ of Harnes, vj harnes: ij bowe, iiij bills.

Pochia Sc̃c Marthe.

in doš hundred {Sm̄ of Archers, lxxxv. / Sm̄ of Bilmen, clxvij. / Sm̄ of Harnes, lxxx.

Surr̃. The vewe and musters of Abilmen, Harnes and Wepons meatt to s℣e the Kyng our so℣egn lord in his Warres, had and takyn bifore Mathew Broun, Knyght, John Gaynesford, Knyght, and John Skynner, Comissiošs of our seyd soveregn lord, by his lres patents, amongs other in the seyd Countie therunto assigned, at Godstone, the last day of Marche, in the yere of our seyd so℣egn lord's regn } the xxx^th^.

HUNDRED DE TANRIGGE.

Lyngfeld. Sm̄ of Archers ... xxviij / Sm̄ of Bilmen ... xliij} lxxj Abilmen.

jx Harnes: vz. iij for Archers, vj for bilmen.

Lymesfeld. Sm̄ of Archers ... iiij
Sm̄ of Bilmen..... xxxvij } xlj Abilmen.
Sm̄ of Harnes, v: vz. iiij for Archers, j for a Bilman.

Crowherst Sm̄ of Archers ..... xiij
Sm̄ of Bylmen ..... viij } xxj Abilmen.
iij harnes.

Tanrygge. Sm̄ of Archers..... v
Sm̄ of Bilmen .....xix } xxiiij Abilmen.
Harnes, ij.

Oxsted. Sm̄ of Archers..... v
Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xxxvj } xlj Abilmen.
Harnes, iiij: ij for Archers, ij for bills.

Godstone. Sm̄ of Archers..... xxiij
Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xxvj } xljx Abilmen.
Harnes, vij: iiij for Archers, iij for bills.

Blecchyngly. Sm̄ of Archers ..... xvij
Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xxxj } xlviij Abilmen.
Sm̄ of all: xij harnes.

Tylsey. Sm̄ of { Archers..... iij
Bilmen ..... xj } xiiij Abilmen.
Harnes, ij.

Tattisfeld. Sm̄ of { Archer ..... j / Bilmen ..... xj } Abilmen, xij.
Harnes, j for an Archer.

Waldynghm̄. Bilmen, v.
Harnes, ij : j Archer, j bilmen.

Warlynghm̄. Sm̄ { of Archers ..... ij / of Bilmen ..... xiij } xv Abilmen.
Harnes, ij : j bill, j Bowe.

Katerham. Sm̄ of Abilmen, jx.
of Harnes, iij.

Chelsham. Sm̄ { of Archers..... ij / of Bilmen..... jx } xj.
Sm̄ of Harnes, iij : vz. ij Archers, j Bill.

Farlegh. Archer ..... j / Bilmen..... vj } vij Abilmen.
Harnes, j.

Hoorne. Sm̄ { of Archers ..... iij / of Bilmen ..... xvj } xjx Abilmen.
Harnes, v : vz. iij Archers, ij bilmen.

in dc̃s hundred. Sm̄ of all Archers aboveseyd, cjx.
Sm̄ of all Bilmen aboveseyd, cclxxxj.
Sm̄ of all Harnes aforeseyd, lxj.

Surr̃. The vewe and musters of Abilmen, harnes and wepons mete to s^{v}e the Kyng our So^{v}egn lord in his warres, had and takyn bifore Mathewe Broun, Knyght, John Skynner, and James Skynner, com̃issiofis of our seyd so^{v}egn lord, by his lres patents amongs other in the seyd Countie therunto assigned, at Reygate, the first day of Aprill, in the yere of our seyd So^{v}egn Lord's regn the } xxxth.

HUNDRED DE REYGATE.

Forenna de Reygate. Sm̃ of Archers..... x
Sm̃ of Bilmen .....xxxiij } xliij Abilmen.

Harnes, viij: vz. iiij Archers, iiij Billes.

Burgus de Reygate. Sm̃ of Archers ... xvij
Sm̃ of Bilmen ... xxxviij } lv Abilmen.

Harnes for vj men: vz. iij Archers, iij Bilmen.

Horley. Sm̃ of Archers ... iij
Sm̃ of Bilmen ... xxxiij } xxxvj Abilmen.

Sm̃ of Harnes, vij: vz. iij Archers, and iiij Bilmen.

Cherlewood.	Sm̄ of Archers ... xiiij Sm̄ of Bilmen xxxv	xljx Abilmen.
	Sm̄ of Harnes, jx: vz. ij for Archers, vij for Bilmen.	
Burstowe.	Sm̄ of Archers ..... vj Sm̄ of Bilmen xx	xxvj Abilmen.
	Sm̄ of Harnes: vz. iiij for bilmen.	
Neetfeld.	Sm̄ of Archers ..... viij Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xvij	xxv Abilmen.
	Harnes, iiij.	
Merstham.	Sm̄ of Archers..... x Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xxviij	xxxviij Abilmen.
	Sm̄ of Harnes, jx: vz. v bowis, iiij bills.	
Chypsted cū Kyngeswood.	Sm̄ of Archers..... vij Sm̄ of Bilmen..... xiij	xx Abilmen.
	Harnes, iiij.	
Gatton.	Sm̄ of Archers..... iiij Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... vij	xj Abilmen.
	Sm̄ of Harnes, x: vz. v bowis, v bills.	
Buklond.	Sm̄ of Archers ..... iiij Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xiiij	xviij Abilmen.
	Sm̄ of Harnes, iij.	
Lye	Sm̄ of Archers ..... xij Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xvij	xxjx Abilmen.
	Sm̄ of Harnes, v: vz. j Archer, & iiij Bills.	

Becheworth cū Brokkūr.	Sm̄ of Archers ..... xiiij Sm̄ of Bilmen ..... xxiij	xxxvij Abilmen.

Sm̄ of Harnes, vj: vz. ij bowes, iiij bills.

Newdegate. Bilmen, v.
Harnes, j.

in dēs hundred. Sm̄ of Archers, cjx.
Sm̄ of Bilmen, cclxxxiij.
Sm̄ of Harnes, lxxvj.

Surr̄. The vewe and musters of Abilmen, harnes and wepons mett to sʊe the Kyng our Soʊegn lord in his warres, had and takyn byfore Mathew Broun, Knyght, and John Skynner, comissiōns of our seyd soʊegn Lord, by his lres patents amongs other in the seyd countie therunto assigned, at Dorkyng, the ix day of Aprill, in the yere of our seyd soʊegn lord's regn } the xxx^th^.

HUNDRED DE WOTTON.

Dorkyng cū membris. } Videlt cū Westbecheworth, Westcote & Milton.

Westbecheworth. Mathewe Broun, Knyght, harnes for hymself and C men: vz. for L Archers, L Bilmen.

Westcote. Sm̄ of Bilmen, xviij.
Harnes, iij.

Mylton. Bilmen, viij.
Harnes, ij.

Forenburgh in Dorkyng. Sm̄ of Abilmen, xx.
Sm̄ of Harnes, iiij.

Chepynburgh in Dorkyng. Sm̄ { of Archers ..... ij / of Bilmen ..... xiiij } xvj Abilmen.
Harnes, j.

Estburgh in Dorkyng. Sm̄ { of Archers ..... iiij / of Bilmen ..... xvij } xxj Abilmen.
Harnes, j.

Dorkyng { Sm̄ of Archers, ĩtm vj. / Sm̄ of Bilmen, ĩtm lj. / Sm̄ of Harnes, ĩtm vj.

Capell. Sm̄ { of Archers ... iij / of Bilmen ... xxvij } xxx Abilmen.
Sm̄ of Harnes, vij.

Okley. Sm̄ { of Archers ..... vj / of Bilmen ..... xiiij } xx Abilmen.
Sm̄ of Harnes, viij: vz. iij Archers, v bills.

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the Hundred

Sm of Archers xxxj.
Sm of Billmen xxv.
Sm of Harness xxxvij.

Sm of all the Archers of the Hundred iij hundreds xxxiij.
Sm of all the Billmen of the said iij hundreds viij^xx. xxxvij.
Sm of all the Harness of the said iij hundreds xxiij^xx

The Hundred of Wallington.

The Parish of Croydon and The Towne of Croydon:

Archers	vij
Billmen	iiij
Harness	xvj

The Parish of Croydon:

Archer	j
Billmen	xj
Harness	jv

The Pishe of Croydon, And the Borowe of Waddon:

Archers	ij
Billmen	v
Harness	ij

The Pishe of Croydon. The Bowrogh of Agecombe:

Archer	j
Billmen	iij
Harness	jv

The Pishe of Croydon. The Borowgh of Shurleye:

Billmen	iij
Harness	ij

The Pishe of Croydon. The Borowgh of Woodsyd:

Archer	j
Billmen	iij
Harness	ij

The Pishe of Croydon. The Borowgh of Sellesden:

Archers	ij
Harness	j

The Pishe of Croydon. The Borowgh off Benshm̄:

Archers	ij
Billmen	jv

The Pishe of Addyngton:

Archers	iij
Billmen	v
Harness	v

The Pishe of Mychehm̄ :

Archers	ij
Billmen	xvj
Harnes	jv

The Pishe of Bedyngton & Wallyngton :

Archers	jv
Billmen	xxj
Harness . . .	ij

The Pishe of Cassalton :

Archers	x
Billmen	xvij
Harness	v

The Pishe of West Chyhm̄ :

Archers	jv
Billmen	jv
Harness	j

Este Chyhm̄ :

Archer	j
Billmen	vj
Harness	j

The Pishe of Mordon :

Archer	j
Billmen	jx
Harness	j

Sutton :

Archers	iij
Billmen	xj
Harness	j

Chaldon:

Billmen	ij
Harness	ij

The Pishe of Woodmastorne:

Archer	j
Billmen	j
Harness	j

The Pishe of Sanderford:

Archer	j
Billmen	ij
Harnes	j

The Pishe of Collesdon:

Archers	iij
Billmen	viij
Harness	j

APPENDIX E.

Marching Orders of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia from 1759 to 1814.

Extracted from Militia Marching Books, &c.

1759.	*6th July.*—The Militia of the County of Surrey to march to the following places, viz. 5 Companies to Rochester and Strood, 2 Companies to Dartford and Crayford, 3 Companies to Gravesend.
Guildford to Rochester, Strood, &c.	
	30th July.—The above order was altered to the following: 5 Companies to Rochester and Strood, 3 Companies to Dartford and Crayford, 2 Companies to Gravesend.
Ditto	
	23rd August.—The Companies at Gravesend, Dartford, and Crayford, to march forthwith to Rochester, Strood, and Finsbury.
Gravesend, &c. to Rochester, &c.	
	31st August.—The 5 Companies at Rochester, Strood, and Finsbury (which were removed from Gravesend, Dartford, and Crayford during the embarkation of the troops at Gravesend) to march from thence to their former quarters.
Rochester, &c. to Gravesend, &c.	

Rochester, &c. to Dartford, &c.	13*th Sept.* — The 2 Companies at Gravesend to march to Rochester and Strood. The 3 Companies at Dartford and Crayford to march to Rochester and Strood. The 5 Companies at Rochester and Strood to march as follows, viz. 3 Companies to Dartford and Crayford, and 2 Companies to Gravesend.
Dartford, Crayford, Gravesend, Rochester, &c. to Tooting, Epsom, Wandsworth, Clapham, &c.	2*nd Nov.*—The Regiment to march in two Divisions, the 1st Division consisting of the Companies at Dartford, Crayford, and Gravesend, and the 2nd Division of the Companies at Rochester, &c., to the following Places:—

1	Compy.	Tooting
3	„	Epsom and Ewell
1	„	Leatherhead
1	„	Camberwell
2	„	Wandsworth
1	„	East Grinstead
1	„	Clapham
10		

HERE THE SURREY MILITIA IS DIVIDED INTO TWO REGIMENTS OF 5 COMPANIES EACH, AND CALLED 1ST AND 2ND SURREY.

FIRST PERIOD OF 2ND SURREY MILITIA.

Tooting and Epsom to Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth

28th Nov.—The Battalion to march from their present Quarters to the places mentioned below :—

3 Compys to Fulham and Putney
2 „ Wandsworth
–
5

1760. *12th Jan.*—The 2nd Battalion, at Putney and the places adjacent, to march from their present Quarters on Tuesday the 15th, and be disposed of in the places mentioned below :—

Putney to Walton, Weybridge, &c.

2 Compys. Walton and Weybridge
2 „ Chertsey
1 „ Horsham and Esher
–
5

29th Jan.—The Companies at Dorking and Ryegate to be enlarged with East Grinstead.

Weybridge to Ripley

30th Jan.—The party at Weybridge to march from their present quarters to Ripley.

Ripley to Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth	5*th April.*—The 2nd Battalion to march from their present quarters to the following places :— 3 Comp^{s} Fulham and Putney 2 „ Wandsworth – 5
Fulham, &c., to Kingston, &c.	25*th April.*—The 2nd Battalion to march from their present quarters to the following places :— Kingston Cobham and Ripley
Kingston, &c., to Maidstone	8*th May.*—The 2nd Battalion to march from their present quarters in two Divisions, the second the day after the first, to Maidstone.
Maidstone to Tissenhurst (a detachment only)	16*th May.*—A detachment, consisting of 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 230 Privates, to march from Maidstone, so as to arrive at Tissenhurst on Saturday, the 24th instant, and relieve a like detachment of the 1st Surrey Militia in their duty on the French prisoners of war there.

Maidstone to Cranbrooke	*4th June.*—The 2nd Battalion at Maidstone to march from thence to Cranbrooke and adjacent places. On their arrival at Cranbrooke and adjacents, a detachment of 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 230 Privates, to march to Tissenhurst, and relieve a like detachment of the 1st Surrey in their duty on the French prisoners of war there.
Cranbrooke and Tissenhurst to Maidstone	*4th July.*—The 2nd Battalion at Cranbrooke and adjacent places, to march to Maidstone. (*By Express, 5 o'clock Evening.*)—When relieved (by a like detachment from the 1st Battalion) in the duty on the French prisoners of war at Tissenhurst, the detachment to march to Maidstone and join the remainder of the said Battalion.
Maidstone to Cranbrooke	*30th July.*—The 2nd Battalion at Maidstone to march to Cranbrooke and adjacent places.
	6th Aug.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having represented that there are twenty prisoners of war to be removed from Tissenhurst to Dover, and their Lordships having desired that a proper guard may be

Cranbrooke to Tissenhurst (a detachment only)	ordered to escort them thither, it is His Majesty's pleasure that (applied to for that purpose) you cause a sufficient detachment to be made from the 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia at Cranbrooke, &c., and march from thence to Tissenhurst, and be assisting in safely escorting the above prisoners to Dover (halting as often for the benefit of the said prisoners as the conductor shall think proper), and after performance of this service the said detachment is to return to their present quarters.
Tissenhurst to Maidstone (a detachment only)	*26th Aug.*—When relieved in the duty on the French prisoners of war at Tissenhurst by a detachment from the 1st Battalion of Surrey Militia, the 2nd Battalion to march to Maidstone, and join the remainder of the said Battalion.
Cranbrooke to Maidstone	The 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia at Cranbrooke to march from thence to Maidstone.
Maidstone to Cranbrooke	*23rd Sept.*—The 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia at Maidstone to march from thence to Cranbrooke and adjacent places.

Cranbrooke to Tissenhurst	23*rd Sept.*—On the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, Surrey Militia at Cranbrooke and adjacent places, a detachment consisting of 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 230 Privates, to be made from the said Battalion and march forthwith from thence to Tissenhurst, when they are to relieve a like detachment from the 1st Battalion of the Surrey Militia in their duty on the French prisoners of war there.
Tissenhurst to Fulham, Putney, &c.	13*th Oct.*—The 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia, when relieved by a detachment from Colonel Trapaud's Regiment of Foot in the duty on the French prisoners of war at Tissenhurst, to march, according to the enclosed route, through Cranbrooke, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Westerham, and Epsom, to Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth.
Fulham to Surrey	6*th Nov.*—The 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia to march from their present quarters to such place or places in the County of Surrey as may be thought proper.

Richmond to Guildford, Stoke, &c.		23*rd Dec.*—The 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia to march from their present quarters to the places mentioned below only. Guildford Stoke Shalford Bowling Green Catherine Hill
Guildford to Godalmin (one Company only)	1761.	20*th January.*—One of the Companies to march from Guildford to Godalmin and remain for orders.
Guildford and Godalmin to Adjacents.		6*th March.*—The Companies at Guildford and Godalmin to march from those places on Friday the 13th inst. to such adjacent place or places as may be thought proper, and remain till Friday the 19th inst., when they are to return to their present quarters.
		14*th March.*—Ordered to remain in their present quarters: not to act on the orders of the 6th inst.
Guildford to Titchfield, &c. (a detachment only)		17*th March.*—A detachment of 400 men, with a proper number of Commission and Non-Commission Officers to be made from the 2nd Battalion Surrey Militia, quartered round Guildford and Godalmin, to march immediately to Titchfield and Fare-

	ham, where they are to relieve the 4 Companies of the 19th and 21st Regiments of Foot, and take the duty of Porchester Castle.
Guildford to Fareham and Odiam	*5th June.*—After leaving proper detachments to do the duty on the Hospitals at Forton and Fareham, the 2nd Battalion to march from their present quarters to Fareham and Odiam.
Fareham to Dover	*9th June.*—When relieved in the duty on the Hospitals at Fareham and Forton by a detachment from His Majesty's Forces encamped near Winchester, the 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia to march from their present quarters to Dover and relieve the 1st Battalion of Surrey Militia in the duty there.
Dover to Epping, Waltham, and Waltham Abbey	*15th October.*—The 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia at Dover, when relieved in their duty by His Majesty's No. Battalion of Militia for the County of Lincoln, to march from thence according to the annexed route to Epping, Waltham, and Waltham Abbey. Tues. 20th Oct. Canterbury. Wed. 21st „ { Sittingbourne and Milton.

	Thur. 22nd Oct. Halt. Fri. 23rd „ Rochester. Sat. 24th „ Gravesend and Northfleet. Sun. 25th „ Halt. Mon. 26th „ Cross the River to Tilbury, and march to Romford. Tues. 27th „ Epping, Waltham, and Waltham Abbey; and remain.
Epping, &c. to Northampton, &c.	23*rd Oct.*—The 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia at Epping, Waltham, and Waltham Abbey to march on Wednesday the 28th inst. (or as soon after as possible) to Northampton, Cotton End, St. James's End, and Kingsthorpe.
Ditto	21*st Dec.*—The 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia to be quartered at Northampton, Cotton End, and St. James's End only.
	1762. 19*th March.*—The 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia is to remain in the quarters they shall march to on account of the Assizes at Northampton until 2 days after the Fair at that place is over, when they are to return to Northampton.

Northampton to Maidstone	28*th April.*—The 2nd Battalion of the Surrey Militia to march from their present quarters on Monday the 3rd of May next, to Maidstone.
Maidstone to Tissenhurst (a detachment only) (Cancelled)	31*st May.*—A detachment consisting of 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 200 Privates, to march to Tissenhurst and relieve a like detachment from the West Kent Regiment of Militia in their duty on the French prisoners of war there, and the said detachment to be relieved by a like detachment from the said Regiment as often as necessary.
Maidstone to Dover and Deal	2*nd June.*—In place of the order of the 31st May the 2nd Battalion are to march from their present quarters to Dover and Deal, where they are to relieve Colonel Trapaud's Regiment of Foot.
Dover and Deal to Lewes	16*th June.*—The 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia, when relieved in their duty at Deal by His Majesty's 1st Battalion of Surrey Militia, to march to Lewes in Sussex.

Lewes to Brighthelmstone, and back to Lewes	*4th Aug.*—The 2nd Battalion of Surrey Militia to march from Lewes three days before the Races begin there, to Brighthelmstone, and such other adjacent place or places until the said Races are over, after which two Companies of the said Battalion to be quartered and remain at Brighthelmstone, and the other Companies to return to Lewes.
Second Order, same as above	*7th Aug.*—The Battalion at Lewes to march immediately from thence to the next adjacent place or places, and remain until three days after the Races there are over, and then return to their present quarters.
Lewes to Surrey	*3rd Dec.*—The 2nd Battalion Surrey Militia to march from their present quarters to such place or places in the County of Surrey (having attention to quarter each Company or party as near as possible to the parishes from whence they were balloted), in which place or places they are to be quartered and remain until further orders.

SECOND PERIOD OF 2ND SURREY MILITIA.

1798. *20th March.*—The Regiment of Supplementary Militia for the County of Surrey to march in four divisions, according to the routes annexed, to Eling Barracks, where they are to remain until further orders.

Kingston to Portsmouth.

Date.	1st Division, 3 Companies.	2nd Division, 2 Companies.
Tues. 27 Mar.	Kingston and the Wick	Epsom and Ewell
Wed. 28 „	Bagshot and Blackwater	Guildford
Thur. 29 „	Basingstoke	Alton
Fri. 30 „	Winchester	Alresford
Sat. 31 „	Eling Barracks	Eling Barracks
Sun. 1 April	——	——
Mon. 2 „	——	——

Date.	3rd Division, 3 Companies.	4th Division, 2 Companies.
Tues. 27 Mar.	——	——
Wed. 28 „	Kingston and the Wick	Epsom and Ewell
Thur. 29 „	Bagshot and Blackwater	Guildford
Fri. 30 „	Basingstoke	Alton
Sat. 31 „	Winchester	Alresford
Sun. 1 April	Halt	Halt
Mon. 2 „	Eling Barracks	Eling Barracks

Southwark to Portsmouth (a detachment only)	6*th April.*—The detachment of Supplementary Militia for the County of Surrey now at Southwark, to march from thence by the shortest and most convenient route to Eling Barracks, and join the Regiment.
Portsmouth to Isle of Wight	24*th April.*—The Regiment of Surrey Supplementary Militia at Eling Barracks to be conveyed to the Isle of Wight.
Southwark to Portsmouth (a detachment only)	30*th April.*—The party with Recruits in Southwark to march from thence to Portsmouth, and follow such orders as they shall receive from Sir W. Pitt for their further proceeding to join the Regiment.
Isle of Wight to Poole.	1799. The Regiment crossed from Newport, Isle of Wight, to Lymington, and marched on to Poole.
Poole to Exeter, and on to Taunton, &c.	*June.*—The 2nd Surrey Militia at Poole Barracks to march by the following route to the undermentioned places, where they are to be quartered and follow such orders as they shall receive from Lord Geo. Lennox or Officer Commanding in the Western District:—

June.	1st Division. 4 Companies.	2nd Division. 3 Companies.	3rd Division. 3 Companies.
Mon. 1 July	Blandford and Bryanstone	——	——
Tues. 2 „	Stalbridge and Sturminster	Blandford and Bryanstone	——
Wed. 3 „	Yeovill	Stalbridge and Sturminster	Blandford and Bryanstone
Thur. 4 „	Halt	Halt	Halt
Fri. 5 „	Crewkerne	Yeovill	Stalbridge and Sturminster
Sat. 6 „	Chard	Crewkerne	Yeovill
Sun. 7 „	Halt	Halt	Halt
Mon. 8 „	Honiton	Chard	Crewkerne
Tues. 9 „	Exeter and St. Thomas	Honiton	Chard
Wed. 10 „	Crediton. Bow. and Taunton	Exeter and St Thomas	Honiton
Thur. 11 „	——	Moreton. Chagford, and Dunsford	Exeter and St. Thomas
Fri. 12 „	——	——	Chudleigh, Bovey Tracey, and adjacents

London to Exeter (a party only)

1*st July.*—The Party of the 2nd Surrey Militia in London to march from thence to Exeter, and follow such orders as they shall receive from Lord G. Lennox for their further proceeding to join the Regiment.

Taunton to Plymouth Dock	*July to Sept.**—The Regiment marched to, and were quartered at, Plymouth Dock.
	1800. 1*st Jan.*—1 Corporal and 23 Privates
Recruiting party	of the 2nd Surrey Militia to be quartered at Kingston until further orders.
	1801. 19*th Jan.*—A detachment of the 2nd
Pleydon Barracks to Dover (a detachment only)	Surrey Militia to proceed with some spare magazines to the Ordnance Depôt at Devon, and then return to Pleydon Barracks.
Recruiting party in Surrey	13*th March.*—2 Sergeants and 2 Corporals to march to the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, for the purpose of receiving Recruits for the Regiment.
Recruiting party for Farnham to go to Richmond	13*th Aug.*—The Party under orders for Farnham to march to and be quartered at Richmond for the purpose assigned in their former route.
Parties from Richmond to Surrey to receive newly balloted men	26*th Sep.*—Parties from the detachment at Richmond to march to and be quartered at such place or places in the County of Surrey that are most expedient for the purpose of receiving new balloted men for the Regiment.

* There seems to be some doubt as to when the Regiment marched to Plymouth Dock, for although Colonel Onslow dates his reports on the 31st July from that place, the "Digest of Service Book" gives September as the date of leaving for Plymouth.

Plymouth to Totnes and Berry Head

18th Oct.—The Regiment, consisting of 410 rank and file, marched from Plymouth to Totnes and Berry Head.

Berry Head to Winchester

20th Oct.—The 2nd Surrey Militia to march from Berry Head in two divisions, according to the enclosed routes to Winchester Barracks.

	1st Division, 4 Companies.	2nd Division, 4 Companies.
Wed. 4 Nov.	Totnes and Bridgetown	——
Thur. 5 ..	Exeter and St. Thomas	Totnes and Bridgetown
Fri. 6 ..	Sidmouth, Salcombe, Sidford, and Newton Poppleford	Exeter and St. Thomas
Sat. 7 ..	Lime and Charmouth	Sidmouth, Salcombe, Sidford, and Newton Poppleford
Sun. 8 ..	Halt	Halt
Mon. 9 ..	Bridport, Allington, and Bradpole	Lime and Charmouth
Tues. 10 ..	Dorchester and Farthington	Bridport, Allington, &c.
Wed. 11 ..	Blandford and Bryanstone	Dorchester and Farthington
Thur. 12 ..	Halt	Halt
Fri. 13 ..	Salisbury, Fisherton, Horsham, and Milford	Blandford and Bryanstone
Sat. 14 ..	Stockbridge and adjacents	Salisbury, &c.
Sun. 15 ..	Halt	Halt
Mon. 16 ..	Winchester Barracks	Stockbridge, &c.
Tues. 17 ..	——	Winchester Barracks

Winchester Barracks to Reigate, &c., as per route

8th Dec.—The Regiment to march in 4 equal divisions, by the following routes, to the undermentioned places:—

3 Companies to Dorking and adjacents, 2 Companies to Reigate, 1 Company Godstone, Blatchingly, Oxted, and Limpsfield, and 2 Companies to Horsham.

Date.	1st Division, 2 Companies.	2nd Division, 2 Companies.
Thur. 10 Dec.	Alton	—
Fri. 11 „	Farnham	Alton
Sat. 12 „	Guildford, Stoke, Shalford, and Catherine Hill.	Farnham
Sun. 13 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 14 „	Dorking	Guildford, Stoke, &c.
Tues. 15 „	1 Compy. Reigate „ Godstone, &c.	Dorking 1 Compy. remain
Wed. 16 „	—	Reigate

Date.	3rd Division, 2 Companies.	4th Division, 2 Companies.
Thur. 10 Dec.	—	—
Fri. 11 „	—	—
Sat 12 „	Alton	Petersfield
Sun. 13 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 14 „	Farnham	Petworth, Portsboro', Littleworth, &c.
Tues. 15 „	Guildford, Stoke, &c.	Horsham
Wed. 16 „	Dorking and adjts.	—

Horsham Town to Barracks	1802. *26th Feb.*—The Company at Horsham to march into the Barracks there.
Horsham to Guildford, &c.	*10th April.*—The 2nd Surrey Militia to march so as to assemble the whole Regiment on Wednesday the 14th inst. at Guildford, Stoke, Shalford, and Catherine Hill.
March to Parishes for disembodiment.	*12th April.*—The several Companies of the 2nd Surrey Militia to march to such place or places within their County as may be most convenient for their being disembodied.
Guildford to Ashford	1803. *15th May.*—The 2nd Surrey Regiment of Militia at Guildford to march agreeably to the following route to Ashford Barracks :—

Wed. 18th May, Reigate and adjacents.
Thur. 19th ,, Sevenoaks, Seal, and Riverhead.
Fri. 20th ,, Maidstone.
Sat. 21st ,, Ashford Barracks.

Ashford Barracks to Wye, &c.	*21st May.* (*By Express.*)—The 2nd Surrey Regiment of Militia at Ashford to be quartered in that town, Wye, and the neighbouring villages.

Town to Barracks

28*th May.*—The 1st and 2nd Surrey Regiments of Militia at Ashford and neighbourhood to march into the Barracks there as soon as they are in readiness for their reception.

To conduct newly-enrolled men to Head Quarters of Regiment

11*th June.*—On a notice being received from the Clerk of the General Meetings in the name of the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant, of the County of Surrey of any time or place appointed for the enrollment of men for the Militia of the said County, either for the Old Establishment or for the Supplementary Quota, such parties from the detachment as may be necessary to proceed from time to time to the place or places of such meetings, to receive such recruits and to conduct them to the general rendezvous fixed upon for such men within the County, and thence when required to the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Recruits to march to Head Quarters at Ashford

3*rd August.*—Such part of the Supplementary men of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, or other Recruits for the Corps as have not yet joined at Head Quarters, to march by such routes and in such divisions as may be judged most expedient, to Ashford Barracks, leaving at the same time such a detachment in the

County as may be necessary for receiving those men (if any) who may not yet have been ballotted and enrolled.

Ashford to Reading Street

23rd Nov.—The Regiment to march from Ashford to Reading Street.

1804. Reading Street to Sheerness, return (a detachment only)

12th June.—A detachment, consisting of 292 men in 4 Companies, under Captain Eyre, marched from Reading Street to Sheerness and back.

Reading Street to Billiricay, &c. and on to Danbury Barracks

28th June.—The 2nd Royal Surrey Militia at Reading St. Barracks, to march in two divisions agreeably to the following routes to Billiricay, Stock, Burstead, and Bussbury, where they are to be quartered, and follow the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Craig, or Officer Commanding the Eastern District for their further proceeding therein.

Date.		1st Division, 4 Companies.	2nd Division, 4 Companies.
Wed.	4 July	Cranbrook, Staplehurst, and Milkhouse Street	——
Thur.	5 „	Maidstone	Cranbrook, Staplehurst, &c.
Fri.	6 „	Gravesend and Northfleet	Maidstone
Sat.	7 „	Billiricay	Gravesend and Northfleet
Sun.	8 „	Halt	Halt
Mon.	9 „	——	Billiricay

Danbury to Maldon	1*st Aug.*—The Regiment, 606 rank and file, under Col. Lord Cranley, marched from Danbury to Maldon.
Maldon Barracks to Galleywood Camp (near Chelmsford)	3*rd Sept.*—The Regiment, 464 strong, consisting of 7 Companies,—1 Company having been left at Maldon,—marched from Maldon to Galleywood Camp near Chelmsford.
Chelmsford to Danbury	15*th Dec.*—The Regiment, consisting of 7 Companies, marched from Chelmsford Barracks to Danbury Barracks.
Maldon to Danbury (1 Company)	15*th Dec.*—1 Company, 135 rank and file, under Sir Joseph Mawbey, marched from Maldon to Danbury to join the Regiment.
1805. Danbury to St. Albans (a detachment only)	4*th Feb.*—A party to march to St. Albans, there to receive, from the Depôt of the Regiment, some articles of baggage with which they are to return to Danbury Barracks or other Head Quarters of the Regiment.
Danbury to Norman Cross	— *March.*—The Regiment marched from Danbury to Norman Cross, and remained till the 1st July.
Norman Cross to Hull	26*th June.*—The 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to march by the following route in two divisions to Hull.

[redacted]

Date.	1st Division, 4 Companies.	2nd Division, 4 Companies.
	Hull to Chatham.	*Hull to Rochester.*
Fri. 24 April	Brigg, Retburn, and adjacents	——
Sat. 25 „	Lincoln, with the Bail and Close	Brigg, Retburn and adjacents
Sun. 26 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 27 „	Sleaford	Lincoln, with the Bail and Close
Tues. 28 „	Bourn, Folkingham, &c.	Sleaford
Wed. 29 „	Stamford	Bourn, Folkingham, &c.
Thur. 30 „	Oundle	Stamford
Fri. 1 May	Higham Ferrers and adjacents	Oundle
Sat. 2 „	Bedford	Higham Ferrers and adjacents
Sun. 3 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 4 „	Hitching	Bedford
Tues. 5 „	Hatfield and North Mimms	Hitching
Wed. 6 „	Hampstead and Highgate	Hatfield and North Mimms
Thur. 7 „	Greenwich, Deptford, and Hatcham	Hampstead and Highgate
Fri. 8 „	Dartford and Crayford	Greenwich, Deptford, and Hatcham
Sat. 9 „	Chatham, Brompton, &c.	Dartford and Crayford
Sun. 10 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 11 „	——	Rochester, Strood, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible] — The [illegible] of the 2nd Royal [illegible] Militia to proceed from [illegible] by the following route to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proceeding	

[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Neot's and Eaton.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hatfield and North Mimms.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hampstead and High-gate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Halt.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] to Rochester, &c.	The [illegible] of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to proceed from [illegible] by the following route to Rochester and Finsbury.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Huntingdon and adjts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Neot's and Eaton.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Baldock.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hatfield and North Mimms.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Halt.

	Mon. 11th „ {Hampstead and Highgate. Tues. 12th „ {Greenwich, Deptford, and Hatcham. Wed. 13th „ Dartford and Crayford. Thur. 14th „ Rochester, &c.
	5*th May.*—On arrival at Baldock the several divisions of the corps are to be quartered at Barnet and Whetstone, instead of Hampstead and Highgate, upon their march (which was continued on to Ashford) to the southern district.
Ashford to Hythe	10*th Aug.*—The Regiment proceeded from Ashford to, and were quartered at Hythe.
Hythe to Surrey (a party to receive newly-ballotted men)	26*th Sept.*—A party of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to march to such place or places in their county as may be most convenient for the purpose of receiving the newly-ballotted men of that corps.
The party, with the newly-ballotted men, to be quartered at Kingston	4*th Nov.*—A party of the Regiment, together with the newly-ballotted men, to be quartered from time to time at Kingston, instead of Guildford.

	1808. 1*st Feb.*—The Regiment marched from
Hythe to Brabourne Lees	Hythe to, and were quartered at Brabourne Lees.
Brabourne Lees and Hythe to Reading Street	10*th Feb. to* 1*st March.*—The Regiment, 411 rank and file, under Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Sutton, marched in two divisions to Reading Street. The first division, consisting of 5 Companies, from Brabourne Lees, and the second division, consisting of a like number of Companies, from Hythe.
Dungeness to Forts near Hythe (2 Companies)	17*th Feb. to* 24*th March.*—Two Companies, under Captain Barnes, marched from Dungeness to Forts near Hythe.
Brabourne Lees to Hythe (1 Company)	17*th Feb. to* 24*th March.*—1 Company, under Captain J. Varden, marched from Brabourne Lees to Hythe.
Reading Street to Ramsgate	28*th Sept.*—The Regiment, consisting of 673 Bayonets in 10 Companies, under the command of Lord Cranley, marched from Reading Street to Ramsgate, with a detachment at Margate.
	1809. 1*st Feb.*—The Regiment, 607 strong,
Ramsgate to Reading Street	under Major Frederick, marched from Ramsgate to Reading Street.

Volunteers for 51st Regiment to Stowmarket	11*th April.*—The Volunteers from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia for the 51st Regiment of Foot to proceed from Head Quarters, Reading Street, to Stowmarket, and join the recruiting depôt at that place.
Reading Street to Rye, &c.	18*th April.*—The Regiment to march Friday, the 21st instant from Reading Street to Rye, Winchelsea, Pleydon, Peas Marsh, Northyam, and Beckley.
Rye, Winchelsea, &c. to Littlehampton	29*th April.*—The Regiment, 410 strong, marched from Rye, Winchelsea, &c., to Littlehampton.
Recruiting Party	25*th May.*—A detachment to march to such place or places as may be deemed most convenient for receiving the Recruits, &c.
Littlehampton to Pevensey	16*th June.*—The Regiment, consisting of 361 rank and file, under Col. Lord Cranley, proceeded from Littlehampton to Pevensey.
Pevensey to Eastbourne	5*th July.*—The Regiment, under the command of Lord Cranley, marched from Pevensey to Eastbourne.
1810. Escort, Eastbourne to Isle of Wight	24*th March.*—A proper escort to conduct one man of the Royal Surrey Militia from Eastbourne to the Army Depôt in the Isle of Wight, the escort to return.

Pleydon to Portsmouth

14*th May.*—The Regiments at Pleydon Barracks to march in two divisions by the following route to Portsmouth:—

Date.	1st Division, 5 Companies.	2nd Division, 5 Companies.
Mon. 20 May	Battle	Follow one day after
Tues. 21 „	Hailsham, Hostebridge, Pevensea, and its Liberty	„
Wed. 22 „	Lewes, Cliff, and Southover	„
Thur. 23 „	Shoreham, Worthing, and intermediate places	„
Fri. 24 „	Arundel and adjacents	„
Sat. 25 „	Chichester and suburbs	„
Sun. 26 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 27 „	Portsmouth	Follow one day after

Chichester to Fareham, Havant, &c.

29*th May.*—Five Companies to march to-morrow, the 30th instant (from Chichester) to Fareham and Tichfield, and five Companies to Havant, Emsworth, and Westbourne, and follow the orders of the Officer Commanding the South West District for their further proceedings.

Portsmouth to Dublin.

1*st Aug.*—The Regiment embarked at Portsmouth for Dublin.

Dublin to Mullingar

——— The Regiment on landing in Dublin was at once marched to Mullingar.

Portsmouth to Bristol (a detachment only)	4*th Sept.*—The detachments which have not extended their services to Ireland are to assemble at Portsmouth, and proceed to Bristol and remain.
Surrey to Isle of Wight (a party of Recruits)	14*th Oct.*—A party of Recruits for the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to proceed to the Army Depôt in the Isle of Wight, in order to be conveyed from thence to Ireland.
Mullingar to Trim (a detachment only)	25*th Oct.*—A detachment of 1 Subaltern and 19 Rank and File, to march to Trim, to assist the Revenue and Police Service.
1812. A party of Recruits from Guildford to Liverpool for Dublin	17*th Feb.*—A party of Recruits of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, about sixty in number, to proceed from Guildford to Liverpool, and follow the orders of the Officer Commanding at that place for embarking for Dublin to join the Regiment.
Mullingar to Granard (a detachment only)	20*th July.*—A detachment, consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 50 Rank and File,—which three days later was augmented by 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 26 Rank and File,—were ordered to march to Granard.
Recruits from Guildford to Liverpool for Dublin	3*rd Aug.*—A party of Recruits for the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to march from Guildford to Liverpool, in order to embark for Ireland to join the Regiment.

1813. Granard, &c., to Mullingar (detachments only)	12*th May.*—The detachments at Granard and Ballymore to join the Regiment at Mullingar.
Mullingar to Dublin	17*th May.*—The Regiment left Mullingar in two divisions for Dublin, the 1st division starting from Mullingar on the 17th, arriving at Dublin on the 19th, and the 2nd division leaving Mullingar two days later, and arriving at Dublin on the 21st.
Dublin to Bristol	30*th June.*—The Regiment embarked for Bristol.
Bristol to Bath	3*rd July.* — The Regiment arrived at Bristol on the 3rd July, they were immediately disembarked, and marched the same day to Bath.
Guildford to Chelmsford (a party of Recruits)	9*th July.*—A Party of Recruits of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia (about 60 in number) to be conducted under proper care from Guildford to Chelmsford.
Bath to Chelmsford	13*th July.*—The 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to march by the annexed Routes in two Divisions to Chelmsford, and follow the orders of the Officer Commanding in the Eastern District:—

Date.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
Tues. 13 July	Marshfield	——
Wed. 14 „	Chippenham	Follow one day later
Thur. 15 „	Marlboro	„
Fri. 16 „	Hungerford	„
Sat. 17 „	Newbury, Speen, and Spinham Land	„
Sun. 18 „	Halt	Halt
Mon. 19 „	Reading	Follow one day later
Tues. 20 „	Maidenhead	„
Wed 21 „	Brentford	„
Thur. 22 „	Bow, Bromley, and Stratford	„
Fri. 23 „	Brentwood, Brook St. and Shenfield	„
Sat. 24 „	Chelmsford	„

Alteration of Route on arrival at Newbury.

16*th July*.—Notwithstanding former orders, the several Divisions of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia to be quartered at Bradfield, Tidmarsh, Pangburn, and Sulham, instead of Reading, in their Route from Newbury to Maidenhead.

Sheerness to Chelmsford (detachment to join the Regiment)

16*th July*.—The Detachment at Sheerness to march to Chelmsford, and join the Regiment.

Chelmsford to Woodbridge.	26*th July.*—The Regiment marched in two Divisions to Woodbridge, the first Division leaving Chelmsford 26th July, and arriving at Woodbridge on the 29th; the second Division left Chelmsford one day later, and arrived at Woodbridge on the 30th.
Woodbridge to Chelmsford.	4*th Sept.*—The Regiment marched to Chelmsford, arriving there on the 9th.
1814. Chelmsford to Guildford.	20*th June.*—The Regiment marched to Guildford to be disembodied, leaving Chelmsford on the 20th June, and arriving at Guildford on the 24th.
Plymouth to Guildford (a party only)	27*th June.*—A party, consisting of 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 56 Privates from the 1st Provisional Battalion, marched from Plymouth on the 27th June, and arrived at Guildford on the 13th July.
Portsmouth to Guildford (a party only)	1*st July.*—A party, consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 21 Privates from the 1st Provisional Battalion, marched from Portsmouth on the 1st July, and arrived at Guildford on the 4th.

[illegible]

[illegible]*

[illegible] Sheriff of Surrey.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with pouldrons, at 10s.

[illegible] and a horse harness of velvet, 28l.

2 [illegible] of Mayle, 20s.

50 Black Corsletts, 75s.

20 Whyte Corsletts, 38s.

50 Burgonettes, 18s.

The Italyan burgonettes (number not specified), 16l. 14s.

30 Pair of Gauntletts, 5s.

10 Pair of cushetts (cuisses), 10s.

54 Almayne Ryvetts, with their furniture.

24 Demy Launces.

50 Black Bills, 1s. 4d. each.

* *Losely Manuscripts*, No. 52, pp. 164-6.

40 Horseman's staves, coloured white and black.
46 Light Horseman's staves.
100 Bowes of the best Kynd (wych* bowes), 3*s.* 4*d.* each.
100 Sheves of Arowes of the best Kynd, cassyd in cases. at 2*s.* 4*d.* (the sheaf).
100 Pikes, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
20 Corseletts.
100 Sallets lackyng gorgets; black brigantynes of stele plate, 40*s.* each; with their murryons, 10*s.* each.
White Brigandines of stele plate, 40*s.* each.
Plated Jacks, 9*s.* each.
Gilt Partisans, 13*s.* 4*d.* each.
White ditto, 5*s.* each.
White Halberts, 5*s.* each.
Yellow Javelyns with broad heads.
Halberds garnished with red, yellow, and silk tassells.
40 Half Hakes.
2 Spanish Hand Guns, one with a fiar-lock (fire-lock), and the wrest (rest) to the same, the other playne.
2 Demy Hakes stocked.
34 „ „ without stocks.
2 Bases in Stocks.
2 Chambers for bases.
16 Great peeces of Ordnaunce of yron, whereof two are chamber peeces.
Double bases wrought.
Double bases cast.
A cast robenette of yron.
Double, single, and waggon base chambers.
50 Black Corselettes.
26 White „

* Of the best kind of wych, the material for the bows of the common sort of archers. Ascham says it was very inferior to the yew.—*Toxophilus*, reprint, p. 144.

8 Lawnes.
3 Grand Guards.
A Dagge with a case.
Bender and charges.
10 Pair of Moryan Sleves.
1 Dozen of old Swerds.
A little house with 10 jacks, another with certain fyles.
90 Almayne ryvetts.*
A complete harnes graven, lackying a Gauntlett.
Another of Whyte plate, lackying shoes.
Horse Caparisons.
A Black Velvet harness, with gilt studs, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
A Jennett's ditto, fringed and tasseled with gold, 6*l.*
One of Turkey work, 3*l.*
One of Black Sattin, embroidered with Silver, 8*l.*
One of Blue Leather, embroidered, 4*l.*
One of Red Leather, embroidered, 3*l.*
One of Black Velvet, 40*s.*
A Blue Velvet Saddle, lined with parchment lace, and twysted lace of gold, the steele† of damaskine work in golde, 15*l.*; the stirrups gilt, 20*s.*; the bitts with gilt bosses, 10*s.* each.
A Shafforne (chanfron) for a horse.
Another painted with a morisco work.

* What Almayne ryvet precisely was, none of the writers on ancient armour have distinctly instructed us. That the term was applicable to the whole suit of armour appears to be decided by a passage in Hall's 'Chronicle,' which described King Henry VIII. as "apparelled in Almayne ryvet, crested, his vambrace of the same, and on his head a chapeau lined with crimson satten, and on it a rich broach with the image of St. George; wearing over his Almayne ryvet a surcoat of white cloth of gold with a red cross." See the Editor's Introduction to Stothard's *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*, p. 7.

† The Steele seems to imply the back or crupper part of the saddle; it is sometimes put for the whole saddle.

A complete harnes graven, lackying a gauntlett.
Another of whyte plate lackyng shoes.
A hed pece and collar for a horse.
20 Whyte Steles (steel saddles), 20*l.*

Received by the Lord Admiral's servant, John Loyd, of Thomas Booth, servant to Sir Thomas Cawarden, 7 great horses with horse cloths, sursyngles, bytts, hed stalls, &c.

APPENDIX G.

Biography of Captain Francis Grose,

Author of Military Antiquities, &c., &c., and First Adjutant of the Second Royal Surrey Militia.

Captain Francis Grose, the famous antiquarian, was born in 1731, and was the son of Mr. Francis Grose, jeweller of Richmond, who fitted up the coronation crown of George II., and died in October, 1763.

In November, 1759, at the age of twenty-eight, on the Surrey Militia being divided into two Battalions, he was made Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, or 2nd Surrey Militia; Nicholas Dunbar being the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, or 1st Surrey: in 1763 the two Battalions were re-formed into one, and Grose was appointed Adjutant, and in 1766 was made Captain.

His father left him a comfortable independency, but he soon dissipated his patrimony by his careless management of it, aided not a little by his open-hearted, generous nature, and a love of careless ease and pleasure. His jovial disposition, joined to all the habits of a *bonvivant*, and an almost childish disregard of the value of money, soon brought him to feel the want of it, and forced him to turn his attention to some means of replenishing his purse. Fortunately for himself, he possessed considerable talents for drawing and great antiquarian tastes, so he threw himself, heart and soul, into a career as an artist and antiquary: and in

the year 1773, published "Ten Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales," which at once established his reputation, and better still, gave him the means which he so much required.

The entire work was not completed until 1787, but during this time he had been also busy with his "Military Antiquities," and his "Treatise on Ancient Armour," and other works, a complete list of which is given at the end of this appendix.

His happy disposition and free living made him extraordinarily corpulent, which, with a short stature, gave him rather a remarkable appearance. He had a great fondness for jovial company, and was quick at jest and repartee, for ever making droll remarks and telling quaint stories, and must have been a right glorious fellow at the old 2nd Surrey mess.

"But wad ye see him in his glee,
For meikle glee and fun has he,
Then set him down, and twa or three
Guid fellows wi' him;
And port, O port! shine thou a wee,
And then ye'll see him!"

During his wanderings through Scotland in 1789, to collect materials for his antiquities of that country, he had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the poet Burns, at the hospitable table of Mr. Riddel, of Friar's Carse, and the two became, to use the words of Mr. Gilbert Burns, "unco pack and thick thegither."

Burns was much impressed with Grose's great antiquarian knowledge, and no less shrewd penetrating sense, and it is to this intimacy that the world owes one of Burns' best poems, "Tam o' Shanter." In Blackie and Son's edition of the works of Robert Burns, with Dr. Currie's

memoir of the Poet, and an Essay on his genius and character by Professor Wilson, published in 1845, the following note is given with reference to this incident in the lives of these two celebrated men.

"*To the Poet's intercourse* with Captain Grose we owe *this admirable tale.* Burns was desirous that Alloway Kirk *should be made* honourable mention of in the work which the antiquary was then preparing, illustrative of Scottish antiquities.

"To this Grose agreed, provided the poet would undertake to supply a witch-story, to be printed with the engraving. The poem was the work of a single day.

"Mrs. Burns, who distinctly remembered the circumstances, related them to Cromek. Burns had spent the most of the day in his favourite walk by the river, where, in the afternoon, she joined him with some of her children. He was busily engaged *crooning to himself*, and Mrs. Burns, perceiving that her presence was an interruption, loitered behind him with her little ones in the broom. Her attention was presently attracted by the strange and wild gesticulations of the bard, who now at some distance was seen to be greatly agitated. He was reciting very loud, and with the tears rolling down his cheeks, those animated lines which he had just conceived:—

"'Now Tam! oh Tam! had they been queans, &c.'"

"One other incident, related by M'Diarmid, completes this sketch. The verses were committed to writing on the top of a *sedan-chair* over the water: when finished, Burns came into the house and read them immediately in high triumph at the fireside."

Sir Walter Scott remarks, with reference to this tale of Burns: "In the formidable tale of Tam o' Shanter he has left us sufficient evidence of his ability to combine the ludicrous with the awful, and even horrible and the

witches' dance in the Kirk of Alloway is at once ludicrous and horrible."

Grose acknowledged his obligations to Burns, for his contribution to his book on Scottish Antiquities, in the introduction to his book in the following amusing manner :—

"To my ingenious friend, Mr. Robert Burns, I have been variously obligated ; he was not only at the pains of marking out what was most worthy of notice in Ayrshire, the country honoured by his birth, but he also wrote expressly for this work the pretty tale annexed to Alloway Church." The "pretty tale" being "Tam O' Shanter !"

The following letter of Burns was found among Grose's papers, and was first published in the "Censura Literaria," a work edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, and communicated by Mr. Gilchrist of Stamford, but there must have been some mistake in the date of this, and also the following letter of Burns to his friend (to introduce him to Professor Stewart of Edinburgh), as they are dated 1792, and Grose died in 1791 ; most likely they were written in 1789–90, just as he had terminated his Antiquities of Ireland, and he must have been there some time to collect his materials.

"*To Francis Grose, Esq., F.S.A.*

"*Dumfries*, 1792 (?)

"Among the many witch stories I have heard, relating to Alloway Kirk, I distinctly remember only two or three. Upon a stormy night, amid whistling squalls of wind, and bitter blasts of hail ; in short, on such a night as the devil would choose to take the air in, a farmer, or farmer's servant, was plodding and plashing homeward with his plough-irons on his shoulder, having been getting some repairs on them at a neighbouring smithy.

"His way lay by the Kirk of Alloway, and being rather

on the anxious look-out in approaching a place so well known to be a favourite haunt of the devil, and the devil's friends and emissaries, he was struck aghast by discovering, through the horrors of the storm and stormy night, a light, which, on his nearer approach, plainly showed itself to proceed from the haunted edifice. Whether he had been fortified from above on his devout supplication, as is customary with people when they suspect the immediate presence of Satan, or whether, according to another custom, he had got courageously drunk at the smithy, I will not pretend to determine; but so it was, that he ventured to go up to, nay, into the very Kirk. As luck would have it, his temerity came off unpunished. The members of the infernal junto were all out on some midnight business or other, and he saw nothing but a kind of kettle, or cauldron, depending from the roof over the fire, simmering some heads of unchristened children, limbs of executed malefactors, &c., for the business of the night. It was in for a penny in for a pound, with the honest ploughman: so, without ceremony, he unhooked the cauldron from off the fire, and pouring out the damnable ingredients, inverted it on his head, and carried it fairly home, where it remained long in the family, a living evidence of the truth of the story.

"Another story, which I can prove to be equally authentic, was as follows:—

"On a market day, in the town of Ayr, a farmer from Carrick, and, consequently, whose way lay by the very gate of Alloway Kirk-yard, in order to cross the river Doon at the old bridge, which is about two or three hundred yards further on than the said gate, had been detained by his business, till by the time he reached Alloway it was the wizard hour, between night and morning.

"Though he was terrified with a blaze streaming from the Kirk, yet, as it is a well-known fact that to turn back on

these occasions is running by far the greatest risk of mischief, he prudently advanced on his road. When he had reached the gate of the Kirk-yard, he was surprised and entertained, through the ribs and arches of an old Gothic window, which still faces the highway, to see a dance of witches merrily footing it round their old sooty blackguard master, who was keeping them all alive with the power of his bag-pipe. The farmer, stopping his horse to observe them a little, could plainly descry the faces of many old women of his acquaintance and neighbourhood. How the gentleman was dressed tradition does not say, but that the ladies were all in their smocks: and one of them happening unluckily to have a smock, which was considerably too short to answer all the purposes of that piece of dress, our farmer was so tickled that he involuntarily burst out with a loud laugh, 'Weel luppen, Maggy wi' the short sark,' and recollecting himself, instantly spurred his horse to the top of his speed. I need not mention the universally known fact, that no diabolical power can pursue you beyond the middle of a running stream. Lucky it was for the poor farmer that the river Doon was so near, for, notwithstanding the speed of his horse, which was a good one, against he reached the middle of the arch of the bridge, and consequently the middle of the stream, the pursuing, vengeful hags were so close at his heels, that one of them actually sprung to seize him; but it was too late, nothing was on her side of the stream but the horse's tail, which immediately gave way at her infernal grip, as if blasted by a stroke of lightning; but the farmer was beyond her reach. However, the unsightly tailless condition of the vigorous steed was to the last hour of the noble creature's life an awful warning to the Carrick farmers not to stay too late in Ayr markets.

"The last relation I shall give, though equally true, is

not so well identified as the two former with regard to the scene; but as the best authorities give it for Alloway, I shall relate it.

"On a summer's evening, about the time nature puts on her sables to mourn the expiry of the cheerful day, a shepherd-boy belonging to a farmer in the immediate neighbourhood of Alloway Kirk, had just folded his charge, and was returning home. As he passed the Kirk, in the adjoining field, he fell in with a crew of men and women, who were busy pulling stems of the plant Ragwort. He observed that as each person pulled a Ragwort, he or she got astride of it, and called out, 'Up horsie!' on which the Ragwort flew off, like Pegasus, through the air with its rider. The foolish boy likewise pulled his Ragwort, and cried with the rest, 'Up horsie!' and, strange to tell, away he flew with the company. The first stage at which the cavalcade stopped was a merchant's wine-cellar in Bourdeaux, where, without saying 'by your leave,' they quaffed away at the best the cellar could afford until the morning, for the imps and works of darkness threatened to throw light on the matter, and frightened them from their carousals.

"The poor shepherd lad being equally a stranger to the scene and the liquor, heedlessly got himself drunk, and when the rest took horse, he fell asleep, and was found so next day by some of the people belonging to the merchant. Somebody that understood Scotch, asking him what he was, he said such-a-one's herd in Alloway; and by some means or other getting home again, he lived long to tell the world the wondrous tale.

"R. B."

The letter to introduce Grose to the learned Professor is a tribute to the independence of the Antiquarian's character, and a proof of the estimation he was held in by Burns.

"*To Francis Grose, Esq., F.S.A.*

"SIR,— "*Dumfries*, 1792 (?)

"I believe among all our Scots literati you have not met with Professor Dugald Stewart, who fills the moral philosophy chair in the University of Edinburgh. To say that he is a man of the first parts, and what is more, a man of the first worth, to a gentleman of your general acquaintance, and who so much enjoys the luxury of unencumbered freedom and undisturbed privacy, is not perhaps recommendation enough; but when I inform you that Mr. Stewart's principal characteristic is your favourite feature, *that* sterling independence of mind which, though every man's right, so few men have the courage to claim, and fewer still the magnanimity to support. When I tell you that unseduced by splendour, and undisgusted by wretchedness, he appreciates the merits of the various actors in the great drama of life merely as they perform their parts; in short, he is a man after your own heart, and I comply with his earnest request in letting you know that he wishes above all things to meet with you. His house, Catrine, is within less than a mile of Sorn Castle, which you proposed visiting; or if you could transmit him the enclosed, he would with the greatest pleasure meet you anywhere in the neighbourhood. I write to Ayrshire to inform Mr. Stewart that I have acquitted myself of my promise. Should your time and spirits permit your meeting with Mr. Stewart, 'tis well; if not, I hope you will forgive this liberty, and I have at least an opportunity of assuring you with what truth and respect,

"I am, Sir,

"Your great admirer,

"And very humble servant,

"R. B."

One of Burns' best pieces, in which he sketches with a master's hand the figure, character, and habits of the Antiquary, was a great favourite with Sir Walter Scott, and is entitled, "Capt. Grose's Peregrinations through Scotland." How Grose must have shook his fat sides at the description of his figure:

"A fine, fat, fodgel wight,
O' stature short, but genius bright,"

and felt his vanity tickled at the delicate compliment to his valour.

"It's tauld he was a sodger bred,
And ane wad rather fa'n than fled."

But we must give the Poem:

"Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots,
Frae Maiden Kirk to Johnnie Groat's;
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chield's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

"If in your bounds ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, fodgel wight,
O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel—
And vow! he has an unco slight
O' cauk and keel.

"By some auld, houlet-haunted biggin',
Or Kirk deserted by its riggin',
It's ten to ane ye'll find him snug in
Some eldritch part,
Wi' de'ils, they say, L—d save's! colleaguin'
At some black art.

"It's tauld he was a sodger bred,
And ane wad rather fa'n than fled;
But now he's quat the spurtle blade,
And dog-skin wallet,
And ta'en the Antiquarian trade,
I think they call it.

"He has a fouth o' ould nick-nackets:
Rusby airn caps and jinglin' jackets,
Wad haud the Lothians three in tackets,
A toumont quid:
And parritch-pats, and ould saut-backets,
Before the Flood.

"Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' gleg,
The cut of Adam's philibeg;
The knife that nicket Abel's craig
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg,
Or lang-kail gullie.

"But wad ye see him in his glee,
For meikle glee and fun has he,
Then set him down, and twa or three
Guid fellows wi' him;
And port, O port! shine thou a wee,
And then ye'll see him!

"Now, by the pow'rs o' verse and prose!
Thou art a dainty chield, O Grose!
Whae'er o' thee shall ill suppose,
They sair misca' thee;
I'd take the rascal by the nose
Wad say, Shame fa' thee."

The following lines were written by Burns on a wrapp enclosing a letter to Capt. Grose, and were sent "und cover to Mr. Cardonnel, a well-known antiquary, in ord that he might forward it to his fat friend." Mr. Cardonn published a quarto volume on ancient Scottish coins, whi accounts for the allusion in the last verse*:—

"Ken ye ought o' Captain Grose?
Igo, and ago,
If he's amang his friends or foes?
Iram, coram, dago.

"Is he South, or is he North?
Igo, and ago,
Or drowned in the river Forth?
Iram, coram, dago.

"Is he slain by Highland bodies?
Igo, and ago,
And eaten like a wether-haggis?
Iram, coram, dago.

"Where'er he be, the Lord be near him!
Igo, and ago,
As for the de'il, he daur na steer him!
Iram, coram, dago.

"But please transmit th' enclosed letter,
Igo, and ago,
Which will oblige your humble debtor,
Iram, coram, dago.

"So may he get in glad possession,
Igo, and ago,
The coins o' Satan's coronation!
Iram, coram, dago."

* Blackie's *Burns*, note in p. 114.

It must have been a rare treat to have been one of a gleeful few with Burns and Grose as two of the company, —Grose's inexhaustible spirits, his fund of anecdote and droll mannerism, his figure, which was justly said to be "the very titlepage to a joke;" Burns with his fine speaking face lit up like a sun, and beaming over with the mirth his friend was exciting, and no doubt adding his fair quota to the sparkling wit and jollity that must have been as free as air and as subtle as the scent of wild flowers. In some such a moment of festivity Grose is said to have asked the poet to write an epigram or epitaph upon him. "Burns eyed the antiquarian for a moment, and then hurled the following at him amid roars of laughter:"—

"The Devil got notice that Grose was a-dying,
So whip! at the summons, old Satan came flying;
But when he approach'd where poor Francis lay moaning,
And saw each bed-post with its burden a-groaning,
Astonish'd! confounded! cry'd Satan, 'B——
I'll want 'im, ere I take such a damnable load.'"

Poor Francis did not lay long a-groaning when his time came, for he died very suddenly of apoplexy in Dublin on the 12th May, 1791, just after completing his last work, the "Antiquities of Ireland." He must have been a most remarkable man, and his early career in the Surrey Militia certainly gave no sign of the industry and ability he afterwards displayed in his numerous works.

His literary ability, considerable as it was, was exceeded by his good humour, warm-heartedness, and conviviality. He never forgot a friend, or failed to acknowledge with gratitude a service done to him. His carelessness and love of pleasure led him into many troubles, and his open, artless disposition made him often—particularly in the early part of his life—the prey of the designing. He used pleasantly

to remark about himself, as an illustration of his carelessness in money matters, that when he was Adjutant and Paymaster of the Surrey Militia, his only two books of accounts were his right and left hand pockets; in the one he received, and from the other paid; the inevitable losses that such a method of book-keeping brought on him, roused his latent talents, and in a few years he made a reputation of which any one might well be proud, and which has proved to be as enduring as it was rapid in its rise. A biography of him written just after his death, finishes with the following delightful tribute to his sensibility and good humour:—

"A tale of distress never failed to draw commiseration from his heart; and often has the tear been discovered gliding down that cheek which a moment before was flushed with jocularity."

He had two brothers who also took rank in literature—John Grose, Esq., F.A.S., author of *Ethics;* John Henry Grose, Esq., author of *A Voyage to the East Indies*, 1772, 2 vols.; and a third brother, Daniel Grose, Esq., F.S.A., who was Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Grose, the subject of this memoir, married, and settled at Canterbury, and had several sons and daughters. The eldest son, Major Francis Grose, was made Deputy Governor of Botany Bay; another son was named Onslow Grose after Colonel Onslow, of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia, and was an officer in the East Indies. A daughter of Grose was married to Anketil Singleton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Languard Fort.

The following lines were written under a portrait of Grose, and were circulated among the members of the Antiquarian Society:—

"Now * * * * like bright Phœbus, is sunk into rest,
Society droops for the loss of his jest;
Antiquarian debates, unseasoned with mirth,
To genius and learning will never give birth;
Then wake, brother member, our friend from his sleep,
Lest Apollo should frown, and Bacchus should weep."

And the following epitaph was proposed on him, and inserted in one of the Journals of the 26th May:—

"Here lies Francis Grose,
On Thursday, May 12, 1791,
Death put an end to his
Views and Prospects."

The following sketch of Captain Grose was written during his lifetime in 1773, by an intimate acquaintance of the Antiquary, and quaintly pictures his droll figure and peculiarities, and brings another evidence as to his innate worth of character.

A SKETCH OF FRANCIS GROSE, Esq., F.A.S.*

BY A FRIEND.

Since (thanks to Heav'n's high bounty!) free,
And blest with independency,
I taste, from busy scenes remote,
Sweet leisure in a peaceful cot,
While other Bards for int'rest chuse
To prostitute their venal Muse,
And offer incense, with design
To please the Great, at Falsehood's shrine;
Suppose for pastime I portray
Some valued friend in faithful lay.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1791, vol. lxi. part ii. p. 661.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

His age if you are nice to know,
Some two-and-forty years ago
Euphrosyne upon his birth
Smil'd gracious; and the God of mirth
O'er bowls of nectar spoke his joy,
And promised vigour to the boy.

With Horace if in height compar'd,
He somewhat overtops the bard;
Like Virgil too, I must confess,
He's rather negligent in dress;
Restless besides, he loves to roam,
And, when he seems most fixed at home,
Grows quickly tir'd, and breaks his tether,
And scours away, in spite of weather;
Perhaps, by sudden start to France,
Or else to Ireland takes a dance,
Or schemes for Italy pursues,
Or seeks in England other *views:*
And tho' still plump, and in good ease,
He sails or rides from place to place.
So oft to various parts has been,
So much of towns and manners seen,
He yet with learning keeps alliance,
Far travel'd in the fields of Science;
Knows more, I can't tell how, than those
Who pore whole years on verse and prose,
And, while thro' pond'rous works they toil,
Turn pallid by the midnight oil.

He's judg'd, as artist, to inherit
No small degree of Hogarth's spirit;
Whether he draws from London air,
The Cit, swift driving in his chair,
O'erturn'd with precious surloin's load,
And frighted Madam in the road,
While to their darling ville they haste,
So fine in Asiatic taste;
Or bastard sworn to simple Loon,
Or sects that dance to Satan's tune.

Deep in antiquity he's read;
And tho' at college never bred,
As much of things appears to know,
As erst knew Leland, Hearne, or Stowe;
Brings many a proof and shrewd conjecture
Concerning Gothic architecture;
Explains how by mechanic force
Was thrown of old stone, man, or horse;*
Describes the kitchen, high and wide,
That lusty Abbot's paunch supplied;
Of ancient structures writes the fame,
And on their ruins builds his name.

Oh late may, by the Fates' decree,
My friend's metempsychosis be! †
But, when the time of change shall come,
And Atropos shall seal his doom,
Round some old castle let him play,
The brisk Ephemeron of a day,
Then from the short liv'd race escape,
To please again in human shape!

November 30, 1773.

He varied his heavier works with several of a more flimsy character, notably his "Slang Dictionary" and his "Rules or Drawing Caricatures, followed by an Essay on Comic Painting."

He was a member of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Antiquarian Society; and he contributed several papers to the "Archæologica Britannica." Peace to his ashes! he was a worthy Surrey man, and his life and works

* See the preface to *English Antiquities*, p. 11.

† Our Antiquary was a little partial to the doctrine of transmigration.

do honour to the fair county that saw his birth, enrolled him among the officers of her county soldiers, and now pays this tribute to his memory.

The following is the complete list of Grose's works :—

I. The Antiquities of England and Wales. 1776–87. 8 vols. in 4to and 8vo.

II. The Antiquities of Scotland. 1789. 2 vols. in 4to and 8vo.

III. The Antiquities of Ireland. 1791. 2 vols. in 4to and 8vo, published by Edward Tedwick.

IV. A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons in 4to. 1785.

V. A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue in 8vo. 1785.

VI. Military Antiquities, or a History of the English Army; from the Conquest until the present time. 1788. In 2 vols. 4to. New edition in 1801. 2 vols. in 4to.

VII. History of Dover Castle, by the Rev. William Darell in 4to. 1786.

VIII. Provincial Glossary, with a collection of local proverbs and popular superstitions, in 8vo. 1788.

IX. Rules for Drawing Caricatures, followed by an Essay on Comic Painting. 1788. In 8vo, translated into French, with augmentations. Leipzig, 1802. In 8vo, with 29 Figures (plates).

X. Guide to Health, Beauty, Honours, and Riches, being a Collection of numerous advertisements pointing out the means to obtain those bless-

ings, with a suitable introductory preface. In 8vo.

XI. The Olio, or a Collection of Essays, Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, Epitaphs, &c., the greater part unedited. 1791, 1793, 1796. 1 vol. 8vo.

APPENDIX H.

Localization of the Forces.*

7th Home District (Head Quarters, Horse Guards, London).

Sub-District No. 48 (County of Surrey).

Lieut.-Col. (Off. Com. Brig. Dep.) ...	Bt. Col. A. H. Lane Fox, 1 April, 1873;	Guildford.	
Superintending Officer, Recruiting Service	Bt. Major, J. Logan, h.p.;	Guildford.	
Brigade No. 48. [Surrey.]	1st Line Bn.	1 Bn. 2 Foot ...	Bombay
	2nd Line Bn.	2 Bn. 2 Foot ...	Aldershot
	1st Militia Bn. ...	*2nd Roy. Surrey*	*Guildford*
	2nd Militia Bn. ...	4th Surrey (not yet raised)	
	Brigade Dep. (No. 48) [when formed] ...		Guildford
	Volunteers	3 A. B. Surrey	Dorking
		4 A. B. Surrey	Rotherhithe
		2nd Surrey ...	Croydon
		19th Surrey ...	Kennington

* By the Localization of the Forces, as established 8th Dec. 1875, the Regiment forms part of the 7th Home District as above.

APPENDIX I.

Mobilization of the Forces.

Active Army.

3rd Army Corps (Head Quarters, Croydon).

General Commanding ... ...
(4) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Dep. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
(2) Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Brig. Gen. Roy. Art. ... ...
Brigade Major ... ...
Aide-de-Camp ... ...
Col. Com. Roy. Eng. ... ...
Brigade Major ... ...
Aide-de-Camp ... ...
Commandant at Head Quarters ... ...
Provost Marshal ... ...
Dep. Commis. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chief Staff Veterinary Surgeon ... ...
Principal Chaplain ... ...

CAVALRY BRIGADE (Ashford).

Major General Commanding ... ...
Brigade Major ... ...
Aide-de-Camp ... ...
Commissary ... ...

1 Life Gds.	London.	Roy. East Kent Yeo.	Canterbury.
2 Life Gds.	Windsor.	A Batt. E Brig. R.H.A. ...	Canterbury.
Roy. Horse Gds.	London.		

1ST DIVISION (Croydon).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art... ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

2ND DIVISION (Red Hill).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1ST BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

Kilkenny Mil. ... ... Kilkenny.
King's County Mil. ... ... Parsonstown.
Roy. Limerick Co. Mil. ... Limerick.

2ND BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

1st Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Richmond.
2nd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Guildford.
3rd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Kingston.

1st Brigade (London).			2nd Brigade (Croydon).		
Maj. Gen. Comm.	...		Maj. Gen. Comm.	...	
Brigade Major	...		Brigade Major	...	
Aide-de-Camp	...		Aide-de-Camp	...	
Commissary ...	...		Commissary ...	...	
1 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.	3 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.
2 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Tower.	1 Bn. Coldst. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.
2 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.	1 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Shorncliffe.

Divisional Troops (Croydon).

3 Bn. 60 Foot. ...	...	... Winchester.	R. Art. A Batt. 24 Brig.	...	Woolwich.
Staffordshire Yeo.	...	... Lichfield.	„ B Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
9 Co. R. Eng ...	...	... Glasgow.	„ C Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
			„ * Inf. Ammu. Reserve*		

2ND DIVISION (Red Hill).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1ST BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

Kilkenny Mil. ... ... Kilkenny.
King's County Mil. ... ... Parsonstown.
Roy. Limerick Co. Mil. ... Limerick.

2ND BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

1st Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Richmond.
2nd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Guildford.
3rd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Kingston.

1st Brigade (London).			2nd Brigade (Croydon).		
Maj. Gen. Comm.	...		Maj. Gen. Comm.	...	
Brigade Major	...		Brigade Major	...	
Aide-de-Camp	...		Aide-de-Camp	...	
Commissary ...	...		Commissary ...	...	
1 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.	3 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.
2 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Tower.	1 Bn. Coldst. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.
2 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.	1 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Shorncliffe.

Divisional Troops (Croydon).

3 Bn. 60 Foot. ...	...	... Winchester.	R. Art. A Batt. 24 Brig.	...	Woolwich.
Staffordshire Yeo.	...	... Lichfield.	„ B Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
9 Co. R. Eng ...	...	... Glasgow.	„ C Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
			„ *Inf. Ammu. Reserve*		

2ND DIVISION (Red Hill).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1ST BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

Kilkenny Mil. ... ... Kilkenny.
King's County Mil. ... ... Parsonstown.
Roy. Limerick Co. Mil. ... Limerick.

2ND BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

1st Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Richmond.
2nd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Guildford.
3rd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Kingston.

1st Brigade (London).			2nd Brigade (Croydon).		
Maj. Gen. Comm.	...		Maj. Gen. Comm.	...	
Brigade Major	...		Brigade Major	...	
Aide-de-Camp	...		Aide-de-Camp	...	
Commissary ...	...		Commissary ...	...	
1 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.	3 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.
2 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Tower.	1 Bn. Coldst. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.
2 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.	1 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Shorncliffe.

Divisional Troops (Croydon).

3 Bn. 60 Foot. ...	...	... Winchester.	R. Art. A Batt. 24 Brig.	...	Woolwich.
Staffordshire Yeo.	...	... Lichfield.	„ B Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
9 Co. R. Eng ...	...	... Glasgow.	„ C Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
			„ *Inf. Ammu. Reserve*		

2ND DIVISION (Red Hill).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1ST BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

Kilkenny Mil. ... ... Kilkenny.
King's County Mil. ... ... Parsonstown.
Roy. Limerick Co. Mil. ... Limerick.

2ND BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

1st Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Richmond.
2nd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Guildford.
3rd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Kingston.

1st Brigade (London).			2nd Brigade (Croydon).		
Maj. Gen. Comm.	...		Maj. Gen. Comm.	...	
Brigade Major	...		Brigade Major	...	
Aide-de-Camp	...		Aide-de-Camp	...	
Commissary ...	...		Commissary ...	...	
1 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.	3 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.
2 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Tower.	1 Bn. Coldst. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.
2 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.	1 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Shorncliffe.

Divisional Troops (Croydon).

3 Bn. 60 Foot. ...	...	... Winchester.	R. Art. A Batt. 24 Brig.	...	Woolwich.
Staffordshire Yeo.	...	... Lichfield.	„ B Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
9 Co. R. Eng ...	...	... Glasgow.	„ C Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
			„ *Inf. Ammu. Reserve*		

2ND DIVISION (Red Hill).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1ST BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

Kilkenny Mil.	...	Kilkenny.
King's County Mil. ...	...	Parsonstown.
Roy. Limerick Co. Mil.	...	Limerick.

2ND BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

1st Roy. Surrey Mil. ...	...	Richmond.
2nd Roy. Surrey Mil. ...	...	Guildford.
3rd Roy. Surrey Mil. ...	...	Kingston.

1st Brigade (London).			2nd Brigade (Croydon).		
Maj. Gen. Comm.	...		Maj. Gen. Comm.	...	
Brigade Major	...		Brigade Major	...	
Aide-de-Camp	...		Aide-de-Camp	...	
Commissary ...	...		Commissary ...	...	
1 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.	3 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Chelsea.
2 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Tower.	1 Bn. Coldst. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.
2 Bn. Gren. Gds.	...	Wellington Bks.	1 Bn. Sco. Fus. Gds.	...	Shorncliffe.

Divisional Troops (Croydon).

3 Bn. 60 Foot. ...	...	... Winchester.	R. Art. A Batt. 24 Brig.	...	Woolwich.
Staffordshire Yeo.	...	... Lichfield.	„ B Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
9 Co. R. Eng ...	...	... Glasgow.	„ C Batt. 24 Brig.	...	
			„ * Inf. Ammu. Reserve*		

2ND DIVISION (Red Hill).

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1ST BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

Kilkenny Mil. ... ... Kilkenny.
King's County Mil. ... ... Parsonstown.
Roy. Limerick Co. Mil. ... Limerick.

2ND BRIGADE (Red Hill).

Maj. Gen. Comm. ...
Brigade Major ...
Aide-de-Camp ...
Commissary ... ...

1st Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Richmond.
2nd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Guildford.
3rd Roy. Surrey Mil. ... ... Kingston.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS (Red Hill).

Roy. Tyrone Mil.	Omagh.	R. Art. B Batt. 16 Brig. ...	Hilsea.
Warwickshire Yeo.	Warwick.	„ F Batt. 16 Brig.	
* Co. R. Eng.	*	„ E Batt. 24 Brig. ...	Woolwich.
		„ * Inf. Ammu. Reserve*	

3RD DIVISION (Tunbridge Wells)

Lieut. General Commanding ... ...
(2) Aides-de-Camp. ... ...
(2) Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ... ...
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Quar. Mast. Gen. ...
Lieut. Col. R. Art. ... ...
Lieut. Col. R. Eng. ... ...
Adj. R. Art. ... ...
Adj. R. Eng. ... ...
Assist. Commiss. Gen. ... ...
Principal Medical Officer ... ...
Chaplain ... ...

1st Brigade (Tunbridge Wells).		2nd Brigade (Maidstone).	
Maj. Gen. Comm. ...		Maj. Gen. Comm. ...	
Brigade Major ...		Brigade Major ...	
Aide-de-Camp ...		Aide-de-Camp. ...	
Commissary		Commissary	
West Kent Mil....	Maidstone.	Roy-East Middlesex Mil.	Hampstead.
4th Middlesex Mil.	Hounslow.	2nd Middlesex Mil. ...	Barnet.
Roy. London Mil.	London.	3rd Middlesex Mil. ...	Turnham Green.

Divisional Troops (Tunbridge Wells).

Roy. Sussex Mil.	Chichester.	R. Art. A Batt. 25 Brig. ...	Shorncliffe.
Leicestershire Yeo.	Leicester.	„ C Batt. 25 Brig. ...	Sheerness.
*Co. R. Eng.	*	„ E Batt. 25 Brig. ...	Shorncliffe.
		„ *Inf. Ammu. Reserve*	

H H

Corps Artillery (Croydon).

Colonel Commanding ...
Adjutant ... ...

E Batt. B Brig. R.H.A. ...
B Batt. B Brig. R.H.A. ... } Exeter.
* Batt. * Brig. R.H.A. ...*

R. Art. D. Batt. 24 Brig. ...
„ F Batt. 24 Brig. ... } Woolwich.
„ *Corps Ammu. Reserve*

Corps Engineers (Croydon).

Colonel Commanding ...
Adjutant ... ...

Troop R. Eng. (Pontoons) ... ...
½ Troop R. Eng. (Telegraph) ... ...
15 Co. R. Eng. and Field Park ... ...Kensington

ADDENDUM.

THE following interesting information of the dress of many Militia Regiments, amongst others the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, has just been found in an old chest of papers sent from the Tower of London (Nov. 1876) to the Public Record Office. There is no date to the book, but most likely it was written somewhere between the years 1803–7, as it bears the evidence of the yellow worsted braid, part of the distinction conferred on the Regiment in 1803. (See p. 148.)

2ND SURREY MILITIA, GUILDFORD.

Staff-Sergeants' Clothing,

Coats Scarlet with Blue Facings; Silver Bias Lace and Fringe with plated Buttons, for both.

Serjeants' Clothing,

Coats Scarlet with Blue Facings, with White Lace ⅜ in. no Fringe, Looping Square, ten by twos.

Privates' Clothing,

Coats Red with Blue Facings, White Worsted Lace, with four threads of black in the centre, four threads

yellow on one side close to black. Looping Square ten by twos, yellow outwards on Coat.

Drummers' Clothing.

Coat Red with Blue Facings, no fringe, broad lace in. over the seams of coat-sleeve and body of coat to the hips, Pocket seams, strips on wings, and dart. Cuff cut to pattern drawn out, narrow lace. In. for the looping of coat down the front edge, collar, turn-backs, cuffs, and from the hips to the bottom of coat flaps. Looping square ten by twos.

MARCUS WARD & CO.
PRINTERS,
LONDON AND BELFAST.



